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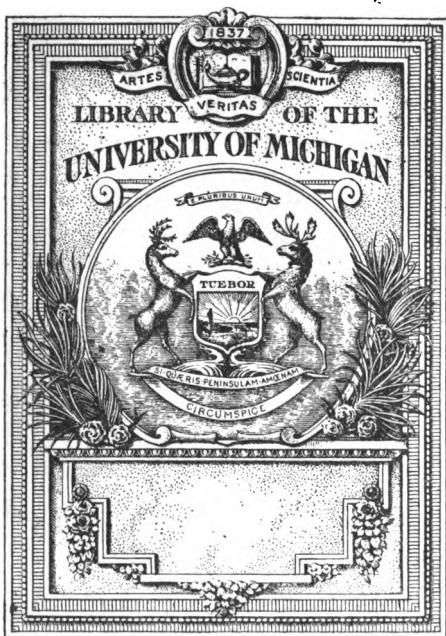
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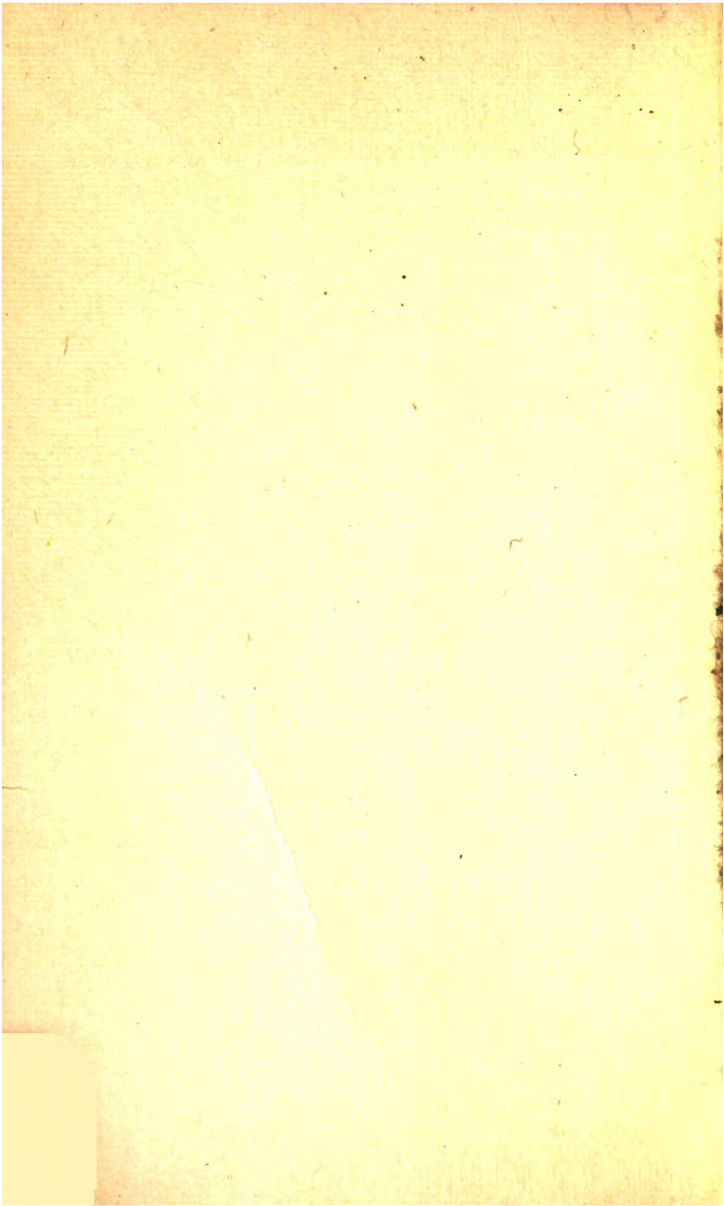
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ERRORS OF SPEECH
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BY THE REV.

hugue
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"History of France" (brought down to the present year);

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and sanctioned by Mgr. Sibour, Abp. of Paris);
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PREFACE.

OBJECT IN VIEW.

The object of this Dictionary is not to collect together all the words employed in the language, nor to furnish an exhaustive list of the several meanings of each word, but simply to call attention to errors of speech and spelling made, not by the uneducated, but by those who wish to speak and spell correctly.

In pursuance of these objects, the plan adopted is—

1. To omit all words which are so obvious as to present no difficulty of meaning, spelling, or pronunciation.*

2. To supply the correct spelling and pronunciation of every word likely to be looked for in such a manual as this.

3. To point out those errors in spelling, pronunciation, or use, to be especially guarded against.

4. To give so much of the meaning of each word as may suffice to identify it and explain its general use.

5. To set side by side homonyms, paronyms, and synonyms, that they may be readily compared and correctly applied.

6. The plural of every word (except those which add *-s* or *-es*) is given, the feminine of every masculine, the past tense and past participle of every verb, the degrees of comparison, the changes of *-y* into *-ies*, the doubling of consonants, and every other variation which a word in its different phases undergoes.

In carrying out the scheme some repetition has been made, with a view of saving the searcher that tedious and most unsatisfactory task of turning to a word which he does not want, after he has been at the pains of finding the one which he requires. As a dictionary is read piece-meal and not consecutively, the only fault of these repetitions is that it somewhat enlarges the bulk of the book.

* The earlier letters of the book are not so full as the latter. The original intention was to limit the size of the book to about 300 pages.

7. Attention is called to all outrages of spelling and combination; but, that the corrections suggested may in no wise interfere with the received spelling or pronunciation, they are invariably added as notes in a smaller type. Thus *equerry* is pointed out as indefensible in spelling, *rhyme* (meaning the clink of words in poetry), *indelible*, *isinglass* (from the German "hausenblase," a sturgeon's bladder), *imposthume* for "aposteme," *infusible* (both positive and negative), *pedometer* for "podometer," *defence* and *offence* for "defense" and "offense," *letter* and *lettuce*, *marry* and *marriage*, *manacles* for "manieles," *marmalade* for "marmelade," *ospray* for "osfray" (the bone-breaker), *passenger* and *messenger*, with scores of others. Some of these errors may probably get corrected after attention has been called to them, others may afford amusement or gratify literary curiosity.

8. All hybrids are noticed, all abnormal derivations, all perversions, all blunders of philology, all inconsistencies: for example—*pro-ceed* with *-ceed*, and *pre-cede* with *-cede*; *primo-geniture* and *primo-genitor* for "primi-" (Latin "primi-genitus," &c.); the introduction of *h* in the middle of some Greek compounds and its omission in others, as *philharmonic*, *aphelion*, *diarrhæa*, *phithellenist*, *enhydrous*, &c., on the one side, and *pan[h]oply*, *ex[h]odus*, *pan[h]orama*, *an[h]omaly*, *peri[h]od*, &c., on the other. In some instances the *h* is omitted even at the beginning of a word, as *uðometer*, although we have fifty other compounds of *hudor* with the "*h*" affixed, *apse* for "hapse," *erpetology* for "herpetology," *endecagon* for "hendecagon," and that much abused word *eureka*, which ought to be "heureka."

Amongst the many instances of perversion, take the following from the French: *connoisseur*, *dishovel*, *frontispiece*, *lutestring*, *encore*, *epergne*, *furnish* (for "garnir"), and *furniture* (for "meubles"). Some of these perversions are too well established to be disturbed, but it cannot fail to amuse the curious to pry into these oddities.

Our hybrids are above 200 words in common use: witness *octopus* (Latin and Greek), *grand-son* (English-French and English), *grand-father* (French and English), *bi-monthly* (Latin and English), *demi-semi-quaver* (French, Latin, and Spanish). In regard to "grandfather" and "great-grandfather" we have

no excuse, as excellent words existed for those relationships before the conquest; "bi-monthly" is very objectionable, and "ostopus" is a blunder.

ETYMOLOGY AND DERIVATION.

Etymology is the tracing of a word back to its original source, and showing the ethnological changes it has gone through in its travels thence to its settlement in the language under consideration.

Derivation is simply showing from what source a people came by a certain word, regardless of any more remote origin.

Take two very simple illustrations. A man offers me some cherries, and I ask him where they come from, he replies from his own garden. That would be "derivation" if applied to language; but if he went into the tale about Lucullus and the Mithridatic war, showing that the Roman general transplanted them from Cerasus to his own garden at Rome; that the Romans imported the tree into Spain, where the word was modified into *cereza*; that the French obtained the tree from their neighbours, and, hating the letter *s*, changed the word to *cerise*; that we borrowed it from the French, and called the word *cherries*: this would be etymology, more or less valuable as each stage of the process could be proved to be an historical fact; but for everyday life the simple answer, "they came from my own garden," would be quite sufficient, and the learned disquisition about Lucullus and his wars would be tedious and out of place.

So, again, a labourer named Hetty settles in our village, and I ask a neighbour where the man came from. He replies from Singleton, the other side of the Downs. That is all I require. But another informs me that the original family came from the terra incognita called Arya, somewhere near the ancient garden of Eden, and that the word may be distinctly traced in all the Aryan family of languages. Thus we have the Gothic *hath*, the High German *had*, the old Frankish *chad*, the Celtic *cath* in Cathmor, the Scandinavian *Hoedhr* (according to Grimm). We have the Catti, a warlike tribe of Teutonic origin, *Cato* and *Catullus* in Latin, *Cadwalha* in Welsh, *Chabot* in French, from

the Aryan word *cad*, meaning "war." This, again, may be very well in its place: "Fortasse cupressum scis simulare: quid hoc, si fractis enatat expes navibus æro dato qui pingitur?" This learned parade is too lengthy and too erudite for the purpose in hand, and the simple answer, "the man comes from Singleton," is all-sufficient.

In this manual no attempt has been made to trace cherries to Pontus, or the name of the ploughman to the hypothetical Aryan word meaning "war;" but to give a fair idea of the heterogeneous character of our language, and to show the meaning of words, their derivation is given. When the French is a modified Latin word, or the Latin a modified Greek word, the earlier form is added also; but no unravelling of etymology proper has been attempted, except indeed when the change of a word (as *sir* from *anax*, a king) tells a tale startling to the eye, but obvious the moment it is pointed out.

It may, however, be mentioned, that not one single derivation has been taken on trust, everyone has been verified by personal reference to some well-established dictionary of the language referred to, be it French, Spanish, Danish, Anglo-Saxon, Latin, Greek, or what not. The necessity of this precaution is far more important than many would suppose; for not only have printers' errors, manuscript "slips," and authors' blunders been handed down from dictionary to dictionary in a most incredible manner, but scores of words have been coined for the nonce, scores of others have been tortured in spelling and meaning, or dressed up so as to make Jacob look like Esau, while not a few have been deemed foreigners which belong to our own Anglo-Saxon medley of words.

Opening the first English dictionary of established reputation at hand, a dictionary especially praised by one of our most reputed Reviews "for its accurate and very excellent derivations," we meet in one page taken at random the following specimens: Gale (Danish *galm*, a blast), whereas the Danish verb is *kule* (to blow), and no such word as "galm" exists in the language. Gall (to fret) is said to be the French *galler*, but the French verb is *galer* (to scratch). Gallon is given (French *galon*), which means "galoon," and should be *gallon* with double

PREFACE.

l as in English. Galley, we are told by the same author is Latin *galeida*, a word most certainly not Latin at : Game is said to be Anglo-Saxon *gaman* (sport), which ought be *gamen*. Gaol (Italian *gaiola*), a word contained in no Italian dictionary, the nearest to it is *gáio* (gay). Garret (French *garit* not to be found, but *galetas* may be intended. These all occur in one page. Turning over the leaves, and taking the words hap-hazard, we light on the following: Gloom (German *glumn* but no such word exists in any of my four German dictionaries and if it did, the obvious derivation is our own *glóm*. Spig (Italian *spigo*, a spigot); now, it is very true there is an Italian word *spigo*, but it means "lavender" or "nard," and the word for spigot is *zipolo*. Lease (French *laissement*); no such word to be found, the nearest to it is *laisse* (a leash). Loch (Welsh *llwch*, a lake); but the Welsh *llwch* means "dust," and the word corresponding to "loch" is *lloc* (a dam). Quire (French *quaiet* no such word exists, but *cahier* means a quire.

It would be mere predantry to go further. I pledge my word that these extracts are copied literally and exactly, and the similar examples may be taken from any page of the book. Of course, I cannot mention the author's name, as the work stands in good repute, and its publishers are in the fore rank of the profession. When, however, it is stated that every word in the Dictionary has been personally verified, and that neither the spelling nor meaning of one single word has been tampered with to make it fit the occasion, it is a great advantage, which may be most confidently relied on.

A goodly number of the "derivations" differ from those usually given, but therein fancy or guess-work has had its part. The word "confervæ" is usually referred to the Latin *confervere* (to boil up), but the connection between water-plant and ebullition is not obvious. Pliny tells us these plants "were esteemed cures for broken bones," and "conferveo" means to "knit together broken bones," a good and sufficient reason for the technical term. "Pæan" (a hymn to Apollo, and applied to the god himself) we are told, in Dr. Smith's *Classical Dictionary*, from Pæan, the physician of the Olympian gods; but surely it could be no great honour to the Sun-god to be called by the

name of his own vassal. Hermsterhuis suggests *pauō* (to make [diseases] cease); but *pato*, "to dart," seems to be the natural parent-word of the "far-darter." Again, the usual derivation of "mummy" is *mum* (wax); but Diodorus Siculus says, that "the people of the Balearic Isles used to beat the bodies of the dead with clubs to render them flexible, in order that they might be deposited in earthen pots called *mummae*." "Morgue" (a dead-house) is generally associated with the Latin *mors* (death); but Bonillet tells us the word means *visage*, and was first applied to prison vestibules, where new criminals were placed to be scrutinised, that the prison officials might familiarise themselves with the faces and figures of the new inmates. "Sky-lark" (a spree) has nothing in common with the word *sky*. It is a contraction of "Volsci," by which the Westminster boys mean "snobs," and a "sky-lark" is a lark or bout with the 'sci-men or skies, a "town and gown row." "Lumber;" one dictionary gives *lammer*, which it terms "an old Dutch word meaning *hindrance*;" another gives the Anglo-Saxon *leoma* with the meaning "utensils," but the only meaning of *leoma* is "a ray of light." Lady Murray tells us that the real origin of the word is *lumbard* (a pawnbroker's shop, originally called a "lumber-room"): "They put all the little plate they had in the *lumber*, which is pawning it."

Sometimes the analogy between a parent word and its offspring seems so very remote that the general reader cannot trace it: the missing link has always been supplied in this Dictionary, and in some cases this has brought out information of a very interesting character. Archbishop Trench has pointed out that the word *post* (immutably fixed) expresses the idea also of the utmost speed. To this example many others equally curious are here added: thus, "onion" is the same word as *union*, and, strange to say, both are equally connected with *precious pearls*. "Complexion" is the Latin *complexum* (to embrace), and "countenance" is from the Latin verb *conteneo* (to contain); but it is by no means obvious at first sight how "embrace" and "contain" came to signify the "colour and expression of the face" (see *complexion and distemper*). The names of flowers afford a wide field for this curious lore.

SPELLING REFORM.

The difficulty and absurdity of our spelling have long been a very general complaint, and those who interest themselves in education will bear witness that spelling is the greatest of all stumbling-blocks in examinations, even Lord Byron confesses "he could never master English orthography." Many devices have been suggested to remedy or relieve the difficulty, but no system hitherto projected has found favour with the general public.

In all spelling reforms three things are essential: (1) Nothing must be done to render our existing literature antiquated and unreadable. (2) Nothing must be done to render etymology more obscure and intricate. (3) Nothing must be done which would render the task of learning to read more laborious and perplexing.

Keeping these three things in view, much, very much, might be done to make our spelling more uniform and simple; and with very little alteration the perplexity of pronouncing words might be greatly relieved.

The first reform in spelling should be to abolish all printers' blunders which have become perpetuated, all wanton caprices, and all needless exceptions to general rules.

I. Take those words derived from the Latin *cedo* (to go). Why should *pro-ceed* be spelt one way and *pre-cede* another? No reason can be given but caprice. The twelve examples belonging to this class of words should be made to conform to one uniform pattern: thus *acceed*, *anteced*, *conceed*, *exceed*, *interceed*, *preceed*, *proceed*, *receed*, *retroceed*, *seceed*, *succeed*, and *ceed*. The termination *-ceed* is preferable to *-cede*, because the word would remain unchanged throughout all its parts, whereas a final *e* would have to be cut off with some affixes and retained with others.

"Supersede" is not from *cedo* to go, but *sedeo* to sit, and to "supersede" is to sit above another, to sit in a higher place (*Luke* xiv. 9-10).

II. We have 120 words ending in *e mute* which take the suffix *-ment*, but five of the group drop the "e." It is rather

curious that four of the anomalous words are examples of *e, i, o, u* before *-dg*, as

Acknowledg-ment . . .	<i>e</i> before <i>-dg</i> .
Abridg-ment	<i>i</i> before <i>-dg</i> .
Lodg-ment	<i>o</i> before <i>-dg</i> .
Judg-ment	<i>u</i> before <i>-dg</i> .

The only other exception is *argue*, which makes *argu-ment*.

III. The next class of words needing reform is much larger. There are two general rules which, if strictly observed, would do much to simplify our spelling.

(a) Monosyllables ending in *one* consonant, preceded by *one* vowel, double the last letter when a suffix beginning with a vowel is added: as "*thin*," *thinn-er*, *thinn-est*, *thinn-ed*, *thinn-ing*.

(b) Dissyllables accented on the *last* syllable, under the same conditions, are treated in the same way: as "*defer*," *deferr'-ed*, *deferr'-ing*, *deferr'-er*, &c.

The negatives of these two rules are:—

(c) Monosyllables, and also dissyllables accented on the *last* syllable, do *not* double the final consonant (1) if *more than one* vowel precedes it; and (2) if no vowel at all precedes it: as "*clear*" (more than one vowel before the final consonant), hence *clear-er*, *clear-est*, *clear-ing*, *clear-ed*, &c.; "*bright*" (the final letter is not preceded by a vowel at all), hence *bright-er*, *bright-est*, &c.

(d) No dissyllable (even if it ends in one consonant preceded by one vowel) doubles the last letter on receiving an affix, unless the accent of the word is on its *final* syllable: thus "*dif'fer*" (although it terminates in one consonant, and that final consonant is preceded by only one vowel) remains unchanged throughout, because it is not accented on the *last* syllable: "*dif'fer*," *dif'fer-ing*, *dif'fer-ed*, *dif'fer-er*, *dif'fer-ence*, &c.

If these rules could be relied on they would be useful enough, but the exceptions are so numerous that the rule is no rule at all. The first palpable observation is that the rule will not apply even to the most favoured examples: thus "*defer*," it is true, makes *deferr'-ing*, *deferr'-ed*, &c., but it has only one *r* in *def'er-ence* and *defer-en'tial*. If it is objected that the accent of "*def'er-ence*" is thrown back to the first syllable and of

"deferen'tial" is thrown forward, the reply is this, fifty other examples can be produced to show that accent has no part or lot in the matter.

We have nine dissyllables ending in *p* not accented on the last syllable. Six of these preserve one *p* throughout, and three of them double the *p* when a suffix beginning with a vowel is added:—

Thus "gos'tip" makes *gossipp*-er, *gossipp*-ed, *gossipp*-ing, *gossipp*-y.

"kid'nep" makes *kidnapp*-er, *kidnapp*-ed, *kidnapp*-ing.

"wor'ship" makes *worshipp*-er, *worshipp*-ed, *worshipp*-ing.

Compare with the above the following examples:—

"Fil'ip," *fillip*-ed, *fillip*-ing.

"Gal'lop," *gallop*-ed, *gallop*-ing, *gallop*-ade, &c.

"Scal'lop," *scallop*-ed, *scallop*-ing.

"Wal'lop," *wallop*-ed, *wallop*-ing, *wallop*-er.

"[De]vel'op," *[de]velop*-ed, *[de]velop*-ing, *[de]velop*-er.

What reason can be given why the first three of these words should double the *p* and the last six should not? It is mere wantonness, and the superfluous *p* of the first three words ought to be suppressed.

¶ The case with words ending in *l* is still worse. There are between ninety and one hundred words of two syllables accented on the first syllable and having one consonant for the last letter preceded by only one vowel. Of these words about one-half conform to the rule, and the rest are a rule unto themselves. For example:—

"E'qual" makes *equall*-ed, *equall*-ing, and, to make matters worse, *equal*'-ity, although the accent is brought to the last syllable of the simple word, *equal*-ise, *equal*-ised, *equal*-ising, *equal*-iser, &c.

"Mar'shal" makes *marshall*-ed, *marshall*-ing, *marshall*-er.

"Sig'nal" makes *signall*-ed and *signall*-ing, but *signal*-ise, &c.

Above twenty other words in *-al* do not double the *l*, as:

Brutal, *carnal*, *crystal*, *feudal*, *final*, *formal*, *frugal*, *local*, *loyal*, *moral*, *regal*, *social*, *special*, *venal*, and *vocal*. To these add *capital*, *federal*, *general*, *liberal*, *mineral*, *national*, and *rational*.

§ Of those ending in *-el* some fifty double the *l*, and seven or eight do not: thus—

"An'gel" makes *angel*'-ic, *angel*'-ical, &c.

"Chi'sel" makes *chisel*-ed, *chisel*-ing, *chisel*-er.

"Impan'nel" makes *impannel*-ed, *impannel*-ing, but not *panel*.

"Han'sel" makes *hansel*-ed, *hansel*-ing.

"Parallel" makes *parallel-ed*, *parallel-ing*, *parallel-ogram*, &c.

"Tea'sel" makes *teasel-ed*, *teasel-ing*.

"Gospel" makes *gospell-er*, but *gospel-ise*, *gospel-iser*, &c.

The fifty which double the *l* are—

Apparel, *barrel*, *chancel*, *chapel*, *corbel*, *counsel*, *cudgel*, *drivel*, *embowel*, *entrammel*, *flannel*, *fuel*, *gravel*, *grovel*, *hansel*, *housel*, *ho*, *impail*, *jetel*, *kenel*, *kernel*, *label*, *laurel*, *level*, *libel*, *marvel*, *model*, *parcel*, *pommel*, *quarrel*, *ravel*, *revel*, *rowel*, *sentinel*, *shovel*, *snivel*, *span*, *swivel*, *tassel*, *tinsel*, *towel*, *tunnel*, *trammel*, *travel*, *umbel*, *vowel*, &c.

§ Of the dozen words in *-il* there are four which preserve the single *l* throughout and eight which double it. The four are

"Civil," *civil'-ian*, *civ'il-ist*, *civil'-ity*, *civ'il-ise*.

"Devil" (to grill), *devil-ed*, *devil-ing*, also *devil-ish*, *devil-ism*.

"Fossil," *fossil-ise*, *fossil-iferous*, *fossil-ist*, *fossil-isation*.

"Imperil," *imperil-ed*, *imperil-ing*, but "peril," *perill-ed*, *perill-ing*, and to make the matter worse, *peril-ous*, *peril-ously*.

Those which double the *l* are—

"Ar'gil," *argill-aceous*, *argill-iferous*, *argill-ite*, *argill-itic*, *argill-ous*.

"Cavil," *cavill-ed*, *cavill-ing*, *cavill-er*, *cavill-ous*.

"Council," *councill-or*.

"Pencil," *pencill-ed*, *pencill-ing*, *pencill-er*.

"Peril," *perill-ed*, *perill-ing*, but *peril-ous*, &c.

"Pistil," *pistill-aceous*, *pistill-iferous*, *pistill-ate*, *pistill-idium*.

"Stencil," *stencill-ed*, *stencill-ing*, *stencill-er*.

"Tranquil," *tranquill'-ity*, *tran'quill-ise*, *tranquill-i'ser*, &c.

§ Of words in *-ol* only *carol* doubles the *l*, as *caroll-ed*, *caroll-ing*, *caroll-er*, and this is so doubtful that some dictionaries give it one way and some the other; *gambol*, *pistol*, and *symbol* retain one *l* throughout.

Nothing can be worse and more perplexing than this uncertainty, but nothing could be more simple than a substantial reform in this respect. Restore to the simple word the lost letter where it is due, and preserve it throughout; but where the simple word has but one consonant do not force upon it a second when a suffix is added. For example, *cavil* (Latin *cavill-or*) should have double *l*, but *counsel* (Latin *consul-o*) should have only one. Similarly *gallop* (French *galop-er*) should have only one *p* throughout. The same should be carried into words accented on the final syllable: thus *excell* (Latin *excell-o*), *distill* (Latin *distill-o*), &c., the double *l* should be restored to the simple word and preserved throughout.

IV. The next simple reform would be to reserve the plural *-es* to those words only with which it makes a separate syllable: as *church-es*, *box-es*, *gas-es*, *sash-es*; nothing can be more absurd than *thiev-es*, *loav-es*, *halv-es*, *beev-es* (all of one syllable.)

§ All nouns in *-af*, except *thief*, *thieves*, make the plural by adding *s*: as *belief-s*, *brief-s*, *chief-s*, *clef-s*, *fief-s*, *grief-s*, *reef-s*. Why should *thief* form an exception? "Thief" is the Anglo-Saxon *theof* or *théf*, the plural of which was *theofas* or *théfas* (thiefs); and as there was no *v* in the language, the substitution of *v* for *f* is most reprehensible.

We have the word *beef* the flesh of oxen slain for food, and the word *bees* living oxen, &c.; but the French is *boeuf*, *boeufs*.

§ In *-if* and *-iff*, *-of* and *-off*, *-uff* and *-ulf*, with those in *-rf*, the plural without one exception is formed by adding *-s*: as—

Bailiff-s, *cattiff-s*, *calif-s* (?), *cliff-s*, *coif-s*, *mastiff-s*, *plaintiff-s*.

Sheriff-s, *skiff-s*, *tariff-s*, *waif-s*, *whiff-s*.

Hoof-s, *proof-s*, *reproof-s*, *roof-s*, *woof-s*, *scoff-s*.

Cuff-s, *huff-s*, *muft-s*, *puff-s*, *ruff-s*, *snuff-s*, *stuff-s*, *gulf-s*.

Dearf-s, *scarf-s*, *wharf-s*, *surf-s*, *turf-s*.

§ Except "thief," *thieves*, therefore, all the nouns in *f* mentioned above are normal, but those in *-af*, *-aff*, and *-lf* (except *gulf*) are all abnormal. Strange enough, all these nouns are native words, not one of which makes such a plural, or indeed could do so. There are ten in all:—

"Calf," *calves*; "half," *halves*; "elf," *elves*; "self," *selves*; "shalf," *shelves*; *wolf*, *wolves*.

"Leaf," *leaves*; "sheaf," *sheaves*; "loaf," *loaves*; "staff" (a stick), *staves*, but not *staff* (a body of men), nor yet *distaff*.

The original plural of these words was *-[f]as*, as *stafas*, *háfas*, &c., and there is no excuse for the present perversions.

§ In regard to *-fe* the case is worse, and even more absurd. We have six nouns with this ending, four native and two borrowed from other languages. The native words are *knife*, *life*, *wife*, and *strife*; the borrowed ones are *fiſe* and *safe* (a closet).

The native words have for their plurals *knives*, *lives*, *wives*, (and *strifes*); the aliens have *fiſes* and *safes*. The original plural of *knives* was *cnifas* (*knifs*), but *wif* and *lif* were alike

in both numbers. The word "strife" is a corruption of *strith*, plural *strithas* (striths); there is, therefore, no excuse whatever for the change of *f* into *v*, in any word ending in *-fe*.

V. Come we now to the plurals of nouns ending in *-o*. They somewhat exceed one hundred, and may be displayed under three groups: (1) Musical terms and terms descriptive of the size of a book. All these are Italian words, and make their plurals by adding *-s*: as

Alto-s, basso-s, solo-s, flauto-s, piano-s, violoncello-s; canto-s, rondo-s, &c., with *folio-s, quarto-s, octavo-s, duodecimo-s*, and so on.

As this group is consistent and without exception, no objection can be brought against it. The other two groups are about equal, thirty-five of one make the plural in *-s*, and thirty-one of the other in *-es*.

All nouns ending in *-lo, -so, -vo*, and *-o* after a vowel, make the plural by adding *-s*, with one exception, viz., *buffalo-es*. Thus we have—

Armadillo-s, halo-s, and peccadillo-s in *-lo*; *provisto-s* and *virtuoso-s* in *-so*; *bravo-s, relieve-s, and salvo-s* in *-vo*; *imbroglio-s, nuncio-s, oglio-s* or *olio-s, pistachio-s, portfolio-s, punctilio-s, ratio-s, seraglio-s, studio-s, embryo-s, cuckoo-s, &c.*, in *-o* preceded by a vowel. To these add six in *-to*, not musical terms or sizes of books, viz., *cento-s, grotto-s, junto-s, memento-s, pimento-s, and stiletto-s*, with all such proper names as the *Cato-s*. The list complete would contain about seventy words.

The third group consists of thirty words which make the plural in *-es*, and there cannot be a doubt that the *e* of these plurals should be expunged. It serves no good end, and is in every case an interpolation.

Let us take them in terminational order: (1) *-cho* and *-co*, as *echo, calico, fresco, magnifico, portico, and stucco* (all having their plural in *-es*). *Echo* is Greek, in which language it has no plural; in Latin it is the fourth declension, *echo echûs*, and, of course, could have no such plural as *echoes*; in French the plural is *échos*. What right, therefore, has this word to the suffix *-es*? "*Fresco*," "*magnifico*," "*portico*," and "*stucco*" are Italian, like the musical terms and the sizes of books, and there is no reason but caprice why they should deviate from those words. "*Calico*" is probably a corruption of "*Calicut*," and ought also to be deprived of the *e*.

(2) In *-do*, as *bravado*, *innuendo*, *rotundo*, *tornado*, and *torpedo*. Of these "*rotundo*" is Italian, often written *rotunda* in English; and, to show our spirit of contradiction, the foreign words *bravata* and *tornada* we make "*bravado*" and "*tornado*"; *innuendo* and *torpedo* are concocted from the Latin verbs *innuo* and *torpeo*, so that none of these five words has the least pretence to a plural in *-es*.

3. The words in *-go* are *cargo*, *flamingo*, *indigo*, *mango*, *sago*, and *virago*. Of these, "*cargo*," "*flamingo*," and "*indigo*," are Indian. "*Mango*" is the Indian-Talmudic word *mangos*; "*sago*," the Malay word *sagu*, in French *sagou*; and "*virago*" is Latin, the plural being *viragines*. So that none of these six words has a plural resembling its modern English form.

4. In *-no* the only examples are *no-es* (persons voting "*no*"), *albino-es*, *domino-es*, and *volcano-es*. Of these "*albino*" is spelt both ways in the plural, *albinos* and *albinoes*; "*domino*" and "*volcano*" are Italian; and as for the plural of "*no*," if this is the only word which stands out we must write *no's*, as we write *I's*, *m's*, and so on.

5. In *-ro* there are four words: *hero*, *negro*, *tyro*, and *zero*. "*Hero*," like "*echo*," is common to Greek, Latin, and French, in all which languages the singular is *heros*. Probably we borrowed the word from the French, where the *s* is silent, but there is not a tittle of authority for *heroes*. As for "*negro*" and "*zero*," they are Italian; and "*tyro*," the Latin word, has *tyrones* for its plural.

We have now gone through every word ending in *-o*, except six, and can find no reason why the plural of all should not be *s*. By this uniformity an enormous difficulty of spelling would be removed, nothing would be lost, and every word would be consistent with its original form.

The six remaining words are those ending in *-to*. Of the twelve words with this termination, six go one way and six another. We have already noticed the words *cento-s*, *grotto-s*, *junto-s*, *memento-s*, *pimento-s*, and *stiletto-s*; the remaining six are *manifesto-es*, *mosquito-es*, *motto-es*, *mulatto-es*, *potato-es*, and *tomato-es*. Three of these are Spanish, "*mosquito*," "*mulatto*," and "*tomato*"; two are Italian, "*motto*" and "*manifesto*";

and the sixth is a corruption of the American-Indian word *batatas*. In every case the suffix *-es* is an abomination. In every case, therefore, it is a violation of correct spelling, an anomaly in English orthography, where *-es* should be limited to words ending in *-s*, *-sh*, *-ch* (soft), and *-x* (with the single word *topaz-es* in *-s*); it introduces great confusion and difficulty; has not one single excuse; and ought to be abolished. To use the words of Lord Lytton, it may be fairly said "such a system of spelling was never concocted but by the Father of Falsehood," and we may ask with him, "How can a system of education flourish that begins with [such] monstrous falsehoods"?

INDIVIDUAL LETTERS.

A few words may here be added respecting individual letters:

(1) *c*. This Latin and French letter is one of the greatest pests of our language. It does duty for *c*, *s*, and *k*, and often drives us to vile expedients to determine its pronunciation. Thus we have the word "traffic," but cannot write *trafficed* and *trafficing*, because *c* before *-e* and *-i* = *s*, and therefore we are obliged to interpose a *k*. Why in the world did we drop the *k* instead of the *c* in the word *traffick*? If we had dropped the *c* all would have gone smoothly, "traffik," *traffiked*, *traffiking*, but printers have set up their backs against the letter *k*, and hence the spelling of the language is tortured to preserve a fanciful uniformity of type.

A similar intrusion of *c* for *s* is far more serious. We have only six words ending in *-ense*, but above 220 in *-ence*. Here the *c* is an intruder and ought to be turned out. The six words are *con-dense*, *dis-pense*, *ex-pense*, *im-mense*, *pre-pense*, and *recom-pense*. It will be seen that the *s* in all these words is radical, and cannot be touched; but what of *-ence*? Take a few examples at random, "acquiescence," why not *acquiesense* (Latin *acquiescens*)? "adolescence," why not *adolescense* (Latin *adolescens*)? "cadence" (Latin *cadens*), "coalescence" (Latin *coalescens*), "decence" (Latin *decens*), "efflorescence" (Latin *efflorescens*), "innocence" (Latin *innocens*), "licence" (Latin *licens*), "precedence" (Latin *precedens*), and so on. In other

cases the *-ce* represents the Latin *-tia* as *magnificence* (Latin *magnificentia*), *munificence* (Latin *munificentia*), &c., but it would be no outrage to spell these words *magnificense* and *munificense*, for *s* is as near to "t" as *c* is, if not nearer.

Another intrusion of *c* is its being made to do duty for *k* in Greek words. If the Greek *k* were preserved it would tell the eye at a glance the nationality of the word, whereas the *c* gives no certain cue. Thus *kardiak*, *kriterion*, *kritik* would label the words "Greek" in origin; but *cardiac*, *criterion*, and *critic* may be Latin, French, or perverted Greek. Nothing can be worse than the double sound of this letter, which is sometimes = *s*, and sometimes = *k*.

(2) A similar accusation lies against the letter *g* which sometimes is soft and sometimes hard, and hence we are driven into all sorts of shifts to make it speak an articulate language. For example: *fatigu-ing*, *plagu-ing*, *leagu-ing*. We are obliged to preserve the useless letter *u* in order to keep the *g* from contact with the *i* when it would lose its hard sound and = *j*. We might spell *fatigua*, *plague*, and *league* without the absurd *-ue*, but *g* before *e* and *i* is generally soft, and therefore *-ed* and *-ing* might alter its sound. Here, however, we are inconsistent in inconsistency, for we find no difficulty in *begin* and *give*, *singing*, *gear*, and *get*.

Then again, why has *g* thrust itself into such words as *light*, *bright*, *night*, *sight*, *rough*, *tough*, and so on? It does not exist in the original forms and is a gross solecism. *Niht*, *briht*, *siht*, would be far better and more normal, and as for the other two, *rouh* and *teuh* would do as well as *rough* and *tough*, although it must be confessed that "ruf" and "tuf" would express the sound attached to these words better than either of the other combinations of letters.

(3) The final *-e* added to words for the sake of lengthening the preceding vowel is certainly one of the clumsiest contrivances which could be devised, and quite as often fails of its duty as not: thus *live*, *give*, *festive*; *come*, *have*, *love*; *genuine*, *sterile*, *handsome*, *vine-yard*, *examine*, *destine*, *respite*, *discipline*, and hundreds more are a standing protest against this use of the letter for such a purpose. How much better would it be

to reintroduce the accents of our older forms, and write *lif* for life, *liv* for live (1 syl.); *mīl* for mile and *mīl* or *mill* for mill; *stīl* for stile and *stīl* or *still* for still.

¶ As our alphabet now stands, we are wholly unable to express certain sounds. Thus no combination of letters can give the correct pronunciation of such simple words as these: *spirit, merit, psalm, puss, push, put, foot, only, bosom, whose, pull, full, rule, qualm, pudding, pulpit, bush, prerogue, rogue, fugue, rugged, water, calf, calve, half, halve, sugar, loaves, sheath, wreath, beneath, show, woman*, and hundreds more. Let any one try to express by letters the sound we give to *full* and *put*, and show the difference between *full* and *hull*, *put* and *hut*, and it will be presently seen how difficult the task is. Or let anyone try to express the sounds attached to *woman* and *water*, *spirit* and *merit*, *pulpit* and *bush*, and the necessity of some more definite vowels will be readily acknowledged.

PHONETIC SPELLING.

Many schemes have been projected of late years to simplify our spelling by making sounds the ruling principle; but there are many grave objections to all these systems. First and foremost any material alteration, such as these systems contemplate, would render our existing literature antiquated and unreadable, except as a dead language, an evil which no literary man would sanction. Next it would fossilise our present system, as if it were already perfect, and perpetuate errors which are not now immutable. Those who have lived for half a century, have seen numerous reforms in the spelling and pronunciation of words, and there is no reason to believe that we have yet arrived at the period of verbal petrification.

A third great objection is, that it not unfrequently obscures the derivation, but the great tendency should be the other way. The only fixed principle in language is the parent stock of words, and the only plan to make words living symbols of ideas is to show from what "stock" they spring, and how the present meaning has arisen from the parent or cognate word: thus *hare* and *hair* are pronounced exactly alike, but one is the Anglo-Saxon *hær*, and the other *hara*; so with *reed* and *read* (*reôd*

and *red[an]*), *mare* and *mayor* (*nearh* and Spanish *mayor*), with hundreds more. If any reform were made in such words as these, it should not be to make them more alike, alike to the eye as well as to the ear, but to make them speak a more definite and articulate language by bringing them back more closely to the primitive words, and not to perpetuate the notion that they are identical in derivation as they now are in sound. Before any word is fossilised by phonetic spelling, we should feel quite sure that no existing or future scholar either will or can improve upon the form proposed; for my own part I believe that many of our words are at present in a transition state, and that the tendency of the age is to reduce them more and more to their etymological standard, and to pronounce them more and more according to the letters which compose them.

OLD ENGLISH.

Some reason may be expected for the rather unusual substitution of "Old English" in this dictionary for what is more generally termed "Anglo-Saxon." The main reason is to force upon the attention the great fact too often overlooked, that our language is English, substantially English, and that even numerically considered it is still English. In the dictionary referred to, "so highly commended by certain reviewers for its etymology," not a twentieth part of the words belonging to us have been acknowledged, but they have been fathered on the Greek, German, Dutch, Persian, and often on tongues still more remote. The use of the term *Saxon* or *Anglo-Saxon* helps to favour the notion, by no means uncommon, that we have no words of our own, but that every word has been imported, and Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and Arabic, are often most cruelly tortured to account for a word well known to our forefathers before Harold fell at Hastings.

Again, the language of England before the introduction of the Norman element was not English and Saxon, as the word Anglo-Saxon implies, nor yet English Saxonised. One element, no doubt, was Saxon, but other elements were Keltic, Latin, Danish, and Gallic.

By Old English is meant the English language as it existed

before the introduction of the Norman element, and no possible confusion can arise from this use of the term, as all words derived directly to the Conquest are termed *Post Norman*, those later down are termed *medieval*, and those still later *archaic*.

It is not unusual to divide the language into five periods :—

1. OLD ENGLISH down to the middle of the twelfth century (say 1150).
2. TRANSITION ENGLISH, when the old terminations were struggling existence and only those best suited to the language survived (1150–1250).
3. EARLY ENGLISH, from 1250 to the Reformation (say 1526).
4. MIDDLE " from the Reformation to Milton's death (1526–1674).
5. MODERN ENGLISH, from Milton's death to the present times.

The following table will show the proportion of *English*, *French*, *Latin*, *Greek*, and other words in the language.

This dictionary contains 17,437 distinct families of words—
Of these groups or families of words—

3931 are English.

3595 are borrowed from the French.

4925 are borrowed from the Latin.

2098 are borrowed from the Greek.

146 are English taken from the Latin before the Conquest.

1862 are from miscellaneous sources, as Welsh, Dutch, German.

211 are hybrid.

541 are from proper names.

37 are words in imitation of sounds, like cuckoo.

91 are Medieval or Low Latin.

17,437 Total.

PREFIXES AND PRENOUNS.

Prefixes and prenouns may be added to words beginning either with a vowel or with a consonant.

CORRIGENDA.

Page 24. -anse. For "No word in the language has," read
"Two words (expanse and manse) have."

distinct character which existed in Anglo-Saxon, but unhappily has been dropped out of use. How very desirable it would be to have two distinct characters for *th* (soft) and *th* (hard), as in *the* and *thin*. In this Dictionary the character *τ* has been introduced for the hard letter.

Irregularities. (i.) In the first Greek declension the final vowel is changed to *o*. In the first Latin declension the final vowel is changed to *i*.

(1) Greek	aites	gen. -as	etis-logy
	cephalē	" -ēs	cephalo-pod
	hōra	" -as	horo-scope
	idēa	" -as	ideo-logy
	phonē	" -ēs	pheno-logy
	phusa	" -ēs	physo-grade
	psuchē	" -ēs	psycho-logy
	rhizē	" -ēs	rhizo-ped
	sphaīra	" -as	sphero-meter
	selēnē	" -ēs	seleno-graph
	skia	" -as	scio-mancy
	staphulē	" -ēs	staphylo-rsphy
	technē	" -ēs	techno-logy
	tracheia	" -as	tracheo-tomy

(Exception: "theke" gen. *theke*, theke-phore.)

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When a prenoun is added to a word beginning with a *vowel*, the general rule is to take the genitive case of the word prefixed without its termination; but when added to a word beginning with a *consonant* the vowel of the termination is left to form a vinculum: Thus, from the Greek "*dêmos*" (the people) gen. *dêmoi*, we get *dem-agogue* and *demo-cracy*; from the Latin "*lumen*" (light) gen. *luminis*, we get *lumin-ary* and *lumi-ferous*.

In Greek words, most unfortunately, we convert "*u*" into *y*, and "*k*" into *c*, after the Latin and French method: For example, "*martur*" (a martyr) gen. *marturos*, gives *martyr-dom* and *martyro-logy*; "*anthrax*" (a coal) gen. *anthrakos*, gives *anthrac-erpeton* and *anthraco-saurus*.

("Ch" is a distinct character in Greek (written thus χ); "th" is also a distinct character which existed in Anglo-Saxon, but unhappily has been dropped out of use. How very desirable it would be to have two distinct characters for *th* (soft) and *th* (hard), as in *the* and *thin*. In this Dictionary the character τ has been introduced for the hard letter.

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	<i>hōra</i>	" -as	horo-scope
	<i>idêa</i>	" -as	ideo-logy
	<i>phonê</i>	" -ês	pheno-logy
	<i>phusa</i>	" -ês	physo-grade
	<i>psychê</i>	" -ês	psycho-logy
	<i>rhizê</i>	" -ês	rhizo-ped
	<i>sphaîra</i>	" -as	sphero-meter
	<i>selênê</i>	" -ês	seleno-graph
	<i>skia</i>	" -as	scio-mancy
	<i>staphulê</i>	" -ês	staphylo-raphy
	<i>technê</i>	" -ês	techno-logy
	<i>tracheia</i>	" -as	tracheo-tomy

(Exception: "*theka*" gen. *thetês*, *theka-phore*.)

¶ The older form of the gen. case of the first Latin declension was *-ai*: as "*musa*" (a song) gen. *musai*; the "*ai*" is generally written *æ*, but in prenouns it is written *i*.

(2) Latin	mamma	gen. -æ (for -ai)	
	palma	„ -æ (for -ai)	palmi-ferous
	penna	„ -æ (for -ai)	penni-form
	petra	„ -æ (for -ai)	petri-fy
	pinna	„ -æ (for -ai)	pinni-ped
	rota	„ -æ (for -ai)	roti-fer
	seta	„ -æ (for -ai)	seti-ferous
	spina	„ -æ (for -ai)	spini-ferous

(Exception: "*aqua*" gen. *aquæ*, *aque-duct*.)

(ii.) The *ou* of the second Greek declension is sometimes changed to *i*: as "*archos*" gen. *archou* gives *archi-pelago*, *archi-tect*, but not generally, hence from "*deinos*" gen. *deinou* we get *deino-therium*; "*autos*" gen. *autou* gives *auto-crat*; *aristos* gen. *aristou* gives *aristo-crazy*, &c.

¶ The "*i*" of the second Latin declension is in some few examples converted into *o*:—

(3)	planus, (adj.)	plani	plano-concave
	primus „	primi	primo-geniture
	&c.		&c.

All such words are barbarisms: We have the Latin *plant-loqua*, *plant-pedia*, *plant-pes*, *plant-tudo*, and even in English *plant-sphere*.

Again, *primo-genitus* is debased Latin; Cicero uses *primi-genia*, Varro *primi-genius*, Lucretius *primi-genus*, then we have *primi-para*, *primi-pilaris*, *primi-pilus*, &c.

¶ The *-ûs* of the fourth Latin declension is a contraction of *-uis*: as "*fluctus*" (a wave) gen. *fluctuis* contracted to *fluctûs*. The vinculum vowel of this declension seems to have puzzled our word-minters, and hence from *manus* (a hand) we have *mana*, *mani*, and *manu*: as *mana-cle* (a disgraceful word, Latin *manica*), *mani-fest*, *manu-facture*; but the general vowel for this declension is *i*—

(4)	fructus	gen. fructûs (for fructuis)	fructi-fy
	manus „	manûs (for manuis)	mani-fest
	risus „	risûs (for risuis)	risi-ble

¶ Latin words with Greek endings generally take *o* for the vinculum—

(5)	lac	gen. lactis	lacto-meter	better galacto-meter
	muscus	„ musci	musco-logy	„ mosco-logy
	nox	„ noctis	nocto-graph	„ nucto-graph
	oleum	„ olei	oleo-saccharum	„ elseo-saccharum
	pes	„ pedis	pedo-meter	„ podo-meter
	pomum	„ pomi	pomo-logy	„
	sonus	„ soni	sono-meter	„ phono-meter
	spectrum	„ spectri	spectro-scope	

(Exception: "*polaris-scope*." This would be better "*polaro-scope*.")

¶ The usual vinculum vowel before "*-ple*" is *u*—

(6)	centum	centu-ple	quinti-	quintu-ple
	octo	octu-ple	sextus	sextu-ple
	quadra-	quadru-ple	septem	septu-ple

(Exception: "*mani-ple*." This is a Latin inconsistency: *manu-pletium*, a handful; and *mani-pulus*, a handful.)

¶ Most words of modern manufacture not derived from classic sources, or if joined together by a hyphen, take the vowel *o* for the vinculum—

(7)	aluno-gen, Fr. <i>alun</i> alum	Gothico-Latinum
	Anglo-Saxon	Latino-Anglican
	Austro-Prussian	meso-Gothic
	Franco-Prussian	politico-religious

¶ The following are abnormal or contracted forms—

(8)	anti- for ante-	anti-cipate
	ba- for bi-	ba-lance
	chromo- for chromato-	chromo-trope
	ori- for oreo- or oro-	ori-ganum
	penta- for pente-	penta-meter
	rubi- for rubri-	rubi-cund
	sulpho- for sulphu-	sulpho-vinic
	pseudo- for pseudo-	pseudo-prophet
	taxo- for taxeo-	taxo-nomy
	terri- for terrori-	terri-ble

¶ Three prefixed words are very uncertain in the vinculum—

centum, centi, centu : *centum-viri*, *centi-pede*, *centu-ple*
 contra, contro : *contra-distinction*, *contro-versy*
 manus, mana, mani, manu : *mana-cle*, *mani-ple*, *manu-script*

PREFIXES AND PRENOUNS.

(By permission from Dr. Brewer's "Prefixes and Suffixes.")

		EXAMPLES.
a-	Eng. <i>a-</i> , from, away	a-go, a-rise
a-	Eng. <i>a-</i> , intensive	a-wake, a-bide
a-	Eng. <i>of</i> , intensive	a-shamed, a-fraid
a-	Eng. <i>of</i> , of, off	a-board, a-float
a-	Eng. <i>-on</i> , upon the, on	a-way, a-sleep
a-	Eng. <i>ge-</i>	a-like, a-mong
a-	Lat. <i>a-</i> , from (before <i>-m</i> and <i>-v</i>) ..	a-vert, a-manuensis
a-	Lat. <i>a[d]</i> , up to, up	a-scend, i.e. as-scend
a-	Gk. <i>a-</i> , without, negative	a-cephalous, a-conite
a-	Fr. <i>a-</i> , to, for an end	a-vail, a-dieu
ab-	Lat. <i>ab</i> , removal from, contrary to	ab-dicate, ab-normal
abs-	Lat. <i>abs</i> , from (before <i>-c</i> and <i>-i</i>) ..	abs-tract, abs-cond
ac-	Lat. <i>ac</i> for <i>ad</i> , to (before <i>-c</i>) ..	ac-cede, ac-cept
acro-	Gk. <i>akros</i> , upwards	acro-genus, acro-lith
actino-	Gk. <i>aktin</i> gen. <i>aktinos</i> , a ray ..	actino-crinites (<i>-kri-nites</i>)
ad-	Lat. <i>ad</i> , to	ad-apt, ad-ore (2 syl.)
ætho-	Gk. <i>aithón</i> , luminosity	ætho-gen
aer-, aeri-	Lat. <i>aer</i> gen. <i>aëris</i> , air	aer-ate, aeri-fy
aero-	Gk. <i>aër</i> gen. <i>aëros</i> , air	aero-lite, aero-naut
af-	Lat. <i>af-</i> for <i>ad</i> (before <i>-f</i>) ..	af-firm, af-fix
after-	Eng. <i>after</i>	afternoon, after-math
ag-	Lat. <i>ag</i> for <i>ad</i> (before <i>-g</i>) ..	ag-grandise, ag-gravate
agalmato-	Gk. <i>agalma</i> gen. <i>-matos</i> , delight	agalmato-lite
agapè-	Gk. <i>agápè</i> , brotherly love	agape-mone (5 syl.)
agatho-	Gk. <i>agathos</i> , good	agatho-phylum
al-	Eng. <i>al</i> , all, altogether	al-mighty, al-ready
al-	Lat. <i>al</i> for <i>ad</i> , to (before <i>-l</i>) ..	al-lege, al-lude
al-	Arab. <i>al</i> , the	al-kali, al-cohol

		EXAMPLES.
aletho-	Gk. <i>alēthos</i> , true	aletho-pteris
alexi-	Gk. <i>aleto</i> , I ward off	alexi-pharmic
all-	Eng. <i>al</i> , <i>ael</i> , all, altogether ..	all-wise, all-saints
allo-	Gk. <i>allos</i> , another, different ..	all-egory, allo-pathy
alun-	Fr. <i>alun</i> , alum	aluno-gen, alun-ite
aluno-		
am-	Lat. <i>am</i> for <i>ad</i> (before -a) ..	am-munition
am-, ambi-	Lat. <i>ambi</i> , about, around ..	am-putate, ambi-ent
ambly-	Gk. <i>amblys</i> , obtuse, blunt ..	ambly-pterous, ambly-genite
ammo-	Gk. <i>ammōs</i> , sand	ammo-coles, ammo-dytes
amph-	Gk. <i>amphi</i> , both, on both sides, all round	amph-id, amph-theatre
amphi-		
an-	Lat. <i>an</i> for <i>ad</i> (before -a) ..	an-nex, an-nihilate
an-	Lat. <i>an-te</i> , before	an-cestor
an-, ana-	Gk. <i>an-a</i> , without, free from ..	an-hydrous, ana-chronism
ana-	Gk. <i>ana</i> , upwards	ana-cathartic
ana-	Gk. <i>ana</i> , similar	ana-logue
ana-	Gk. <i>ana</i> , into, up into	ana-stomose
an-, ana-	Gk. <i>ana</i> , without, apart ..	an-archy, ana-thema
andro-	Gk. <i>andros</i> gen. <i>andros</i> , a man ..	andro-genous, andro-id
ang-	Eng. <i>ang-</i> , painful, troublesome	ang-nail
Anglo-	Lat. <i>Angli</i> , gen. <i>-orum</i> , English	Anglo-Saxon
Anglic-	Lat. <i>Anglicus</i> (adj.), English ..	Anglic-ism
ant-, anti-	Gk. <i>anti</i> , reverse of, opposite ..	ant-arctic, anti-septic
ante-	Lat. <i>ante</i> , before	ante-cedent, ante-diluvian
antho-	Gk. <i>anthōs</i> , a flower	antho-zoa, antho-lite
anthrac-	Gk. <i>anthrax</i> gen. <i>anthrakos</i> , { coal	{ anthrac-erpeton, anthracosaurus
anthraco-		
anthropo-	Gk. <i>anthrōpōs</i> , a man	anthropo-phagi
anti-	Lat. <i>anti</i> , before	anti-cipate, anti-quary
ant-, anti-	Gk. <i>anti</i> , opposed to, reverse of	ant-agonist, anti-pathy
ap-	Welsh <i>ap</i> (prefixed to men of "family")	ap'David, ap'Jones
ap-	Lat. <i>ap</i> for <i>ad</i> (before -p) ..	ap-peal, ap-ply
aph-	Gk. <i>apo</i> , away from (before -h) ..	aph-(h)elion
apo-	Gk. <i>apo</i> , away from	apo-stasy, apo-crypha
aqua-	Lat. <i>aqua</i> gen. <i>aquæ</i> , water ..	aqua-fortis, aque-duct
aque-		
ar-	Lat. <i>ar</i> for <i>ad</i> (before -r) ..	ar-rive, ar-range
ar-	Gk. <i>aēr</i> , air	ar-tery
arch-	Teutonic <i>arg</i> , crafty	arch-ness
archi-	Gk. <i>archos</i> gen. <i>archon</i> , chief ..	arch-angel, archi-lect
aristo-	Gk. <i>aristos</i> , the best	aristo-crazy
as-	Lat. <i>as</i> for <i>ad</i> (before -s) ..	as-sault, as-sume
asa-	Lat. <i>asa</i> , gum	asa-fetida
at-	Lat. <i>at</i> for <i>ad</i> (before -t) ..	at-tend, at-tract
atmo-	Gk. <i>atmōs</i> , vapour	atmo-meter, atmo-sphere
atra-	Lat. <i>ater</i> , <i>atra</i> , <i>attrum</i> , black ..	atra-biliary
auto-	Gk. <i>autōs</i> , one's ownself ..	auto-crat, auto-maton
ba-	Lat. <i>bi</i> , two, twofold	ba-lance
back-	Eng. <i>bæc</i> , behind, to the rear ..	back-wards, back-gammon
be-	Eng. <i>be</i> converts nouns to verbs	be-friend, be-night
be-	Eng. <i>be</i> converts intrans. to trans. verbs	be-speak, be-think
be-	Eng. <i>be</i> part of adv. and prep. ..	be-cause, be-fore
be-	Eng. <i>be</i> , privative	be-head, be-leave
be-	Eng. <i>be</i> , intensive	be-daub, be-smear
be-	Eng. <i>be</i> , to, in, for, at, about, &c.	be-long, be-hold
	(Added to Romance words: be-gin, be-lieve)	
beati-	Lat. <i>beātus</i> gen. <i>beati</i> , blessed ..	beati-fy

EXAMPLES.

bene-	Lat. <i>bēnē</i> , good	bene-factor, bene-fit
bi-, bis-	Lat. <i>bis</i> , two-fold, double, in pairs	bi-ped, bis-sextile
bi-	Lat. <i>bis</i> , during two, once in two	bi-ennial
bin-	Lat. <i>bis</i> (before -o)	bin-ocular, bin-oxide
bio-	Gk. <i>bios</i> , life	bio-logy, bio-graphy
bitch-	Eng. <i>bicce</i> , a gender-word (<i>fem.</i>)	bitch-fox, bitch-otter
boar-	Eng. <i>bdr</i> , a gender-word (<i>male</i>)	boar-pig
buck-	Eng. <i>buc</i> , a gender-word (<i>male</i>)	buck-rabbit
carni-	Lat. <i>carn</i> gen. <i>carnis</i> , flesh, meat	carni-val, carni-verous
cary-	Gk. <i>kārūōn</i> , a nut	cary-opsis, cary-phyllia
caryo-	Gk. <i>kāta</i> , down, against, accord-	
cat-, cata-	ing to	cat-aract, cata-lepsy
cath-	Gk. <i>kāta</i> (before -h)	cath-[h]edral, cath-[h]olic
ceno-	Gk. <i>kēnōs</i> , empty	ceno-taph
cent-	Lat. <i>centum</i> , a hundred	cent-ennial, centi-pede
centi-		
centu-	Lat. <i>centum</i> , a hundred	centu-plicate, centum-viri
centum-		
cephal-	Gk. <i>kephālē</i> , a head	cephal-aspis, cephalo-poda
cephalo-		
cheir-	Gk. <i>cheir</i> gen. <i>cheiros</i> , the hand	cheir-acanthus, cheiro-ptera
cheiro-		
chir-	Gk. <i>cheir</i> gen. <i>cheiros</i> , the hand	chir-agra, chiro-mancy
chire-		
chlor-	Gk. <i>chlōrōs</i> , green.. ..	chlor-ine, ehloro-phyll
chlōro-		
chrom-	Gk. <i>chrōma</i> , colour	ehrom-ate, chroma-trope
chroma-		
chromo-	Gk. <i>chrōma</i> gen. <i>chrōmātos</i> , colour	{ chromate-meter, chromo- lithograph
(for <i>chromato</i>)		
chron-	Gk. <i>chrōnōs</i> , time	chrono-logy, chrono-meter
chry-	Gk. <i>chrūsōs</i> , gold	chrys-anthemum, chryso-lite
chryso-		
cinque-	Fr. <i>cing</i> , five	cinque-ports, cinque-foil
circum-	Lat. <i>circum</i> , all round	circum-scribe, circum-spect
cis-	Lat. <i>cis</i> , on this side	cis-Alpine, cis-Padane
co-	Lat. <i>cum</i> , together with (before -a, -e, -i, -o, -h)	co-adjutor, co-equal
	(Before any letter with a hyphen Joined to Teutonic words	co-partner, co-sine)
		co-worker, &c.)
cock-	Eng. <i>coc</i> (a gender-word for male birds and insects)	{ pea-cock, turkey-cock cock-sparrow, cock-shafer
cog-	Lat. <i>cum</i> (before -nascoor, -nosco, -nomen)	cog-nomen, cog-nate
col-	Lat. <i>cum</i> (before -l)	col-lect, col-league
coleo-	Gk. <i>kōlēōs</i> , a sheath	coleo-pteran, coleo-rhiza
com-	Lat. <i>cum</i> (before -b, -m, -p)	com-bine, com-mit, com-ply
con-	Lat. <i>cum</i> (before -c, -d, -f, -g, -j, -n, -q, -s, -t, -v)	con-cede, con-duce, con-fer
conch-	Gk. <i>kogchē</i> or <i>kogchos</i> , a shell ..	conch-ite, conchi-fer
conchi-		
concho-	Gk. <i>kogchōs</i> , a shell	concho-logy, cho-spiral
cho-		
coni-	Lat. <i>cōnus</i> gen. <i>conit</i> , a cone ..	coni-fer, coni-form
cont-	Lat. <i>contra</i> , against [law], the	
contra-	contrary	cont-rol, contra-dict
contro-	Lat. <i>contra</i> , against	contro-vert (<i>Ital.</i>)
cor-	Lat. <i>cum</i> (before -r)	cor-rode, cor-rupt

		EXAMPLES.
cosm- }	Gk. <i>kosmós</i> , the world	cosm-orama, cosmo-graphy
cosmo-	Lat. <i>cum</i> , in conjunction with ..	coun-tenance, coun-sel
coun-	Lat. <i>contra</i> , in the opposite way ..	counter-act, counter-march
cruci-	Lat. <i>crux</i> gen. <i>crucis</i> , a cross ..	cruci-fy, cruci-form
crypto-	Gk. <i>kryptós</i> , concealed, secret ..	crypto-logy, crypto-gram
cyan- }	Gk. <i>kuánós</i> , deep-blue	cyan-uric, cyano-gen
cyano-	Gk. <i>kuklós</i> , a circle	cyclo-pædia, cyclo-pteris
cyclo-	Eng. <i>dag-es</i> , of the day	dais-y
dais-	Fr. <i>dais</i> , a raised platform ..	days-man
days-	Fr. <i>de</i> (prefixed to men of "family")	De-saix, De-lolme
de-	Lat. <i>de</i> , motion down from ..	de-cline, de-part
de-	Lat. <i>de</i> , intensive	de-clare, de-solate
de-	Lat. <i>de</i> , reversive	de-stroy, de-magnetise
de-	Lat. <i>de</i> , privative	de-capitate, de-odorise
de-	For <i>duck</i> , as in <i>d'rake</i>	de-coy
dec-, deca-	Gk. <i>déka</i> , ten	dec-andria, deca-gon
dein-	Gk. <i>deinós</i> , dreadful [from its	
deino-	size]	dein-ornis, deino-therium
dem-	Gk. <i>démós</i> , the people	dem-agogue, demo-cracy
demo-	Fr. <i>démi</i> , half	demi-god, demi-lune
demi-	Lat. <i>dens</i> gen. <i>dentis</i> , a tooth ..	denti-frice, denticle
denti-	Gk. <i>deutérós</i> , a double quota ..	deut-oxide of copper; that is,
deut-	two equivalents of oxygen	to one of the base (copper)
deutero-	Gk. <i>deutérós</i> , a second, another	deutero-nomy, deutero-gamy
di-, dis-	Gk. and Lat. <i>di-, dis-</i> , asunder ..	di-vide, dis-solve
di-	Gk. <i>dis</i> , two	di-cephalous, di-petalous
di-	Gk. <i>dia</i> , through	di-rect, di-electrics
di-	In Chem., double equiv. of base.	di-sulphate of silver
dia-	Gk. <i>dia</i> , through	dia-gram, dia-meter
dif-	Lat. <i>dis</i> , asunder	dif-fuse, dif-fer
dis-	Lat. and Gk. <i>dis</i> , asunder, the	
	reverse	dis-believe, dis-agree
	(Added also to Teutonic words	as disown, dislike, disbar)
doe-	Eng. <i>da</i> , a gender-word (the fe-	
	male of certain animals) ..	doe-rabbit
dog-	A gender-word (the male of cer-	
	tain animals)	dog-fox, dog-otter
dog-	Pertaining to the dog	dog-star, dog-fly
dog-	Depreciative, deceptive	dog-sleep, dog-Latin
dog-	Eng. <i>déog[ol]</i> , dodge, dodging ..	dog-watch (board ship)
dulc-	Lat. <i>dulcis</i> , sweet	dulc-amara, dulci-fy
dulci-	Lat. <i>duo</i> , two	du-plicate, duo-decimal
du-, duo-	Lat. <i>duo</i> , two	duum-viri
duum-	Gk. <i>dunámis</i> , power	dyna-meter
dyna-	Gk. <i>dunamis</i> gen. <i>dunaméds</i> , }	dynam-ics, dynamo-meter
dynam-	power	
dynamo-	Gk. <i>dus</i> , evil, diseased	dys-pepsia, dys-phagia
dys-	Lat. <i>e</i> , out of (before the <i>liquids</i> ,	
e-	and <i>-c, -d, -g, -f, -v</i>)	e-mit, e-vince, e-lect
e-	Gk. <i>ek</i> , up, out of	e-lectuary
ec-	Gk. <i>ek</i>	ec-lectic, ec-lipse
ec-	Lat. <i>ex</i> (only one example) ..	ec-centric
eco-	Gk. <i>oikos</i> , house	eco-nomy
ef-	Lat. <i>ef</i> for <i>ex</i> (before <i>-f</i>) ..	ef-fect, ef-face
el-	Gk. <i>el</i> for <i>ek</i> , out	el-lipsis (a leaving out)
electri-	Lat. <i>electrum</i> gen. <i>electri</i> , amber	electri-fy
electro-	Gk. <i>electron</i> , amber	electro-scope, electro-type

		EXAMPLES.
em-	Eng. <i>em-</i> (converts nouns and adjectives to verbs)	em-bed, em-bitter
	(Used also with Romance words:)	em-balm, em-power)
en-	Romance <i>en-</i> (converts nouns and adjectives to verbs)	en-rage, en-camp
	(Used also with Latin words:)	en-able, en-quire, en-throne)
en-	Gk. <i>en</i> , in	en-caustic, en-ema
end-, endo-	Gk. <i>endōn</i> , within	end-osmose, endo-gens
enter-	Fr. <i>entre</i> , between	enter-tain, enter-prise
ento-	Gk. <i>entōs</i> , within	ento-soñ
entomo-	Gk. <i>entōmōn</i> , insect	entomo-logy, entomo-lite
entre-	Fr. <i>entre</i> , between	entre-pot, entre-sol
eo-	Gk. <i>eos</i> , recent	eo-cene
ep-, epi-	Gk. <i>epi</i> , over and above, upon	ep-onym, epi-gram
eph-	Gk. <i>epi</i> , upon, &c. (before -h)	eph-[h]emera
equi-	Lat. <i>æquus</i> , equal	equi-poise, equi-nox
erysi-	Gk. <i>erisis</i> , a drawing	erysi-pelas
es-	Gk. <i>eis</i> , on	es-palier
es-	Lat. <i>ex</i> , from, out of	es-cape
es-	Romance <i>en</i>	es-planade
esse-	Lat. <i>esse</i> , to be	esse-nce
ethno-	Gk. <i>ethnōs</i> , nation	ethno-logy, ethno-graphy
etio-	Gk. <i>aitia</i> , cause	etio-logy
etymo-	Gk. <i>etymōs</i> , the real word	etymo-logy
eu-	Gk. <i>eu</i> , well, good	eu-charist, eu-logy
eury-	Gk. <i>eurus</i> , broad	eury-notos, eury-pteris
ex-	Lat. <i>ex</i> , out of, beyond	ex-ceed, ex-cite
	(Used also with Romance words)	ex-cise, ex-change, &c.)
ex-, exo-	Gk. <i>ex(o)</i> for <i>ek</i> , out of, recent	ex-arch, exo-gens
extra-	Lat. <i>extra</i> , out of, more than	extra-mundane, -ordinary
female-	Fr. <i>femelle</i> (a gender-word)	female-servant
fet-	Eng. <i>fēt</i> , the feet	fet-lock, fett-er
flor-, flori-	Lat. <i>flos</i> gen. <i>floris</i> , a flower	flor-id, flori-culture
for-	Eng. <i>for-</i> , negative, aside	for-bid, for-bear
for-	Eng. <i>fore</i> , before	for-ward
fore-	Eng. <i>fore</i> , beforehand	fore-know, fore-tell
fore-	Eng. <i>fore</i> , front, before	fore-head, fore-father
fore-	Eng. <i>fore</i> , leading, chief	fore-horse, fore-man
forth-	Eng. <i>forth</i> , presently	forth-coming
fratri-	Lat. <i>frater</i> gen. <i>fratris</i> , a brother	fratri-cide
fro-	Eng. <i>fra</i> , from	fro-ward (<i>per-verse</i>)
fructi-	Lat. <i>fructus</i> , fruit	fructi-fy, fructi-ferous
frugi-	Lat. <i>frux</i> gen. <i>frugis</i> , fruit	frugi-ferous, frugi-vorous
gain-	Eng. <i>gean</i> , the opposite	gain-say
gastro-	Gk. <i>gastēr</i> gen. <i>gastēros</i> , the belly	gastro-nomy, gastro-pod
genea-	Gk. <i>gēnēa</i> , breed, descent	genea-logy
gen-, gent-	Lat. <i>gens</i> gen. <i>gentis</i> , family, high-birth	gen-erous, gent-eel
genu-	Lat. <i>genu</i> , the knee	genu-flection
geo-	Gk. <i>gē</i> , the earth	geo-graphy, geo-metry
ger-	Germ. <i>geier</i> , a hawk	ger-falcon
glyc- } glycy- }	Gk. <i>glukus</i> , sweet	glyc-erine, glycy-[r]rhiza
glypto-	Gk. <i>gluptos</i> , carved	glypto-don
god-	Eng. <i>god</i> , by christian rites	god-father, god-child
gos-	Eng. <i>godes</i> , god's	gos-pel, gos-sip
grand-	Fr. <i>grand</i> , once removed	grand-father, grand-son
	(<i>Great-grand</i> , twice, <i>great-great-grand</i> , thrice removed)	
grandi-	Lat. <i>grandis</i> , grand	grandi-loquent
gutta- } gutti- }	Lat. <i>gutta</i> gen. <i>gutta</i> , a drop	gutta-percha, gutti-ferous

		EXAMPLES.	
lith-, litho-	Gk. <i>lithos</i> , stone	lith-ornis, litho-graph	
	Eng. <i>lead</i> (an), to guide	load-stone, load-star	
	Gk. <i>logos</i> , ratio	log-arithm	
log-	Gk. <i>logos</i> , a word	logo-graph, logo-machy	
long- }	Lat. <i>longus</i> gen. <i>longi</i> , long ..	long-eval, longi-pennate	
longi- }	Lat. <i>lux</i> gen. <i>lucis</i> , light ..	luci-fer, luci-d	
luci-	Lat. <i>lumen</i> gen. <i>luminis</i> , light..	lumin-ary, lumini-ferous	
lumin- }	Lat. <i>luna</i> , moon	luna-cy, luni-form	
lumi- }	Scotch <i>mac</i> (prefixed to the names of men of family) ..	MacGregor, MacDonald	
luna-, luni	Gk. <i>macrós</i> , large	macr-oura, macro-therium	
Mac-	Norwegian <i>mal</i> , evil	mael-strom	
macr- }	Gk. <i>magnés</i> gen. <i>-éidos</i> , magnesia	magneto-meter, -electricity	
macro- }	Lat. <i>magnus</i> gen. <i>magni</i> , great	magn-animous, magni-ficent	
mael-	Eng. <i>mægh</i> (gender word) ..	maid-servant, mer-maid	
magneto-	Fr. <i>mal</i> , evilly, not	mal-treat, mal-content	
magn- }	Lat. <i>malus</i> fem. <i>mala</i> , naughty	mal-aria, mala-pert	
magni- }	Gk. <i>malákos</i> , soft.. ..	malac-ostrology, malaco-lite	
mald-	Lat. <i>male</i> , amiss	male-diction, male-volent	
mal-	Fr. <i>mdle</i> (gender word)	male-servant, heirs-male	
malac-	Lat. <i>malleus</i> , a hammer	malle-able	
malaco- }	Lat. <i>mamma</i> , the breast.. ..	mamma-logy	
male-	Lat. <i>mamma</i> gen. <i>-æ</i> , the breast	mammi-fer, mammi-form	
male-	Lat. <i>mammalis</i> , adj. of mamma	mammali-ferous	
malle-	Fr. <i>main</i> , the hand	man-œuvre, man-ure	
mamma-	Eng. <i>mann</i> , man	man-slaughter, man-ful	
mammi-	Eng. <i>mann</i> , man (a gender word)	man-servant, Scotch-man	
mammali-	Lat. <i>manus</i> , the hand	mana-cle	
man-	Lat. <i>manus</i> , the hand	mani-fest, mani-ple	
man-	Eng. <i>manig</i> , many	mani-fold	
mana-	Gk. <i>manos</i> , rarity	mano-meter, mano-scope	
mani-	Lat. <i>manus</i> , the hand	manu-facture, manu-script	
mano-	Eng. <i>mare</i> , a horse	mar-shal	
manu-	Med. Lat. <i>marcio</i> gen. <i>marcionis</i> , a marquis	marchion-ess	
mar-	Maria or Mary	mari-gold, mario-latry	
mar-	Lat. <i>marinus</i> (<i>mare</i> , the sea) ..	marin-er, marin-orama	
mar-	Lat. <i>maritus</i> , a husband	marit-al	
mar-	Port. <i>marmelo</i> , quince	marmal-ade	
mar-	Eng. <i>meare</i> , border land.. ..	marqu-is	
mar-	Lat. <i>mas</i> gen. <i>maris</i> , man	marri-age	
mar-	Lat. <i>Mars</i> gen. <i>Martis</i>	marti-al	
mar-	Martin, a man's name	Martin-mas	
mar-	Gk. <i>martur</i> gen. <i>martürös</i> , a martyr	martyr-dom, martyro-logy	
mar-	Mary, the "virgin Mary"	Mary-bud	
mar-	Lat. <i>mas</i> , the male kind	mas-culine	
mar-	Gk. <i>mastos</i> , the breast	mast-itis, mast-odon	
mar-	Lat. <i>mater</i> gen. <i>matris</i> , a mother	materi-al	
mar-	Lat. <i>maternus</i> , adj. of <i>mater</i> ..	matern-al, matern-ity	
mar-	Lat. <i>mater</i> gen. <i>matris</i> , a mother	matri-cide, matri-mony	
mar-	Lat. <i>medius</i> , the middle.. ..	medi-eval, medi-terranean	
medi-	Gk. <i>méga</i> , great	mega-ceros, mega-therium	
mega-	Gk. <i>mega</i> gen. <i>megálon</i> , great ..	megal-ichthys, megalo-saurus	
meg-			
megalo-			

		EXAMPLES.
melo-	Gk. <i>meiōn</i> , less	melo-cene
melan-	Gk. <i>melas</i> gen. <i>mēlānos</i> , black ..	melan-choly, melano-chroite
mell-	Lat. <i>mel</i> gen. <i>mellis</i> , honey ..	mell-ite, melli-fluous
meli-		
melo-	Gk. <i>melos</i> , song	mel-rose, melo-drame
memor-	Lat. <i>memor</i> , mindful	memor-able, memor-y
merc-	Lat. <i>merc</i> g. <i>mercis</i> , merchandise	merc-er, merc-ery
meryco-	Gk. <i>merukō</i> , I ruminate	meryco-therium
mes-	Gk. <i>mēsōs</i> , in the midst, middle	mes-embryanthemum
meso-	Gk. <i>mēsōs</i> , middle	meso-carp, meso-thorax
met-	Gk. <i>mēta</i> , after	met-empsychosis
meta-	Gk. <i>mēta</i> , after	meta-physics, -morphosis
metalli-	Lat. <i>metallum</i> , gen. <i>-li</i> , metal ..	metalli-form, metalli-ferous
metall-		
metallo-	Gk. <i>metallon</i> , metal	metall-urgy, metallo-graphy
meteor-		
meteo-	Gk. <i>météōrōs</i> , a meteor	meteor-ite, meteore-logy
meth-	Gk. <i>mēta</i> (before <i>-h</i>), with	meth-[h]od
meth-	Gk. <i>methu</i> , wine	meth-ylene, meth-yl
metro-	Gk. <i>metron</i> , a measure	metro-nome, metro-polis
mezzo-	Ital. <i>mezzo</i> , middle	mezzo-tinto, mezzo-soprano
micro-	Gk. <i>mikros</i> , small	micro-scope, micro-cosm
milit-		
militi-	Lat. <i>miles</i> gen. <i>militis</i> , a soldier	milit-ary, militi-a
mill-		
mille-	Lat. <i>mille</i> , a thousand	mill-ennium, mille-pede
mio-	Gk. <i>meiōn</i> , less	mio-cene
mis-	Eng. <i>mis</i> , wrong, out of place ..	mis-belief, mis-lay
mis-	Fr. <i>mes</i> , evil	mis-chance, mis-chief
mis-	Lat. <i>mi[nu]s</i> , amiss, evil	mis-calculate, mis-fortune
mis, miso-	Gk. <i>miseo</i> , I hate	mis-anthrope, miso-gyny
mod-		
modi-	Lat. <i>modus</i> gen. <i>modi</i> , measure ..	mod-ule, modi-fy
mole-	Lat. <i>moles</i> , a mass	mole-cule, mole-st
moll-	Lat. <i>mollis-culus</i> (<i>mollis</i> , soft)	moll-usc
mon-		
mono-	Gk. <i>mōnōs</i> , only, one	mon-arch, mono-syllable
mon-	Eng. <i>mōna</i> , the moon	Mon-day
mort-	Fr. <i>mort</i> , dead	mort-main, mort-gage
morti-	Lat. <i>mors</i> gen. <i>mortis</i> , death ..	morti-fy
Mosa-	Lat. <i>Mosa</i> , the Meuse (river) ..	mosa-saurus
mult-		
multi-	Lat. <i>multus</i> gen. <i>multi</i> , many ..	mult-angular, multi-form
muni-	Lat. <i>munus</i> , a gift	muni-ficent, muni-cipal
muni-	Lat. <i>munio</i> , I fortify	muni-ment
mur, mus-	Lat. <i>mus</i> gen. <i>muris</i> , a mouse ..	mur-idæ, mus-cle
mur-		
muri-	Lat. <i>murus</i> gen. <i>muri</i> , a wall ..	mur-al, muri-form
musco-	Lat. <i>muscus</i> , moss	musco-logy (<i>hybrid</i>)
mut-	Lat. <i>muto</i> , I change	mut-able
my-	Gk. <i>muo</i> , I close	my-ops
myce-	Gk. <i>mukēs</i> , fungus	myce-[ci]llium
myco-	Gk. <i>mukos</i> , fungus	myco-logy
myel-	Gk. <i>muēlos</i> , spinal marrow ..	myel-itis
myl-	Gk. <i>mulos</i> , a mill	myl-odon
myo-		
myos-	Gk. <i>mus</i> gen. <i>muos</i> , a muscle ..	myo-logy, myos-itis
myri-	Gk. <i>myrios</i> , numberless	myri-ad, myri-acanthus
nau, naus-	Gk. <i>naus</i> , a ship	nau-machia, naus-ea

		EXAMPLES.
navi-	Lat. <i>navis</i> , a ship .. ..	.. navi-gate (i.e. [və]gət).
necro-	Gk. <i>nekros</i> , a dead body ..	.. necro-mancy, necro-logy
nectar- nectari- }	Lat. <i>nectar</i> gen. <i>nectāris</i>	.. nectar-ine, nectari-ferous
neigh-	Eng. <i>neath</i> , near .. ..	.. neigh-bour
neo-	Gk. <i>neos</i> , new .. ..	.. neo-logy, neo-phyte
nether-	Eng. <i>níther</i> , lower, down	.. nether-li- Nether-lands
neur- neuro- }	Gk. <i>neuron</i> , nerve .. ..	.. neur-algia, neuro-logy
night-	Eng. <i>níht</i> .. ..	.. night-shade, night-mare
nitro-	Gk. <i>nítron</i> , nitre .. ..	.. nitro-gen, nitro-meter
nocti- nocto- noctu- }	Lat. <i>nox</i> gen. <i>noctis</i> ..	.. nocti-vagant, nocto-graph, noctu-ary
nomen- nomin- }	Lat. <i>nomen</i> gen. <i>nominis</i>	.. nomen-clature, nomin-al
nomo-	Gk. <i>nomos</i> , law .. ..	.. nomo-graphy
non- nona- }	Lat. <i>nona</i> , nine .. ..	.. nen-tion, nona-gesimal
non-	Lat. <i>non</i> , not .. ..	.. non-sense, non-conformist
north-	Eng. <i>north</i> .. ..	.. north-ward, north-man
noso-	Gk. <i>nosos</i> , disease .. ..	.. noso-graphy, noso-logy
no-	Eng. <i>no</i> , not any .. ..	.. no-thing, no-body
notho-	Gk. <i>nothos</i> , bastard .. ..	.. notho-saurus
not-, noto-	Gk. <i>notos</i> , south .. ..	.. not-ornis, noto-therium
numismat- numismato-	} Gk. <i>numisma</i> g. - <i>matos</i> , coin ..	{ numismat-ics, numismato- logy
nut-	Eng. <i>nut</i> , a nut	nut-meg, nut-shell
O'-	Irish (prefixed to men of "family")	O'Connell, O'Donovan
o-	Lat. <i>o-</i> for <i>ob</i> , away ..	.. o-mit
ob-	Lat. <i>ob</i> , against .. ..	.. ob-ject, ob-struct
oc-	Lat. <i>oc-</i> for <i>ob</i> (before <i>c</i>)	.. oc-cur, oc-cupy
ochlo-	Gk. <i>oklos</i> , the mob .. ..	.. ochlo-crazy
oct-, octa-	Gk. <i>okta</i> , eight .. ..	.. oct-andria, octa-gon
oct-, octo-	Lat. <i>octo</i> , eight .. ..	.. oct-ennial, octo-syllable
octu-	Lat. <i>octo</i> , eight .. ..	.. octu-ple
od-, odo-	Gk. <i>hódos</i> , a way, a road ..	.. od-yle, odo-meter
odont- odonto- }	Gk. <i>odous</i> gen. <i>odontós</i> ..	.. odont-algia, odonto-logy
oen-, eno-	Gk. <i>oinos</i> , wine .. ..	.. oen-anthio, eno-thera
of-	Lat. <i>of</i> for <i>ob</i> (before <i>f</i>) ..	.. of-fend, of-fer
of-, off-	Eng. <i>of</i> , away from, from	.. of-fal, off-set
ole-	Lat. <i>oleum</i> , oil .. ..	.. ole-fiant, ole-ic
olig- oligo- }	Gk. <i>oligos</i> , a few .. ..	.. olig-archy, oligo-clase
ombro-	Gk. <i>ombros</i> , a shower .. ..	.. ombro-meter
omni-	Lat. <i>omnis</i> , all .. ..	.. omni-scient, omni-potent
on-	Eng. <i>on</i> , upon, forth .. ..	.. on-slaught, on-wards
oneiro-	Gk. <i>oneiron</i> , a dream .. ..	.. oneiro-mancy
oner-	Lat. <i>onus</i> gen. <i>oneris</i> , a burden ..	.. oner-ary, oner-ous
onomat- onomato-	} Gk. <i>onōma</i> g. <i>onōmátos</i> , a name	onomat-ology, onomato-poeia
op-	Lat. <i>op-</i> for <i>ob</i> (before <i>p</i>) ..	.. op-pose, op-press
oper- opera- }	Lat. <i>opus</i> , plu. <i>opéra</i> .. ..	.. oper-culum, opera-meter
ophi- ophio- }	Gk. <i>ophis</i> , <i>ophéds</i> a serpent ..	.. ophi-cleide, ophio-mancy
ophthalm- ophthalmo-	} Gk. <i>ophthalmos</i> , the eye ..	{ ophthalm-odynia ophthalmo-scope
Opt-, opti-	Gk. <i>opt-ikos</i> , pertaining to sight	opt-ics, opti-graph
opto-	Gk. <i>optomat</i> , I see	opto-meter

EXAMPLES.

organ-	Gk. <i>organon</i> , an organ	organ-ic, organo-logy
organo-		
ori-	Lat. <i>os</i> g. <i>oris</i> , the mouth, a gap	ori-fice
ori-, oro-	Gk. <i>ōros, orōs</i> , a mountain	ori-ganum, oro-logy
or-, ori-	Fr. <i>or</i> , gold	or-molt, ori-flamme
ornith-		
ornitho-	Gk. <i>ornis</i> gen. <i>ornithōs</i> , a bird	ornith-ichnites, ornitho-logy
oro-	Gk. <i>oros</i> , a mountain	oro-logy, oro-graphy
ortho-	Gk. <i>orthos</i> , right	ortho-graphy, ortho-dox
os-	Lat. <i>os</i> -for <i>ob</i> (one example)	os-tensible
os-	Lat. <i>os</i> , a kiss	os-cula, os-culate
oss-, osse-	Lat. <i>os</i> gen. <i>ossis</i> , a bone	oss-eous, ossi-fy
osteo-	Gk. <i>osteon</i> , a bone	osteo-logy, osteo-graphy
ostrac-	Gk. <i>ostrakon</i> , a potsherd, an oyster (?)	ostrac-ism, ostrac-ite
ostro-	Gothic <i>ostro</i> , eastern	ostro-Goth
ot-, oto-	Gk. <i>ous</i> gen. <i>ōtōs</i> , the ear	ot-itis, oto-scope
ourano-	Gk. <i>ouranos</i> , the heavens	ourano-graphy
out-	Eng. <i>ét</i> , out	out-side, out-cast
ov-, ovi-	Lat. <i>ovum</i> gen. <i>ovi</i>	ov-ary, ovi-ferous
over-	Eng. <i>ofer</i> , too much, above	over-do, over-come
ovo-	Gk. <i>ōon</i> Latinised (<i>o[ε]lon</i>), an egg	ovo-logy, ovo-viviparous
ovu-	Lat. <i>ovum</i> , an egg	ovu-lite, ovu-le
ox-, oxy-	Gk. <i>oxus</i> , sharp	ox-ide, oxy-gen
oso-		
osono-	Gk. <i>ōsō</i> , to smell [offensively]	oso-kerite, osono-meter
pachy-	Gk. <i>pachus</i> , thick	pachy-derm, pachy-pteris
pachyo-	Gk. <i>pachus</i> gen. <i>-eos</i> , thick	pachyo-pterous
pati-	Lat. <i>pax</i> gen. <i>pacis</i>	paci-fy
pal-, palæ-	Gk. <i>palaios</i> , ancient	pal-ichthys, palæ-ontology
palæo-	Gk. <i>palaios</i> , ancient	palæo-saurus, palæo-logy
pali-	Gk. <i>palin</i> , again	pali-logy
palin-		
palim-	Gk. <i>palin</i> , again	palin-drome, palim-psest
palm-		
palmi-	Lat. <i>palma</i> , a palm-tree	palm-er, palmi-ferous
palma-	(as if from <i>palmdcus</i> , <i>palma</i> palm)	palma-ite, palma-eous
palmati-	Lat. <i>palma</i> g. <i>palmaris</i> (the palm)	palmati-fid, palmati-partite
pan-	Gk. <i>pas</i> , pan everything	pan-orama, pan-theism
pan-		
pano-	Gk. <i>Pan</i> gen. <i>Pānōs</i> , the god Pan	pan-ic, pano-phobia
pani-	Lat. <i>panus</i> g. <i>pani</i> , a quill of yarn	pani-cle
pani-	Lat. <i>panis</i> , bread	pani-faction, pani-vorous
panta-	Gk. <i>pas</i> , plu. <i>panta</i> all things	panta-morphic
panto-	Gk. <i>pas</i> gen. <i>pantos</i> , everything	panto-graph, panto-logy
para-, para-	Gk. <i>para</i> , from, by itself, near	par-allax, para-graph
parallelo-	Gk. <i>parallēlōs</i> , parallel	parallelo-gram, -piped
pari-	Lat. <i>par</i> gen. <i>paris</i> , equal	pari-syllable, pari-ty
pari-	Fr. <i>parler</i> , to speak	pari-ey, pari-our
parri-	For <i>patri</i> , Lat. <i>pater</i> , father	parri-cide
part-		
parti-	Lat. <i>pars</i> gen. <i>partis</i> , part	part-y, parti-cipate
pass-	Fr. <i>passer</i> , to pass	pass-over, pass-port
patern-	Lat. <i>paternus</i> , adj. of <i>pater</i> , father	patern-al, patern-ity
patho-	Gk. <i>pathōs</i> , suffering	patho-logy, patho-geny
patri-	Lat. <i>pater</i> gen. <i>patri</i> , father	patri-onymic, patri-mony
patri-	Gk. <i>pater</i> gen. <i>pātros</i>	
pea-	Dutch <i>pijs</i> , a thick coarse cloth	pea-jacket
pecto-	Gk. <i>pektōs</i> , curdled, crystallised	pecto-lite
pectin-		
pectini-	Lat. <i>pecten</i> gen. <i>pectinis</i> , a comb	pectin-al, pectini-form

		EXAMPLES.
pector- } pectori- }	Lat. <i>pectus</i> g. <i>pectōris</i> , the chest	pector-al, pectori-loquy
ped-, pedo- }	Gk. <i>pais</i> gen. <i>paidos</i> , a child ..	ped-agogue, pedo-baptism
ped-, pedi- }	Lat. <i>pes</i> gen. <i>pēdis</i> , a foot ..	ped-al, pedi-ment
pedo- }	For <i>pedo</i> -. Gk. <i>pous</i> g. <i>pōdōs</i> , a foot	pedo-meter, pedo-mancy
pel- }	Lat. <i>pel-</i> , for <i>per</i> (one example)	pel-lucid
Pelopo- }	Gk. <i>Pelops</i> gen. <i>Pelōpōs</i> , Pelops	Pelopo-nesus
pen- }	Lat. <i>pene</i> , nearly, almost ..	pen-insula, pen-umbra
penn- }	Lat. <i>penna</i> gen. <i>pennæ</i> , a wing ..	penn-ule, penni-form
penni- }	Eng. <i>penig</i> , a penny	penny-worth, penny-wise
penny- }	Eng. <i>penig</i> , a penny	penny-worth, penny-wise
pent- }	Gk. <i>pente</i> , five	pent-andria, penta-gon
penta- }	Gk. <i>pente</i> , five	pent-andria, penta-gon
pente- }	Gk. <i>pentē</i> [konta], fifty	pente-cost
per- }	Lat. <i>per</i> , through	per-ambulate, per-jure
per- }	Lat. <i>per</i> , intensive	per-suade, per-secute
per- }	(In Chem.) a maximum quantity	per-oxide, per-sulphate
peri- }	Gk. <i>peri</i> , round, near	peri-gee, peri-cæd
petr- }	Lat. <i>petra</i> gen. <i>petræ</i> , a stone ..	petr-oleum, petri-fy
petri- }	Lat. <i>petra</i> gen. <i>petræ</i> , a stone ..	petr-oleum, petri-fy
petro- }	Gk. <i>petrōs</i> , a stone, a rock ..	petro-graphy, petro-logy
petti- }	Fr. <i>petit</i> , little	petti-coat, petti-fogger
phanta- }	Gk. <i>phanta</i> [sma], a phantom ..	phanta-scope
phanta-ma- }	Gk. <i>phantasma</i> , a phantom ..	phantasma-goria
-mato }	Gk. <i>phantasma</i> g. <i>-mātōs</i> ..	phantasmato-graphy
pharmaco- }	Gk. <i>pharmakōn</i> , medicine ..	pharmaco-poëia, -logy
phil- }	Gk. <i>philōs</i> , fond of	phil-anthropy, philo-logy
philo- }	Gk. <i>philōs</i> , fond of	phil-anthropy, philo-logy
phon- }	Gk. <i>phōnē</i> gen. <i>phōnēs</i> , sound ..	phon-ica, phono-logy
phono- }	Gk. <i>phōnē</i> gen. <i>phōnēs</i> , sound ..	phon-ica, phono-logy
phonet- }	(as if from <i>phōnētikos</i> , <i>phōnēs</i>) ..	phonet-ic
phos- }	Gk. <i>phōs</i> gen. <i>phōtōs</i> , light ..	phos-phorus, photo-graphy
photo- }	Gk. <i>phōs</i> gen. <i>phōtōs</i> , light ..	phos-phorus, photo-graphy
phosph- }	Gk. <i>phosphōrōs</i> , phosphorus ..	phosph-ate, phosphor-ite
phosphor- }	Gk. <i>phōs</i> gen. <i>phōtōs</i> , light ..	phot-opsy, photo-sphere
phot- }	Gk. <i>phōs</i> gen. <i>phōtōs</i> , light ..	phot-opsy, photo-sphere
photo- }	Gk. <i>phōs</i> gen. <i>phōtōs</i> , light ..	phot-opsy, photo-sphere
phren- }	Gk. <i>phrēn</i> gen. <i>phrēnos</i> , mind ..	phren-ay, phreno-logy
phreno- }	Gk. <i>phrēn</i> gen. <i>phrēnos</i> , mind ..	phren-ay, phreno-logy
phyllo- }	Gk. <i>phullon</i> , a leaf	phyllo-gen, phyllo-pod
phys- }	Gk. <i>phusis</i> , <i>phusēs</i>	phys-ics, physio-logy
physio- }	Gk. <i>phusa</i> gen. <i>phusēs</i> , a puff ..	physo-grade
physo- }	Gk. <i>phusa</i> gen. <i>phusēs</i> , a puff ..	physo-grade
phyt- }	Gk. <i>phuton</i> , a plant	phyt-elephas, phyto-logy
phyto- }	Gk. <i>phuton</i> , a plant	phyt-elephas, phyto-logy
pig- }	Eng. <i>piga</i>	pig-sty, pig-tail
pin- }	Lat. <i>pinus</i> , a pine-tree	pin-y, pin-ite
pinn- }	Lat. <i>pinna</i> gen. <i>-æ</i> , a wing ..	pinn-ate, pinni-ped
pinni- }	Lat. <i>pinna</i> gen. <i>-æ</i> , a wing ..	pinn-ate, pinni-ped
pinnati- }	Lat. <i>pinnatus</i> gen. <i>-ti</i> , winged ..	pinnati-ped, pinnati-fid
pisci- }	Lat. <i>piscis</i> , a fish	pisci-form, pisci-culture
placo- }	Gk. <i>plax</i> gen. <i>plākōs</i> , scaly ..	placo-derm, placo-ganoid
plani- }	Lat. <i>planus</i> gen. <i>plani</i>	plani-sphere, plani-metry
plano- }	Lat. <i>planus</i> gen. <i>plani</i>	plano-concave, plano-convex
platy- }	Gk. <i>platus</i> , broad	platy-crinite, platys-omus
platys- }	Gk. <i>platus</i> , broad	platy-crinite, platys-omus
pleo- }	Gk. <i>pleion</i> , more	pleio-cene
plen- }	Lat. <i>plenus</i> gen. <i>pleni</i> , full ..	plen-ary, pleni-potentiary
pleni- }	Lat. <i>plenus</i> gen. <i>pleni</i> , full ..	plen-ary, pleni-potentiary
pleo- }	Gk. <i>plēon</i> , too much	pleon-asm
plesio- }	Gk. <i>plēstos</i> , near	plesio-saurus, -morphous

	EXAMPLES.		
pleur- } pleuro- }	Gk. <i>pleuron</i> , side, rib	pleur-itis, pleuro-carpus	
pilo- }	Gk. <i>pleion</i> , full	pilo-saurus, pilo-cene	
plu- }	Lat. <i>plus</i> , more	plu-perfect	
plur- }	Lat. <i>plus</i> gen. <i>pluris</i> , more ..	plur-al, pluri-partite	
Plutoni- }	Lat. <i>Pluto</i> gen. <i>Plutonis</i> ..	Plutoni-an	
pneumat- }	Gk. <i>pneuma</i> gen. <i>pneumátos</i> , air, spirit, breath	pneumat-ics, pneumatology	
pneumo- }	Gk. <i>pneumon</i> , lungs	pneumo-gastric, -thorax	
poco- }	Ital. <i>poco</i> , somewhat, rather ..	poco-plano, poco-curanté	
pod-, podo- }	Gk. <i>pous</i> gen. <i>pódōs</i> , a foot ..	pod-agra, podo-phylum	
polar- }	Lat. <i>polaris</i> , polar	polar-ise, polari-scope	
polari- }			
polem- }	Gk. <i>pōlēmōs</i> , war	polem-arch, polemo-scope	
polem- }	Gk. <i>pōlus</i> , many	poly-anthus, poly-gon	
poly- }			
pom- }	Lat. <i>pomum</i> gen. <i>pomē</i> , apple ..	pom-ade, pomi-ferous	
pomi- }			
pome- }	Fr. <i>pomme</i> , apple	pome-granate, pome-citron	
pomo- }	Lat. <i>pomum</i> gen. <i>pomē</i> , apple ..	pomo-logy	
pont- }			
ponti- }	Lat. <i>pons</i> gen. <i>pontis</i> , a bridge ..	pont-age, ponti-fex	
por- }	Lat. <i>porro</i> , forwards	por-tend	
por- }	Fr. <i>pour</i> , for, by	por-trait	
port- }	Lat. <i>porta</i> , a gate	port-cullis, port-er	
port- }	Fr. <i>porte</i> ; Lat. <i>portio</i> , to carry ..	port-able, port-manteau	
port- }	Eng. <i>port</i> ; Lat. <i>portus</i> , a harbour	port-reve, Port-land	
post- }	Lat. <i>post</i> , subsequent to, later on	post-pone, post-obit	
pre- }	Lat. <i>præ</i> , before	pre-cede, pre-judge	
preter- }	Lat. <i>præter</i> , more than, aside ..	preter-natural, preter-mit	
prim- }	Lat. <i>primus</i> , first	prim-aval, prim-rose	
primo- }	Lat. <i>primus</i> , first	primo-geniture	
primo- }	Ital. <i>primo</i> , fem. <i>prima</i> , first ..	primo-buffo, prima-donna	
pro- }	Lat. <i>pro</i> , quasi, assistant	pro-consul, pro-noun	
pro- }	Lat. <i>pro</i> , in front, forth	pro-boscis, pro-duct	
pro- }	Gk. <i>pro</i> , previous, before	pro-legomena, pro-chronism	
prod- }	Lat. <i>pro</i> , before one, conspicuous	prod-igal, prod-igious	
pros- }	Gk. <i>prós</i> , before	pros-ody, pros-opoesia	
prot- }			
proto- }	Gk. <i>protós</i> , chief, first	prot-ornis, proto-type	
protho- }			
(for	Gk. <i>protós</i> , chief	protho-notary	
proto-)			
psalm-	Gk. <i>psalmos</i> , psalm	psalm-ist, psalmo-graphy	
psalmo-			
pseud-	Gk. <i>pseudēs</i> gen. <i>pseudōs</i> , false.	pseud-onym, pseudo-prophet	
pseudo-			
psycho-	Gk. <i>psychē</i> , the soul	psycho-logy, psycho-mancy	
psychro-	Gk. <i>psychros</i> , cold	psychro-meter	
pter-			
ptero-	Gk. <i>ptērōn</i> , a wing	pter-ichthys, ptero-dactyl	
pteryg-			
pterygo-	Gk. <i>ptērus</i> gen. <i>ptērigos</i> , a wing	pteryg-otus, pterygo-id	
pulmo-			
pulmon-	Lat. <i>pulmo</i> gen. <i>pulmōnis</i> , lungs	pulmo-grade, pulmon-ary,	
pulmoni-		pulmoni-fer	
puls-	Lat. <i>pulsus</i> , the pulse	puls-ate	
pulver-	Lat. <i>puleis</i> gen. <i>pulpēris</i> , dust ..	pulver-ise, pulver-ous	
pur- (for	Lat. <i>pro</i> , beforehand, forth ..	pur-pose, pur-sue	
pro)			

		EXAMPLES.	
pur-	Fr. <i>pour</i> , on, off, away ..	..	pur-chase, pur-loin
pur-	Lat. <i>parum</i> , somewhat ..	..	pur-blind
puri-	Lat. <i>purus</i> gen. <i>puri</i> , pure ..	..	puri-ty
puri-	Lat. <i>pus</i> gen. <i>puris</i> , pus..	..	puri-form
pycn- pycno- }	Gk. <i>puḗnos</i> , thick ..	..	pycn-odont, pycno-style
pyr-, pyro- pyret- pyreto- }	Gk. <i>pur</i> gen. <i>puros</i> , fire ..	..	pyr-ope, pyro-technic
quadri- quadru- }	Gk. <i>purētia</i> , fiery heat ..	..	pyret-ics, pyreto-logy
quali-	Lat. <i>quadra</i> , a square ..	..	quadr-angle
quanti-	Lat. <i>quadrus</i> gen. <i>quadri</i> , four..	..	quadri-dentate, quadru-ped
quart-	Lat. <i>qualis</i> , such as, like ..	..	quali-ty
quatern-	Lat. <i>quantus</i> gen. <i>quantī</i> , much ..	..	quanti-ty
quatre-	Lat. <i>quartus</i> , fourth ..	..	quart-er
quin-	Lat. <i>quaterni</i> , by four ..	..	quatern-ary, quatern-ity
quinq- quinque- }	Fr. <i>quatre</i> , four ..	..	quatre-foil
quint-	Lat. <i>quinque</i> , five..	..	quin-decimviri, quin-decagon
quintu-	Lat. <i>quinque</i> , five ..	..	quinq-angular, quinque-partite
radi-	Lat. <i>quintus</i> , fifth ..	..	quint-essence, quintu-ple
radio-	Fr. <i>quint-</i> ; Lat. <i>centum</i> , a hundred	..	quint-al (a cwt.)
radic-	Lat. <i>radius</i> gen. <i>radit</i> , a ray ..	..	radi-ate, radio-lite
ram-	Lat. <i>radix</i> gen. <i>radicis</i> , a root ..	..	radio-ate, radio-al
rami-	Lat. <i>ramus</i> gen. <i>rami</i> , a branch ..	..	ram-ous, rami-fy
rare-	Lat. <i>rarus</i> , rare ..	..	rare-ty
rati-	Lat. <i>ratus</i> gen. <i>rati</i> , firm ..	..	rati-ty
ration-	Lat. <i>ratio</i> gen. <i>rationis</i> , reason ..	..	ration-al
re-	Lat. <i>re</i> , again, back ..	..	re-verse, re-animate
re-	(Added to Teutonic words: as	..	re-open, re-build)
rect-	Lat. <i>res</i> , matter, affairs ..	..	re-public
recti-	Lat. <i>rectus</i> gen. <i>recti</i> ..	..	rect-angle, recti-fy
reg-	Lat. <i>rex</i> gen. <i>regis</i> , a king ..	..	reg-al
red- (for re-)	Seven examples ..	..	red-eam, red-olent
rere-	Eng. <i>hrér[an]</i> , to raise oneself, [in the air] ..	..	rere-mouse
rere-	Fr. <i>arrière</i> , behind ..	..	rere-dos [or rear-dos]
retro-	Lat. <i>retro</i> , backwards ..	..	retro-grade, retro-spect
rhin- rhino- }	Gk. <i>rhinos</i> , the nose ..	..	rhin-encephalic, rhino-ceros
rhiz- rhizo- }	Gk. <i>rhiza</i> gen. <i>rhizos</i> , a root ..	..	rhiz-anth, rhizo-pod
rhod- rhodo- }	Gk. <i>rhōdōn</i> , a rose ..	..	rhod-anthe, rhodo-dendron
rivi-	Lat. <i>risus</i> , a laugh ..	..	rivi-ble
rota-, roti-	Lat. <i>rius</i> , a bank, a river ..	..	riv-al, riv-er
rub-, rubi-	Lat. <i>rota</i> gen. <i>rotæ</i> , a wheel ..	..	rota-lite, roti-fer
rubel-	Lat. <i>ruber</i> , red ..	..	rub-eola, rubi-cund
rubigin-	Lat. <i>rubellus</i> , reddish ..	..	rubel-lite
rus-, rur-	Lat. <i>rubigo</i> gen. <i>rubiginis</i> , rust ..	..	rubigin-ous
s- for ex-	Lat. <i>rus</i> gen. <i>ruris</i> , the country ..	..	rur-al
sacri-	s-sample, s-scarce, s-corch; for <i>extra</i> , s-tray	..	
sali-, sali-	Lat. <i>sacer</i> gen. <i>sacri</i> , sacred ..	..	sacri-foce, sacri-lege
salsi-	Lat. <i>sal</i> gen. <i>salis</i> , salt ..	..	sal-ary, sali-ferous
	Lat. <i>salsus</i> gen. <i>salsi</i> ..	..	salsi-fy

		EXAMPLES.
salut-	Lat. <i>salus</i> gen. <i>salutis</i>	salut-ary
salv-	Lat. <i>salvus</i> , safe	salv-able
sam-	Eng. <i>sam</i> , half; Lat. <i>semi</i>	sam-blind
sancti-	Lat. <i>sanctus</i> gen. <i>sancti</i> , sacred	sancti-fy, sanctu-ary
sanctu-		
sand- (for sam)	Eng. <i>sam</i> , half	sand-blind
sangu-	Lat. <i>sanguis</i> gen. <i>sanguinis</i> , blood	sangui-ferous, sanguini-ous
sanguini-		
sans-	Fr. <i>sans</i> , without	sans-culotte
sapon-	Lat. <i>sapo</i> gen. <i>sapōnis</i>	sapon-aceous, sapon-ule
sapor-	Lat. <i>sapor</i> gen. <i>sapōris</i> , flavour.	sapor-ous, sapor-i-fic
sapori-		
sarc-	Gk. <i>sarx</i> gen. <i>sarkos</i> , flesh	sarc-asm, sarco-logy
sarco-		
sati-, satis-	Lat. <i>satis</i> , enough	sati-ate, satis-fy
satur-	Lat. <i>satur</i> , full	satur-ate
Satur-	Eng. <i>Seater</i> , a deity so called	Satur-day
saur-	Gk. <i>sauros</i> , a lizard	saur-ichthus, sauro-pus
sauro-		
saxi-	Lat. <i>saxum</i> , gen. <i>saxi</i> , a rock, a stone	saxi-cavous, saxi-frage
schismat-	Gk. <i>schisma</i> g. <i>schismatos</i> , schism	schismat-ic
schizo- (for schisto-)	Gk. <i>schistos</i> , cleft, cloven	schizo-pod
scio-	Gk. <i>skia</i> gen. <i>skiās</i> , shadow	scio-mancy
scle[r]-	Gk. <i>sklēros</i> , hard	scle[r]-retinite, sclero-derm
sclero-		
sclerot-	Gk. <i>sklērotēs</i> , hardness	sclerot-ic
se-	Lat. <i>se</i> -(<i>seorsum</i>), out of, from, off	se-cede, se-clude
sed-	Lat. <i>sed</i> - for <i>se</i> - (one example)	sed-ition
seismo-	Gk. <i>seismos</i> , earthquake	seismo-graph, seismo-scope
selen-	Gk. <i>selēnē</i> , the moon	selen-ite, seleno-graphy
seleno-		
self-	Eng. <i>self</i> , one's proper person	self-taught, self-will
sema-	Gk. <i>sema</i> , sign, signal	sema-phere
semelo-	Gk. <i>smelos</i> , a sign, a symptom	semelo-logy
semi-	Lat. <i>semi</i> , half	semi-colon, semi-acid
sen- (for seven)	Eng. <i>seven</i> , seven	sen-night, sen-nit
sens-	Lat. <i>sensus</i> , sense	sens-ible, sensu-al
sensu-		
sept-	Lat. <i>septem</i> , <i>septi</i> -seven	sept-ennial, septi-lateral
septi-		
septem-	Lat. <i>septem</i> , seven	Septem-ber, septen-ate
septem-		
sept-	Lat. <i>septum</i> gen. <i>septi</i> , a fold	sept-ate, septi-form
septi-		
septu-	Lat. <i>septem</i> , <i>septu</i> -seven (1exam.)	septu-ple
sesqui-	Lat. <i>sesqui</i> , one-and-a-half	sesqui-bromide, -pedalian
set-, seti-	Lat. <i>seta</i> gen. <i>setas</i> , a bristle	set-ose, seti-ferous
sex-	Lat. <i>sex</i> , six	sex-ennial
sext-	Lat. <i>sextus</i> gen. <i>sexti</i> , six	sext-illion, sext-ile
sextu-	Lat. <i>sextus</i> , six	sextu-ple
sharp-	Eng. <i>searp</i> , sharp	sharp-set, sharp-en
she-	Eng. <i>seo</i> (a gender word, female)	she-wolf, she-bear
she-	Eng. <i>schir</i> , a county	she-riff
shod-	Past part. of <i>shed</i> , to throw off	shodd-y
sidere-	Lat. <i>sidus</i> gen. <i>sidēris</i> , a star	sidere-al
sider-	Gk. <i>sidērōs</i> , iron	sider-ite, sidero-scope
sidero-		

		EXAMPLES.
sign- } signi- } silic- } silici- }	Lat. <i>signum</i> gen. <i>signi</i> , a sign ..	sign-al, signi-fy
	Lat. <i>silex</i> gen. <i>silicis</i> , flint ..	silic-ate, silici-calcareous
simpli- } simplici- } sin-, sine- } so- (sub) }	} Lat. <i>simplex</i> gen. <i>simplicis</i> , simple Lat. <i>sine</i> , without Through the French	simpli-fy, simplici-ty sin-cere, sine-cure so-journ
soci- } socio- }	Lat. <i>socius</i> g. <i>socii</i> , a companion	soci-al, socio-logy
sol- } soli- } solid- }	Lat. <i>sol</i> , the sun Lat. <i>solus</i> gen. <i>solī</i> , alone .. Lat. <i>solidus</i> , whole, solid ..	sol-ar, sol-stice soli-loquy, soli-ped solid-ungulous
somn- } somni- }	Lat. <i>somnum</i> gen. <i>somni</i> , sleep ..	somn-ambulist, somni-ferous
soni- } sono- }	Lat. <i>sonus</i> gen. <i>soni</i> , a sound .. Lat. <i>sonus</i> , a sound	soni-ferous sono-meter
sonor- } sonori- }	Lat. <i>sonor</i> gen. <i>sonoris</i> , noise ..	sonor-ous, sonori-fic
soph- } sopori- }	Gk. <i>sophos</i> , wise Lat. <i>sopor</i> gen. <i>soporis</i> , sleep ..	soph-ist, soph-ism sopori-fic
speci- } spectro- }	Lat. <i>species</i> , appearance, species .. Lat. <i>spectrum</i> , a spectrum ..	speci-al, specī-fy spectro-scope, spectro-logy
spher- } sphero- }	Gk. <i>sphaira</i> g. <i>sphairas</i> , a sphere	spher-ics, sphero-meter
spin- } spini- }	Lat. <i>spina</i> gen. <i>spinæ</i> , a thorn ..	spin-ose, spini-ferous
spirit- } spiritu- }	Lat. <i>spiritus</i> , spirit	spirit-less, spiritu-al
spiro- } splanchn- } splanchno- }	Lat. <i>spiro</i> , I breathe Gk. <i>splanchnon</i> , the viscera .. Gk. <i>sporos</i> , a spore	spiro-meter splanchn-ic, splanchno-logy spor-ule
spor- } sporo- }	Gk. <i>sporos</i> g. <i>spordos</i> , a spore ..	sporid-ium, sporo-carp
staphyl- } staphylo- }	Gk. <i>staphylē</i> , a bunch of grapes	staphyl-oma, staphylo-raphy
star- } stear- } steat- }	Span. <i>estri</i> , the right-hand side .. Gk. <i>stear</i> gen. <i>steatos</i> , suet ..	star-board stear-ine, steat-ite
steneo- } (for steno-)	Gk. <i>stenos</i> , thin, small	steneo-saurus, steno-graphy
stentor- } stentoro- }	Gk. <i>stentōr</i> gen. <i>stentōros</i> , a Stentor	stentor-ian, stentoro-phonie
step- } stereo- }	Eng. <i>steop</i> , orphan, bereft Gk. <i>stereos</i> , solid	step-son, step-mother stereo-type, stereo-scope
stetho- } stoma- }	Gk. <i>stethos</i> , the breast, life chest .. Gk. <i>stoma</i> , the mouth	stetho-scope, stetho-meter stom-ate, stoma-pod
strati- } strato- }	Lat. <i>stratum</i> gen. <i>strati</i> , a layer .. Gk. <i>stratos</i> , an army	strati-fy, strati-form strato-crazy
straw- } stulti- }	Eng. <i>streaw</i> , straggling Lat. <i>stultus</i> gen. <i>stulti</i> , foolish, a fool	straw-berry stulti-fy
sub- } sub- }	Lat. <i>sub</i> , under, inferior (Added to Teutonic words as (in Chem.) the article named .. inferior to the base	sub-side, sub-editor sub-writer, sub-worker)
subter- } suc- }	Lat. <i>subter</i> , underneath, under- hand Lat. <i>suc</i> for <i>sub</i> (before -c) ..	subter-fuge suc-ceed, suc-cumb

		EXAMPLES.
suf-	Lat. <i>suf-</i> for <i>sub</i> (before -f) ..	suf-fer, suf-fix
sug-	Lat. <i>sug-</i> for <i>sub</i> (one example)	sug-gest
sui-	Lat. <i>sui</i> , oneself ..	sui-cide
sulph-	Lat. <i>sulphur</i> gen. <i>sulphūris</i> ,	
sulpho- }	sulphur ..	sulph-uret, sulpho-vinic
sum-	Lat. <i>sum-</i> for <i>sub</i> (before -m) ..	sum-mon
sumptu-	Lat. <i>sumptus</i> , expense ..	sumptu-ary
sup-	Lat. <i>sup-</i> for <i>sub</i> (before -p) ..	sup-pose, sup-port
super-	Lat. <i>super</i> , over, above, extra ..	super-abound, super-cargo
sur-	Fr. <i>sur-</i> (Lat. <i>super</i>), over ..	sur-base, sur-mount
sur- (for	Lat. <i>circum</i> , around, about ..	sur-round
cir-)		
sur-	Lat. <i>sur-</i> for <i>sub</i> (before -r) ..	sur-render, sur-rogate
sur-	Lat. <i>sur-</i> for <i>super</i> , over, beyond	sur-plice, sur-face
sus-	Lat. <i>sus-</i> for <i>sub</i> (before -c, -s, -p, -t)	sus-pect, sus-tain
	(Only one example of each, the	
	other two are ..	sus-ceptible and su[s]-spect
sword-	Eng. <i>sword</i> , a sword ..	sword-play, sword-stick
syco-	Gk. <i>sukos</i> , a fig ..	syco-more, syco-phane
syl-	Gk. <i>sul-</i> for <i>sun</i> , with ..	syl-logism
sym-	Gk. <i>sum-</i> for <i>sun</i> (before -b, -m, -p)	sym-metry, sym-pathy
syn-	Gk. <i>sun</i> , with ..	syn-onym, syn-opsis
sy-	Gk. <i>sun</i> (before -s, -z) ..	sy-stole, sy-zygy
tauto-	Gk. <i>to auto</i> , the same ..	tauto-logy, tauto-phony
taxi-	Gk. <i>taxis</i> , arrangement ..	taxi-dermy
tax-	Lat. <i>taxis</i> gen. <i>taxis</i> , a yew-tree	tax-ite
taxo-	Gk. <i>taxis</i> g. <i>taxis</i> , classification	taxo-nomy
techn-	Gk. <i>techné</i> , art ..	techn-ic, techno-logy
techno-		
tel-, tele-	Gk. <i>tele</i> , far distant ..	tel-erpeton, tele-scope
teleo-	Gk. <i>teleōs</i> , perfect, the end ..	teleo-saurus, teleo-logy
tempor-	Lat. <i>tempus</i> gen. <i>tempōris</i> , time	tempor-al, tempor-ise
tenaci-	Lat. <i>tenax</i> gen. <i>tenācis</i> , adhesive	tenaci-ous
tenebr-	Lat. <i>tenebræ</i> , darkness ..	tenebr-ous
ter-	Lat. <i>ter</i> (in Chem.), three atoms of the substance named, generally refers to the negative constituent ter-acetate [of lead] ("Ter-acetate of lead = 3 atoms of acetic acid to 1 oxide of lead" "Tris-acetate of lead = 1 atom of acetic acid to 3 oxide of lead)	
tergi-	Lat. <i>tergum</i> gen. <i>tergi</i> , the back	tergi-versation, tergi-ferous
terr-	Lat. <i>terra</i> gen. <i>terræ</i> , earth ..	terr-aqueous, terri-genous
terri-		
terri- (for	Lat. <i>terror</i> gen. <i>terroris</i> , terror	terri-fy, terri-ble
terrori-)		
testi-	Lat. <i>testis</i> , a witness ..	testi-fy, testi-mony
tetr-	Gk. <i>tetra</i> , four ..	tetr-arch, tetra-gon
tetra- }		
thaus-	Gk. <i>thauma</i> gen. <i>thaumátos</i> ,	
thausmat-	a marvel ..	thausma-trope, thaumat-urgus
theo-	Gk. <i>theós</i> , a sheath ..	theo-odont, theca-phore
theca-		
the-, theo-	Gk. <i>theos</i> , god ..	the-ist, theo-logy
therm-	Gk. <i>thermos</i> , heat ..	therm-al, thermo-meter
thermo-		
thorough-	Eng. <i>thuruh</i> , through ..	thorough-fare, thorough-bred
thuri-	Lat. <i>thus</i> g. <i>thuris</i> , frankincense	thuri-fer, thuri-ble
Thurs-	Eng. <i>Thor</i> g. <i>Thores</i> , a Scand. god	Thurs-day
to-	Eng. adverbial prefix ..	to-day, to-morrow
Tom-	A gender word (male) ..	Tom-cat, tom-tit
tom-	big, awkward ..	tom-toe, tom-fool
tox-	Gk. <i>toxikón</i> , poison ..	tox-odon, toxico-logy
toxico-		

		EXAMPLES.
tracheli-	Gk. <i>trachelós</i> , the neck or throat	tracheli-pod
	("Tracheli-poda" ought to be	trachelo-poda)
trach- tracheo- }	Gk. <i>tracheta</i> , the wind-pipe ..	trach-itis, tracheo-tomy
trade-	Eng. <i>tread</i> , a beat, a tread ..	trade-wind
tra-	Lat. <i>tra-</i> for <i>trans</i> , across ..	tra-montane, tra-duce
traf-	Lat. <i>traf-</i> for <i>trans</i> (before -f) ..	traf-fo
trag-	Gk. <i>tragos</i> , a goat	trag-edy (for <i>trag-ody</i>)
tran-	Lat. <i>tran-</i> for <i>trans</i> (before -s) ..	tran-scribe, tran-sept
trans-	Lat. <i>trans</i> , across, elsewhere ..	trans-fer, trans-plant
tres-	Romance (Lat. <i>trans</i>)	tres-pass
tri-	Gk. <i>treis</i> , three (in <i>Chem.</i>), it denotes three atoms. It generally refers to the positive constituent -tris-acetate ("Tris-acetate of lead" = 1 atom of acetic acid to 3 oxide of lead) ("Ter-acetate of lead" = 3 atoms of acetic acid to 1 oxide of lead)	
trigono-	Gk. <i>trigónon</i> , a triangle	trigono-metry, -carbon
tri-, triph-	Gk. <i>treis</i> , three	tri-phyllous, triph-thong
tris-	Gk. <i>treis</i> , thrice	tris-agon, tris-megistus
turn-	Eng. <i>turn</i> (an), to turn	turn-stile, turn-coat
tur-	Eng. <i>tur</i> , round	tur-nip
twi-	Eng. <i>twéon</i> , doubtful	twi-light
typ-, typo-	Gk. <i>tupos</i> , type	typ-ic, typo-graphy
Udo- (for hudo-)	Gk. <i>hudor</i> , water	udo-meter (for hydo-meter)
ultra-	Lat. <i>ultra</i> , beyond	ultra-montane, ultra-radical
umbr-	Lat. <i>umbra</i> , a shadow	umbr-age, umbr-ella
un-	Eng. <i>un-</i> , not, back	un-true, un-wind
uni-, uni-	Lat. <i>unus</i> gen. <i>unius</i> , one	un-animous, uni-corn
under-	Eng. <i>under</i> , beneath, inferior ..	under-ground, -secretary
und-ul-	Lat. <i>und-ula</i> , <i>unda</i> , a wave ..	undul-ate
ungu- }	Lat. <i>unguis</i> , a nail, a hoof ..	ungu-al, ungu-form
ungui-		
uni-	Lat. <i>unus</i> gen. <i>unius</i> , one	uni-form, uni-sen
up-	Eng. <i>up</i> , high, over	up-lands, up-set
	(Prefixed to nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs.)	
usque-	Irish <i>uisge</i> , water	usque-baugh
usu-	Lat. <i>usus</i> , use	usu-fruct, usu-al
ut-, utt-	Eng. <i>ut</i> , out	ut-most, utt-er
uxori-	Lat. <i>uxor</i> gen. <i>uxoris</i> , spouse ..	uxori-ous

SUFFIXES AND

(By permission from Dr. .

The part in brackets [] is either part of the termination. It is dispensed with because the general reader will not be troubled by having it written out in full. A suffix with "a" new shade of meaning, as female like -ess (in "lion-ess"), as a female but a female agent; and sometimes even to a language

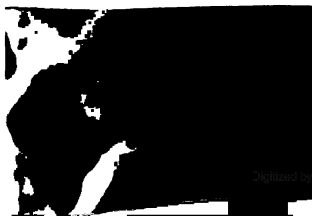
-a	Romance	..	Noun,
-a	Lat.	..	Noun,
-[a]ble	Lat. <i>habilis</i> ;		
	Eng. <i>abul</i>	..	Adj., s

(The "a," in words from the suffix is joined to the first consonant of other conj. take "-ible" in

-[a]c	Lat. -[a]c-us;	} Adject
	Gk. -[a]b-os	
-[a]ce	Lat. -[a]x, gen	} Noun,
	-cis, -[a]c-ius,	
	-tia, -cia, -cius	
-[a]ceae	Lat. -[a]ceae	.. Noun,
-[a]ceous	Lat. -[a]ceus	.. Adj., nou
-[a]che	Lat. -acens; Ital.	
	-aceto..	.. Noun
-[a]cious	Lat. [a]x g. -cis	Adj., 1 nou
-[a]cious	Lat. -[ati]os-us,	Adj., 1 nou
	-[aci]os-us	.. nou
-[a]c-ity	Lat. -[a]c-itas	.. Abstra
-[a]c-le	Lat. -[a]c-ul-um	Noun,
-[ac]-le	Lat. -[ac]l-um	.. Noun,
-[a]c-y	Lat. -[a]t-ia,	
	-[a]c-ia	.. Abstra
-[a]cy	Gk. -[a]kta; Lat.	
	-tia, -cia	.. Noun,

("cy" denotes rank, office, jurisdiction, apostasy, minstrel-sy.)

* "Abstract nouns" are those vital-ity from "vital," white-ness [bold], constancy from "constant."



-ad	Gk. -as g. -ad-os	Noun, the concrete of an idea	mon-ad
-ade	Fr. -ade; Lat. -atus ..	Noun, concocted, made	lemon-ade, palis-ade
-ade	Fr. -ade; Lat. -atus ..	Verb, to use, to employ	cannon-ade
-[a]dæ	Gk. -[at]des ..	Noun, a family, a group	sepi-[a]dæ
-age	Lat. -agere, to do	Noun, a trade, a thing done	broker-age, marri-age
-age	Fr. -age ..	Noun, collective, season of	assembl-age, vint-age
(Added also to Teutonic nouns: as "till-age," "cott-age," "bond-age.")			
-age	Fr. -age ..	Noun, condition, duty	vassal-age, hom-age
-[a]ign	Lat. thro' the Fr. [a]gne ..	Noun, characterised ..	camp-[a]ign
-[a]in	Lat. -[a]n-us, } -[a]n-is .. }	Noun, office, rank (good or bad)	capt-[a]in, vill-[a]in
-[a]in	Lat. thro' the Fr. [a]gne ..	Noun, characterised ..	mount-[a]in
-[a]ll	Lat. -[a]l-is ..	Adj. from a noun ..	vit-[a]ll, music-[a]ll
-[a]ll	Lat. -[a]l-us ..	Adjectival noun ..	gener-[a]ll, crimin-[a]ll
-al	Lat. -al-us, um	Noun	met-al
-[a]l-ity	Lat. -[a]l-itas ..	Abstract noun, state ..	vit-[a]l-ity
-[a]n	Lat. -[a]n-us ..	Adj., belonging to ..	veter-[a]n, public-[a]n
-an	Lat. -an-us ..	Adjectival noun ..	Rom-an, equestri-an
-ana	Lat. -ana ..	Noun (plu.), things pertaining to	Johnsoni-ana
-[a]nce	Lat. -[a]ns gen. } -ntis, -[a]ntia }	Verbal noun, act of, state of	vigil-[a]nce
(Also joined to Teutonic words: as "forbear-ance," "hinder-ance.")			
-[a]n-cy	Lat. -[a]ns, } -[a]ntia }	Abstract noun, state of	mendic-[a]n-cy, pli-[a]n-cy
-[a]nd	Lat. -[a]nd-us ..	Noun, to be done ..	multiplic-[a]nd
-[a]ne	Lat. -[a]nus ..	Adj., belonging to ..	hum-[a]ne
-[a]nt	Lat. -[a]ns gen. } -nt-is .. }	Participial noun, agent	inform-[a]nt
-[a]nt	Lat. -[a]ns, &c.	Participial noun, state	verd-[a]nt
-ar	Norse -arer; Lat. -[a]r-ius ..	Noun, agent	begg-ar, registr-[a]r
-[a]r	Lat. -[a]r-is ..	Adj., pertaining to ..	vulg-[a]r
-ard	Eng. hard ..	Noun, one of a class ..	drunk-ard, dull-ard
-art	Eng. hard ..	Noun, one of a class ..	bragg-art, sweet-heart
-[a]ry	Lat. -[a]ri-us ..	Noun, one of a craft ..	lapid-[a]ry, statu-[a]ry
-[a]ry	Lat. -[a]ri-um ..	Noun, a dépôt, adapted or set apart for }	libr-[a]ry, gran-[a]ry, sanctu-[a]ry, sal-[a]ry
-[a]ry	Lat. -[a]ri-us ..	Adj., relating to ..	liter-[a]ry, second-[a]ry
-[a]sm	Gk. -[a]sm-os ..	Noun, state	enthusi-[a]sm, pleon-
-ass	Fr. -asse ..	Noun, made of	cuir-ass, (cuir, leather)
-aster	Fr. -astre ..	Noun, in depreciation	poet-aster
-aster	Gk. -astér, a star	Noun, star-struck ..	dis-aster
-[a]te	Lat. -[a]t-us ..	Noun, office	magistr-[a]te, advoc-
-[a]te	Lat. -[a]t-us ..	Verbal noun	postul-[a]te
-ate	Lat. -at-us ..	Noun (in Chem) denotes a salt formed by the combination of an acid in -ic with a base	nitr-ate of soda, i.e., nitric acid combined with soda [the base]
-[a]te	Lat. -[a]t-us ..	Adj., inclined to, favoured by	fortun-[a]te, passion-[a]te
-[a]te	Lat. -[a]t-us ..	Verb, to energise ..	anim-[a]te, fluctu-[a]te
-[a]te	Lat. -[a]t-or, -us	Noun, agent	cur-[a]te, deleg-[a]te
-[a]t-ic	Lat. -[a]t-ic-us	Adj. or Adjectival noun	lun-[a]t-ic, aqu-[a]t-ic

-ber	Sanskrit <i>var-a</i> , ..	Noun, time or month ..	Octo-ber, Decem-ber
-ble	Rom. <i>-ple</i> ..	Noun, multiplicative ..	dou-ble, tre-ble
-ble	Lat. <i>habilis</i> ..	Adj., fit for, full of ..	hum-ble, fee-ble
-ble	Lat. <i>-bul-um</i> ..	Noun, instrument ..	sta-ble, mandi-ble
-bond	Lat. <i>-bund-us</i> ..	Gerundial noun ..	vaga-bond
-bule	Lat. <i>-bul-um</i> ..	Noun, dépôt ..	vesti-bule (<i>robe-dépôt</i>)
-[br]um	Lat. <i>-[br]um</i> ..	Noun, instrument ..	candela-[br]um
-bund	Lat. <i>-bund-us</i> ..	Gerundial noun ..	mori-bund
-o	Lat. <i>-o-us</i> ..	Adj. ..	frant[i]-o, rust[i]-o
-c	Lat. <i>-o-us</i> ..	Adjectival noun ..	crit[i]-c, mania-c
-[c]a	Lat. <i>-[c]a</i> , <i>-[c]ia</i> ..	Noun, denoting a genus ..	angeli-[c]a, lactu-[c]a
-ce	Lat. <i>-ti-a</i> , <i>-ti-a</i> ..	Abstract noun ..	justi-ce, mali-ce
-cede }	Lat. <i>cedo</i> , to go ..	Verb, to go ..	pre-cede, pro-ceed
-ceed }			
-celli	Ital. <i>-celli</i> ; Lat. <i>-cellus</i> ..	Noun, dim. ..	vermi-celli
-cello	Ital. <i>-cello</i> ..	Noun, dim. ..	violon-cello
-[c]h	Eng. ..	Adjectival noun, Adj. ..	Scot-[c]h, Dut-[c]h
-chre	Fr. <i>-cre</i> ; Lat. <i>-cr-um</i> ..	Noun, dépôt, instrument ..	sepul-chre
-chre	Gk. <i>chroa</i> ..	Noun, colour of ..	o-chre (<i>egg-colour</i>)
-cle	Lat. <i>-cul-us</i> ..	Noun, dim. ..	canti-cle, mus-cle
-cle	Lat. <i>-cul-um</i> ..	Noun, dim. instrument ..	tenta-cle, ventri-cle
-cule	Lat. <i>-cul-um</i> ..	Noun, dim. ..	corpus-cule
-culum	Lat. <i>-culum</i> ..	Noun, dim. ..	animal-culum
-[c]und	Lat. <i>-[c]und-us</i> ..	Adj., endowed with ..	jo-[c]und
-[c]y	Fr. <i>-[c]te</i> ; Lat. <i>-ti-a</i> ..	Abstract noun ..	excellen-[c]y, con- stan-[c]y
-cy	Lat. <i>-ti-a</i> , <i>-ti-a</i> ; Gk. <i>-kti-a</i> ..	Noun, office, state, jurisdiction ..	magistra-cy, cura-cy
(For difference of -cy and -sy, see page xli.)			
-d	Eng. <i>-de</i> , <i>-[e]de</i> , ..	Past tense of weak verbs ..	hear-d, fle-d
-den	Eng. <i>den</i> for <i>denu</i> ..	In names of places, a valley ..	Tenter-den
-dom	Eng. <i>-dōm</i> ..	Noun, rule, province ..	king-dom, wis-dom
(This suffix is also used with Romance words: as "duke-dom," martyr-dom.)			
-[d]or	Span. <i>-[d]or</i> ..	Noun, agent, instrum. ..	corri-[d]or (<i>a runner</i>)
-[d]ore	Span. <i>-[d]or</i> ..	Noun, agent ..	mata-[d]ore
-[d]oor	Fr. <i>-[d]oir</i> ..	Noun, instrument ..	battle-[d]oor
-e	Lat. <i>-o</i> ..	Verb ..	produc-e, divid-e
(Very often it is added merely to lengthen the preceding vowel: as cloth, clothe.)			
-[e]ae	Gk. <i>-[e]at</i> ..	Noun, a sub-genus ..	amygdal-[e]ae
-[e]an	Lat. <i>-[a]n-eus</i> ..	Adj. or Adjectival noun ..	Mediterran-[e]an
-[e]d	Eng. <i>-de</i> , <i>-[e]de</i> , ..	Past tense of weak verbs ..	learn-ed, lov-ed
-[e]d	Eng. <i>-d</i> , <i>-[e]d</i> , ..	Past part. of weak verbs ..	learn-ed, lov-ed
(Also added to nouns: as "horn-ed," "wing-ed," "foot-ed.")			
-ed	Eng. ..	Added to all verbs not from native words	syllabl-ed (Gk.) expand-ed (Lat.)
-ee	Fr. <i>-é</i> , <i>-és</i> ..	Noun, object of some action ..	legat-ee, mortgag-ee

(Chiefly used in legal phraseology, the corresponding active noun, or that which is the subject of the action being -or: as "mortgag-or," "legat-or.")

∴ In some few words this suffix is added to nouns of an active character: as "devot-ee," "grand-ee," "repart-ee," "absent-ee."

-[eə]	Lat. -[e]l-is ..	Adj., belonging to ..	gent-[eə]
-[e]	Eng. -l, -[e]l ..	Noun, instrument ..	shov-[e], hov-[e]
-[e]	Lat. thro' the Fr.	Noun, instrument ..	mod-[e]
-[e]	Lat. -[e]l-a, -us	Noun, dim. ..	lib-[e], quarr-[e]
-el	Fr. -eau or -elle	Noun, dim. ..	tumbr-el, parc-el

(The final -el of many other words is only a part of the termination : thus in "gospel" it is -epel, in "hydromel" it is -mel, in "rebel" it is bell-um, in "excel" it is cell-o, in "dispel" it is pell-o, in "refel" fall-o, &c.)

-[e]n	Lat. -[e]n-us ..	Noun, one of a class ..	ali-[e]n
-en	Eng. -an, -en ..	Plural of certain nouns	ox-en
-en	Eng. -en ..	Gender-noun, female	vix-en (<i>a she-fox</i>)
-en	Eng. -en ..	Adj., made of ..	wood-en, gold-en
-en	Eng. -en ..	Verb, to make ..	black-en, thick-en
-en	Eng. -en ..	P. p. of strong verbs	writt-en, shak-en
-[e]n	Fr. -[i]n, -[e]nne	Noun ..	gard-[e]n, warr-[e]n
-[e]ig	Lat. -[a]n-us ..	Adjectival noun ..	sover-[e]ig (super-an[us])
-[e]igh	Lat. -[a]n-us ..	Adjective ..	for-[e]ig (Lat. <i>foris</i>)
-[eo]n	Fr. -[eo]n, -[io]n	Noun, instrument ..	haberg-[eo]n, gall-[eo]n
-[eo]n	Fr. -[eo]n	Noun, instrument ..	trunch-[eo]n, escutch-
-[e]nce	Lat. -[e]nt-ta; Kr. -[e]nce ..	Noun, result, exhibit	pati-[e]nce, pres-[e]nce
-[e]ncy	Lat. -[e]nt-ta; Fr. -[e]nce ..	Noun, result, exhibit	dec-[e]ncy, excel-[e]ncy
-[e]nd	Lat. -[e]nd-us ..	Adj., to be, to be done	rever-[e]nd, divid-[e]nd
-[e]ndous	Lat. -[e]ndus ..	Adj., fit to produce ..	trem-[e]ndous, stup-
-[e]nsis	Lat. -[e]nsis ..	Noun, instrument ..	amanu-[e]nsis
-[e]nt	Lat. -[e]ns gen. -entis ..	Participial noun ..	stud-[e]nt, accid-[e]nt
-er	Eng. -or, -ra ..	Comparative degree ..	near-er, narrow-er
-er	Eng. -ere ..	Noun, agent ..	learn-er, robb-er
-[e]r	Lat. -[i]r, -[e]r ..	Noun, agent ..	mast-[e]r, defend-[e]r
-[e]r	Fr. -[eu]r ..	Noun, agent ..	labour-[e]r, devin-[e]r
-[e]r	Lat. -[a]r-ius ..	Noun, occupation, trade	mountain-[e]r, engin-
-erel	Fr. -erelle, -erel ..	Noun, agent, dim. ..	cock-erel, dott-erel
-ern	Eng. -ern ..	Adj., in the direction of	south-ern, north-ern
-[e]rn	Lat. -[e]rn-us, -[u]rn-us ..	Noun, place ..	cav-[e]rn, tav-[e]rn
-[e]ry	Lat. -[e]ri-a, -[a]ri-a ..	Noun, dépôt, workshop	rook-[e]ry, smith-[e]ry
-[e]ry	Lat. -[e]ri-a, } -[a]ri-a ..	Noun, an art, result of art ..	cook-[e]ry, scen-[e]ry
-es	Eng. -as, later -es	Plu. of nouns in ch (soft), sh, s, x ..	church-es, fish-es, gas-es, box-es
-es	Eng. -eth, later -es ..	3 sing. pres. Ind. of v. in ch (soft), sh, s, x. ..	reach-es, wash-es, pass-es, fix-es
-es'	Eng. -es ..	Possessive plu. of nouns in -es ..	church-es', fish-es', fox-es'

(The sign (') arose from a blunder of old grammarians, who supposed the possessive case to consist of "his," and we still have in the Prayer Book "for Christ his sake," i.e. Christ's sake, or rather Christes sake.)

-es'	Eng. ..	Poss. of proper names in -ses, -xes	Moses' sake, Xerxes' army
-[e]sce	Lat. -[e]sc-o ..	Verb, inceptive (-sc inceptive) ..	efferv-[e]sce, coal-[e]sce
-[e]scence	Lat. -[e]scent-ta	Noun, inceptive, incontinent state ..	convul-[e]scence, putr-[e]scence
-[e]scency	Lat. -[e]scent-ta	Noun, inceptive, advanced state ..	adol-[e]scency

-[e]scent	Lat. <i>-[e]scens</i> } Adj., inceptive, finished	} conval-[e]scent, putr-[e]scent
-ese	gen. <i>-entis</i> } state	
	Fr. <i>-[i]s, -[oi]s,</i> } Adjectival noun, denot-	} Chin-ese, Malt-ese, Japan-ese
	<i>-[ai]s ..</i> } ing a people; Adj.	
-ess	Fr. <i>-esse</i> ; Lat., } Noun, denoting a fe-	} count-ess, lion-ess
	Gk. <i>-[i]ssa</i> } male	

(This suffix is restricted to females of the human family and some few quadrupeds.)

-esque	Fr. <i>-esque</i> .. Adj., like, of the char-	} pictur-esque, Arab- esque
	acter of	
-eous	Lat. <i>-eus</i> .. Adj. from concrete nouns	} calcar-eous (see -ious) proph-et, dig-et
-et	Lat. <i>-et-us, -et-a</i> .. Noun, one of a class..	
-et	Fr. <i>-et, -ette</i> .. Noun, a small recept-	} budg-et, buff-et, lanc-et
	acle or instrument.	

(Added to other nouns besides those from the French: as "clos-et," "wick-et," "thick-et.")

-[e]te	Lat. <i>-[e]t-us</i> .. Past participle	.. } obsol-ete, eff-ete
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The words with this ending are all compounds: thus "com-plete" and "re-plete" (Lat. *v. pleo*), "con-crete" (Lat. *v. cresco*), "de-lete" (Lat. *v. leo*), "ef-fete" (Lat. *fact-us*), "ob-solete" (Lat. *v. soleo*), and "se-crete" (Lat. *v. cerno*).

-ey	Fr. <i>-ée</i> ..	..	Noun	..	..	..	} all-ey, chimn-ey, journ-ey, vall-ey, voll-ey
-ey	Fr. <i>-é</i> ..	..	Noun	..	..	..
-ey	Fr. <i>-[i]e</i> ..	..	Noun	..	..	..	} medl-ey (Fr. <i>meslé</i>) pull-ey (Fr. <i>poulie</i>)
-ey	Fr. <i>-aye</i> ..	..	Noun	..	..	..
-ey	Fr. <i>-il</i> ..	..	Noun	..	..	..	} abb-ey (Fr. <i>abbaye</i>) paral-ey (Fr. <i>persil</i>)

("Barley" is *bar-ley*, Welsh *bara llysian*), bread-plants.)

-ey	Fr. <i>-er</i> ..	.. Verb and Verbal noun	} parl-ey (Fr. <i>parler</i>) hon-ey (<i>hunig</i>)
-ey	Eng. <i>-ig</i>	.. Noun	
-ey	Eng. <i>-ig</i>	.. Adj., after <i>ay-</i> ..	} clay-ey, sky-ey

In "jockey" and "monkey" the *-ey* is diminutive. See pp. 644 and 675.

"Purvey" is Fr. *pouvoir*; "Obey," Fr. *obier*; "Survey" and "Convey," Lat. *veh[er]*.

-fast	Eng. <i>-fast</i> .. Noun, effectually, en-	} stead-fast, shame-faced
	tirely	

("Shamefaced" is a corruption of *shamefast* or *shamefast*.)

-fic	Lat. <i>-fac-tus</i> .. Adj., made	} beati-fic, calori-fic
-fold	Eng. <i>-feald</i> .. Adj., repeated, multi-	

-form	Lat. <i>form-ica,</i> .. an ant ..	Noun, (in Chem.) the ter-oxide of a hydro- carbon. So called from its resemblance to formic acid ..	two-fold, four-fold
			Chloro-form the ter- oxide of formyle (=form'.il)
-ful	Eng. <i>-full</i> or <i>-ful</i> ..	Adj., having much ..	hate-ful, hope-ful
-fy	Lat. <i>facio, ficio</i> ..	Verb, to make, to be- come	
			versi-fy, testi-fy

-gen	Gk. <i>geno</i> , to pro-	} oxy-gen, nitro-gen
	duce	

-head	Eng. <i>-hadd</i> .. Noun, person, state,	} God-head
	condition	

-hood	Eng. <i>-hadd</i> .. Noun,	} boy-hood, girl-hood
-ia	Lat. <i>-ia</i> Noun, things belong-	

	ing to	} regal-ia, insign-ia
-ia	Lat. <i>-ia</i> ; Gk. <i>-ia</i> .. Noun, (in Bot.) an or-	

	der or genus; (in	} monogyn-ia, mammal-ia, reptil-ia
	Zool.), a class or order	

-iad	Gk. <i>-iad-os</i> .. Noun, patronymic ..	Il-iad, Dunc-iad
-[i]ble	Lat. <i>habilis</i> .. Adj., able, fit to ..	tang-[i]ble, sens-[i]ble
(Same as -able, but added to Lat. words not of the 1st conj.)		
-[i]c	Lat. <i>-[i]c-us</i> .. Adj., belonging to ..	civ-ic, pacif-ic
-[i]o	Gk. <i>-ik-os, -ik-a</i> Noun, a science ..	mus-ic, log-ic
(Except in the 5 words (arithmetic, logic, magic, music, rhetoric, derived from the French) this termination is always plural.)		
-[i]c	Gk. <i>-ik-os</i> ; Lat. Adj., of the nature of, ..	angel-ic, basalt-ic
	<i>-ic-us</i> .. like ..	
-[i]c	Gk. <i>-ik-os</i> .. Adj., (in Path.) in an ..	titan-ic, chron-ic
	excited state ..	titanoid or titanode.)
(If not excited, the termination is -oid or -ode: as		
-[i]c	Gk. <i>-ik-os</i> .. Adj., (in Chem.) denotes an acid containing a maximum of oxygen ..	nitr-ic, carbon-ic
(If it contains less than the maximum the term. is -ous: as nitrous, etc.)		
-ical	Lat. <i>-ical-is</i> .. Adj., pertaining to ..	astronom-ical, spher-
-ically	Lat. <i>-ical-is</i> with ..	
	<i>-ly</i> .. Adverb ..	iron-ically, mus-ically
-[i]ce	Lat. <i>-[i]c-ia</i> , ..	
	<i>-[i]tia</i> .. Abstract noun ..	avar-ice, mal-ice
-[i]cle	Lat. <i>-[i]culum</i> .. Noun, dim. ..	part-[i]cle, art-[i]cle
-[i]cian	Lat. <i>-ian</i> with .. Noun, one skilled in a ..	polit-ic-ian, arithmet-
	Gk. <i>-ik-os</i> .. science ..	ic-ian
-ics	Gk. <i>-ik-a</i> .. Noun, denoting a ..	mathemat-ics, stat-ics
	science ..	inter-dict, ver-dict
-dict	Lat. <i>dict-um</i> .. Verbal noun ..	ac-id, luc-id
-id	Lat. <i>-id-us</i> .. Noun, outcome, result ..	Æne-id, carot-id
-id	Gk. <i>-idēs</i> .. Noun, patronymic ..	
-id	Gk. <i>-eid-os</i> , like .. Noun (in Science), with ..	spher-o-id = <i>sph'roid</i>
	<i>o</i> for vinculum, and the two combined into a triphthong ..	alkal-o-id = <i>al'ka.loid</i>
-idēs	Gk. <i>-idēs</i> .. Noun, patronymic, a family ..	can-idēs, formic-idēs
-idal	Lat. <i>-idal-is</i> .. Adj., of the nature of ..	pyram-idal
-ide	Gk. <i>-eid-os</i> , like .. Noun, (in Chem.) a non-acid combination of ..	chlor-ide, iod-ide
	oxygen ..	ox-ide of iron
-ide	Gk. <i>-eid-os</i> , like .. Noun, (in Chem.) the more negative of two elements combined ..	chlor-ide of sodium
-ides	Gk. <i>-idēs</i> .. Noun, patronymic ..	Atlant-ides, Caryat-ides
idion	Gk. <i>idion</i> .. Noun, one's own ..	enchir-idion
-ie	Scotch <i>-ie</i> .. Noun, dim. ..	bird-ie, dogg-ie
-ier	Fr. <i>-ier</i> ; Lat. } Noun, characterises ..	halberd-ier, brigad-ier
	<i>-erius, -arius.</i> } an agent ..	
-iff	Fr. <i>-if</i> ; Lat. <i>-ivus</i> .. Noun, one employed officially ..	plaint-iff
-iff	Eng. <i>-ge-réfa</i> .. Noun, a reeve, a steward ..	sher-iff, ball-iff
-[i]l	Lat. <i>-[i]l-is</i> , } Adj., from a substan- ..	civ-[i]l
	<i>-[e]lis, -[a]lis</i> } tive stem ..	
-[i]le	Lat. <i>-[i]l-is</i> .. Adj., from a substan- ..	gent-[i]le, host-[i]le
	tive stem ..	cherub-im, seraph-im
-im	Heb. <i>-im</i> , plural .. Noun, plural ..	cherub-in, seraph-in
-in	Chaldee <i>-in</i> , plu. .. Noun, plural ..	ru-[i]n, bas-[i]n
-[i]n	Lat. <i>-[i]n-us</i> .. Noun ..	

-in	Lat. <i>-in-us</i>	.. Noun, (in <i>Chem.</i>) a simple substance ..	amid-in
-ina	Rom. <i>-ina</i>	.. Noun, denotes a woman	czar-ina
-ine	Lat. <i>-in-us</i>	.. Noun, belonging to a group ..	fel-ine
-ine	Lat. <i>-in-us</i>	.. Noun, belonging to, of the nature of ..	mar-ine, sal-ine
-ine	Rom. <i>-ine</i>	.. Noun, denotes a woman	hero-ine, landgrav-ine
-ine	Gk. <i>-in-is, an</i>	Noun; (in <i>Chem.</i>) an element ..	chlор-ine, iod-ine
-ing	Eng. <i>-ing</i>	.. Noun, son of, descendant of ..	Athel-ing
-ing	Eng. <i>-ung</i>	.. Participial noun ..	the preach-ing [of John]
-ing	Eng. <i>-igende</i>	.. Gerund ..	the fear of open-ing..
-ing	Eng. <i>-ende, -inde</i>	.. Pres. part. ..	lov-ing, hear-ing
-[i]on	Lat. <i>-[i]o, g.-onis, Fr. [-]on</i>	.. Noun, act of, one of ..	compan-[i]on
-[i]on	Lat. <i>-[i]o, g.-ionis</i>	.. Verbal noun ..	admiss-[i]on, relig-[i]on
-[i]or	Lat. <i>-[i]or</i>	.. Adj., comparative deg.	super-[i]or, infer-[i]or
(The suffix <i>-or</i> is added to the first case of the positive which ends in <i>-i</i> : thus in <i>superus</i> (high) it is added to the gen., but in <i>brevis</i> to the dat.)			
-ious	Lat. <i>-ius</i>	.. Adj., (in <i>Bot.</i>) pertaining to a class, order, or group ..	monogyn-ious
-[i]ous	Lat. <i>-[i]us</i>	.. Adj., from an abstract noun ..	grac-ious (see <i>-eous</i>)
-ique	Fr. from Lat. <i>-iquus</i>	.. Adj., belonging to ..	ant-ique, un-ique
-ise	Lat. <i>-it-tum, -is-us</i>	.. Noun, act of, habit of	exerc-ise, parad-ise
-ise	Gk. <i>-iz-o</i>	.. Verb, to undertake to do, to make ..	apolog-ise, sermon-ise
-ish	Eng. <i>-isc</i>	.. Adj., external resemblance, hence folk ..	Engl-ish, Ir-ish
-ish	Eng. <i>-isc</i>	.. Adj., added to a noun "like" ..	boy-ish, girl-ish
-ish	Lat. <i>-esc</i>	.. Verb, inchoative ..	whit-ish, black-ish
-isk	Gk. <i>-isk-os</i>	.. Noun, dim. ..	admon-ish, fin-ish
-[i]sm	Gk. <i>-[i]sm-os; Lat. -[i]sm-us</i>	Noun, a system, a doctrine, a phase, a structure ..	Calvin-[i]sm, vulgar-[i]sm, organ-[i]sm
-ist	Gk. <i>-ist-ēs; Lat. -ist-a</i>	.. Noun, agent ..	art-ist, antagon-ist
-ister	Gk. <i>-ist-es</i>	.. Noun, agent ..	chor-ister
-it	Lat. <i>eo sup. it-um</i>	Verb, engaged in doing	ed-it
-it	Lat. <i>-[i]t-us, -um</i>	Noun, " " "	mer-it, pulp-it
-ite	Lat. <i>-[i]t-us, -um</i>	Verb, " " "	un-ite, inv-ite
-ite	Lat. <i>-it-us</i>	.. Noun, (in <i>Chem.</i>) a salt formed from an acid ending in <i>-ous</i> ..	sulph-ite [of potash], i.e., sulphurous acid with the base potash
-ite	Lat. <i>-[i]t-us</i>	.. Adjectival noun, one of a race or nation ..	Canaan-ite, infin-ite
-ite	Lat. <i>-[i]t-us</i>	.. Verbal noun, subject of an action ..	appet-ite, contr-ite
-ite	Gk. <i>[i]th-os, a</i>	Noun, a mineral, a fossil ..	ammon-ite
-[i]tis	Gk. <i>hiēmi</i>	.. Noun, (in <i>Med.</i>) inflammation ..	card-itis
-[i]ty	Lat. <i>-[i]tas</i>	.. Abstract noun ..	curios-[i]ty, duplic-[i]ty

-ium	Lat. <i>-ium</i> ; Gk. <i>-ion</i> ..	Noun, (in Chem.) a metal ..	potass-ium
-ium	Lat. <i>-ium</i> ; Gk. <i>-ion</i> ..	Noun, (in Bot.) a species ..	delphin-ium
-ive	Lat. <i>-iv-us</i> ..	Adj., able or inclined to	cohes-ive, express-ive
-ive	Lat. <i>-iv-us</i> ..	Verbal noun ..	capt-ive, nat-ive
-ix	Lat. <i>-ix</i> ..	Noun, denoting a woman ..	testatr-ix, executr-ix
-ize	Gk. <i>-izo</i> ..	Verb, to make, to produce ..	scandal-ize
-kin	Germ. <i>-chen</i> ..	Noun, dim. ..	lamb-kin, nap-kin
-kind	Eng. <i>-cyn</i> or <i>-cin</i> ..	Noun, race ..	man-kind
-l	Lat. [a, e, i, o, u] with <i>-lus</i> ..	Noun, instrument ..	can[a], bush[e], pen[cil], id[o]
-le	Eng. <i>-l, -ol, -ul</i> ..	Noun, instrument ..	hand-le, sett-le, gird-le
-le	Eng. <i>-l, -el, -ol</i> ..	Adj., dim. ..	britt-le, spark-le
-le	Lat. <i>-lum</i> ..	Noun, instrument ..	examp-le, temp-le
-le	Lat. <i>-[e]l-us, -[i]l-us, -[u]l-us</i> ..	Noun, instrument ..	ang-le, cand-le
-le	Lat. <i>-[c]ul-us</i> ..	Noun, dim. ..	circ-le, obsta[c]le
-le	Fr. <i>-elle</i> ..	Verb, dim. ..	crack-le, dabb-le
-ledge	Eng. <i>-lach, -lac</i> ..	Noun, gift ..	know-ledge
-lent	Lat. <i>-lent-us</i> ..	Adj., full of ..	corpu-lent
-less	Eng. <i>-leas</i> ..	Adj., privative, void of	spirit-less
-let	Romance <i>-let, -et</i> ..	Noun, dim. ..	brace-let, corse-let
(Used with pure English words: as ham-let, ring-let, stream-let.)			
-ling	Eng. <i>-ling</i> ..	Noun, the state or condition ..	world-ling, hire-ling
-ling	Eng. <i>-ling</i> ..	Noun, offspring of, dim. ..	duck-ling, lord-ling
-lith, -lite	Gk. <i>-lith-os, -a</i> ..	Noun, a stone, a fossil ..	mel-lite, acro-lith
-lock	Eng. <i>-lac, -a</i> ..	Noun, a pledge ..	wed-lock
-lock	Eng. <i>-loes</i> ..	Noun, a tuft of hair ..	fet-lock, elf-lock
-lock	Eng. <i>-loc</i> ..	Noun, the lock of a door ..	fire-lock, pad-lock
-lock	Eng. <i>-leae, -a herb</i> ..	Noun, a herb or plant ..	hem-lock, house-leek
-long	Eng. <i>-linge</i> ..	Adverb and Adjective ..	head-long, live-long
-ly	Eng. <i>-lic</i> ..	Adj., like ..	god-ly, man-ly
-ly	Eng. <i>-lice</i> ..	Adv., in the manner of ..	vain-ly, nob-ly
-lyse	Gk. <i>-lu-o, to loose</i> ..	Verb, to resolve a compound into its elements by the agency of electricity ..	electro-lyse
-lyte	Gk. <i>-lu-o, to loose</i> ..	Noun, a substance decomposable ..	electro-lyte
-m	Eng. <i>-m</i> ..	1st pers. sing. of verbs ..	a-m (only example)
-m	Eng. <i>-ma</i> ..	Noun ..	bloo-m, beso-m
-m	Gk. <i>-ma</i> ..	Noun, done, made ..	epigra-m, emble-m
-m	Lat. <i>-m-us, &c.</i> ..	Adj., established ..	fir-m
-m	Lat. <i>-ma</i> ..	Noun ..	for-m, pal-m
-ma	Gk. <i>-ma</i> ..	Noun, made, done ..	panora-ma, dog-ma
-me	Lat. <i>-ma</i> ..	Noun ..	fla-me, fa-me
-me	Lat. <i>-me-n</i> ..	Noun ..	cri-me, volu-me
-meal	Eng. <i>-mal-um</i> ..	Adv., part by part ..	piece-meal
-ment	Lat. <i>-ment-um</i> ..	Noun, instrument ..	experi-ment, firma-
(Also added to Teutonic words: as fulfil-ment, acknowledg-ment.)			
-ment	Fr. <i>-ment</i> ..	Noun, subject of an action ..	move-ment, judg-ment
-mn	Lat. <i>-[u]mn-us</i> ..	Noun ..	colu-mn, autu-mn
-monger	Eng. <i>monger</i> (a dealer) ..	Noun, a dealer, a tradesman ..	iron-monger, fish-monger, cheese-monger

-mony	Lat. -moni-um	Noun, state, condition	testi-mony, patri-mony
-most	Eng. -most	Adj. (superlative deg.)	fore-most, hind-most
-mus	Lat. -mus	Noun, an instrument	lath-mus, cala-mus
-naut	Gk. naútēs	Noun, a sailor..	aero-naut
-nce	Lat. -nes, -nti-a	Noun, outcome, result	abund[ā]-nce, indulg[e]-
-ncy	Lat. -nti-a	Abstract noun..	infa-ncy, dece-ncy
-nd	Lat. -nd-us	Noun, to be done ..	leg[e]-nd, garl[a]-nd
-ndum	Lat. -ndum	Noun, something to be done ..	memora-ndum, corri- ge-ndum
-ness	Eng. -nes, -nts	Abstract noun..	good-ness, white-ness

(Also added to Romance words, especially with "ful" as a vinculum, g.e.,
mercif[ul]-ness, bountif[ul]-ness, &c., savage-ness, factious-ness.)

-nt	Lat. -n[s] gen.		
	-nt-is ..	Participial adjective ..	abund[ā]-nt, prud[e]-nt
-nt	Lat. -n[s] gen.		
	-nt-is ..	Participial noun ..	serv[ā]-nt, ag[e]-nt
-oc	Welsh -og	Noun, full of ..	hav-oc
-oc[ity]	Lat. -[oc]itas	Abstract noun..	fer[oc]-ity, precoc-ity
-ock	Eng. -uc-a	Noun, dim. ..	bull-ock, hill-ock
-od	Gk. hodos(a way)	Noun, a range, a way	peri-od, syn-od
-ode	Gk. hodos(a way)	Noun, a range, a way	epis-ode (see p. 315)
-ode	Gk. ódos	Noun, an ode ..	ep-ode
-odes	Gk. podus gen.		
	podos ..	Noun, feet ..	anti-podēs, a-podēs
-ocious	Gk. oikos (a house)	Adj., (in Bot.) ar- rangement of sta- mens and pistils	mon-ocious
-oid	Gk. eidos (like)	Noun, (in Med.) disease in an unexcited state	tetan-oid or -ode

(Disease in an excited state terminates in -ic: as tetanic.)

-oid	Gk. eidos (like)	Noun, like (with o vin- culum) ..	spher-oid, cycl-oid
-oidal	Lat. -al-is with Gk. eidos	Adj., like in nature ..	cycl-oid-al
-on	Romance -on, } -one ..	Noun, act, instru- ment, state ..	glutt-on, spr-on
-[i]on	Romance -[i]on	Abstract noun..	opin-[i]on, domin-[i]on
-on	Gk. -on ..	Noun, (in Chem.) a metalloid ..	bor-on, silic-on
-one	Romance -one..	Noun, large, augmen- tative ..	tromb-one
-oon	Romance -on, } -one ..	Noun, large, augmen- tative..	ball-oon, bass-oon
-or	Lat. -or..	Noun, denoting masc. gender ..	anth-or, administrat-or

(Used especially in legal phraseology to denote the active agent in opposi-
tion to -ee the objective agent. Also after t or s: as doct-or, spons-or.)

-or | Lat. -or.. .. Adj. (comparative deg.) | superi-or, inferi-or

(The suffix is added to the first case of the positive which ends in -i.)

-or	Ital. -or	Noun, a man ..	sign-or
-[o]ry	Lat. -[o]ri-um..	Noun, a dépôt..	dormit-[o]ry
-[o]ry	Lat. -[o]ri-us, &c	Adj., pertaining to, province of ..	orat-[o]ry, sanat-[o]ry
-ose	Lat. -os-us	Adj., full of ..	verb-ose, joc-ose
-[os]ity	Lat. -[os]itas	Abstract noun..	pomp-[os]ity (see -ocity)
-ot	Fr. -ot, -otte	Noun, dim. ..	ball-ot, chari-ot
-ot	Lat. -ot-a, -ot-es	Noun, characterises a person ..	patri-ot, idi-ot

-our	Lat. -or thro' the Fr. -eur ..	Abstract noun ..	val-our, hon-our
-ous	Lat. -os-us ..	Adj., (in Chem.) an acid with less oxygen than -ic denotes ..	nitr-ous, sulphur-ous
-ous	Lat. -os-us ..	Adj., full of ..	fam-ous, delici-ous
-ous	Lat. [a, e, i, o] ..	Adj., full of ..	aud[aci]-ous, fer[oci]ous
(Used also in many modern formations: as joy-ous, wondr-ous, &c.)			
-over	Eng. of-er ..	Adv., besides ..	more-over
-ple	Lat. pli-co, to fold ..	Adj., folded ..	tri-ple (8-fold)
-r	Eng. -r-e ..	Gen. suffix preserved in the pronouns ..	he-r, thei-r, ou-r, you-r
-r	Romance -r-e; Lat. -r-us ..	Adj. ..	clea-r, tende-r
-r	Lat. -[a]r-is ..	Adj. ..	famili-[a]r, regul-[a]r
-r	Lat. -[a, e]r-is ..	Noun ..	ae-r, cinde-r
-re	Fr. -re; Lat. -rum ..	Noun, instrument, place set apart ..	theat-re, scept-re
-re	Fr. -[aig]-re; Lat. -r-us ..	Adj. ..	meag-re, pu-re
-red	Eng. red (coun-sel) ..	Proper name ..	Mild-red, Etheld-red
-red	Eng. hræth (ac-tive) ..	Noun, active, operative ..	hat-red, kind-red
-rel	Fr. -[e]r with -el, dim. ..	Adj., dim., depreci-ative ..	mong-rel, dogg-rel
-erel	Fr. -er with -el, dim. ..	Adj., dim., depreci-ative ..	cock-erel, hogg-erel
-ric	Eng. -ric ..	Noun, dominion, jurisdiction ..	bishop-ric
-ry	Romance -rie ..	Noun, collective ..	fai-ry, poult-ry
-ry	Lat. -ri-a ..	Noun, dépôt ..	vest-ry, armo-ry
-s	Eng. ..	The ordinary plural of nouns ..	boy-s, tree-s
(Nouns ending in -ch (soft), -sh, -s, -x, add -es: as church-es, dish-es, glass-es, fox-es. To these add one word in -s, topaz-es.)			
-s	Modern Eng. ..	Adjectival noun (plural number) ..	good-s, sweet-s
-s	Eng. ..	The 3 sing. pres. Ind. of verbs ..	love-s, hear-s
(Verbs ending in -ch (soft), -sh, -s, -x, add -es: as reach-es, wish-es, guess-es, box-es, whizz-es. Till the 11th century it was -th.)			
-s	Eng. -es ..	Possessive case of nouns ..	man-'s, men-'s
-[s]	Eng. -es (sing.) ..	Possessive plu. after -s ..	boys', girls'
(This sign ('') arose out of a blunder. Our old grammarians supposed the possessive -s was a contraction of his, and wrote it accordingly 's). The plu. (') is a double blunder, as -es is not a plu. gen. term.			
-saur or -saurus	{ Gk. sauros } (a lizard) ..	A prehistoric reptile of the lizard race ..	See pp. 1050-1053
-scape	Eng. -scape ..	Noun, view ..	land-scape
-[s]h	Eng. ..	Adjectival noun ..	Engli-[s]h, Iri-[s]h folk
-ship	Eng. -scape ..	Noun, tenure, pos-session, office ..	lord-ship, guardian-ship
-ship	Eng. -scape ..	Noun, form, state, condition ..	hard-ship, friend-ship
-ship	Eng. -scape ..	Noun, skill, art ..	horseman-ship, work-man-ship
-[s]ion	Lat. -[s]io gen. -tion-is ..	Noun, act, state ..	confu-[s]ion, ascen-[s]ion

-sis	Gk. -sis..	.. Noun, process, its result	analy-sis, synthe-sis
-sm	Gk. -sm-os	.. Noun, system, act ..	method-[i]sm, spa-sm
-some	Germ. -sam	.. Adj., full of, containing	glad-some, light-some
-son	Eng. -sun-u	.. Added to proper names	John-son, Dick-son
-[s]or	Lat. -[s]or	.. Noun, agent ..	spon-[s]or, succes-[s]or

(-or is especially used in legal phraseology to denote the active party in opposition to -ee the object of an action. It is also used after -t or -s.)

-[so]ry	Lat. -[so]ri-us ..	Adj., full of, able to..	illu-[so]ry, persua-[so]ry
-[so]ry	Lat. -[so]ri-um	Noun, a dépôt ..	sen-[so]ry, insen-[so]ry
-as	Fr. -[e]ss-e, -és..	Abstract noun..	progr-[e]ss, distr-[e]ss
-st	Gk. -st-és	.. Noun, agent ..	antagon-[i]st, art-[i]st
-ster	Eng. -ster	.. Noun, trade, skill ..	malt-ster, spin-ster

(-ster does not denote one of the female sex; it is added to any gender, and means trade, pursuit, or the skill which results therefrom: thus "malt-ster" is one whose trade or pursuit is malting, "spinster" is one whose pursuit is spinning.)

-[st]ic	Gk. -[st]ik-os ..	Adj., active quality ..	sophi-[st]ic, sarca-[st]ic
-[st]ical	Lat. -al with Gk. -[st]ik-os	Adj., active quality ..	sophi-[st]ic-al
-[str]ess	Fr. -[str]ess-e ..	Noun, a female ..	song-[str]ess, mi[st]r-ess
[s]ure	Lat. -[s]ur-a ..	Abstract noun ..	mea-[s]ure, plea-[s]ure
-sy	Lat. -ca, -ti-a ..	Noun, an art, office ..	minstrel-sy, embas-sy

(-cy is added to Abstract nouns denoting rank, office, as aristocracy.)

-sy	Eng. -s'-eye	.. Added to certain plants	dai-sy
-[s]y	Gk. -sia	.. Noun, a group, a genus	euphra-[s]y
-[s]y	Romance -[s]te	Abstract noun ..	courte-[s]y, here-[s]y
-sy	Romance ..	Adj. ..	tip-sy, trick-sy
-t	Eng. -ed, -d, -t	Past part. ..	clef-t, spel-t, dream-t

(In Ang.-Sax., verbs ending in c, h, p, s, t, x, took -t instead of -d in the past and past part. In modern Eng. the -t is limited to verbs ending in f, l, ld, m, p.)

-t	Eng. -ed, -d, -t	Participial noun ..	gif-t, shoot
-t	Eng. -t ..	Noun ..	lef-t (the left or weak hand)
-t	Romance -t, -te	Participial noun ..	habi-t, profit
-t	Lat. -t-a, -s gen. -t-is ..	Noun ..	aun-t, ar-t, moun-t
-t	Lat. -t-um	Participial noun ..	deb-t, rescrip-t
-t	Lat. -t-us	Adj. ..	hones-t, modes-t
-t	Gk. -t-és	.. Noun, agent ..	prophe-t, com-et (one who wears long hair)
-te	Gk. -t-és	.. Noun, agent ..	hypocri-te, athle-te
-teen	Eng. -tyne	.. Numeral, ten added ..	four-teen, six-teen
-teenth	Eng. -thæt, -theoth-e	.. Ordinal adj., ten added	four-teenth, six-teenth

(-th converts nouns to adjectives: as "wide" wid-th, "hale" heal-th "long" leng-th, "deep" dep-th, "broad" bread-th.)

-[t]er	Lat. -[t]r-um ..	Noun, instrument ..	coul-[t]er, canis-[t]er
-[t]er	Romance ..	Noun, instrument ..	bols-[t]er, cas[t]-er
-[t]er	Eng. -[t]er-e	.. Noun, agent ..	wri[t]-er, figh[t]-er
-[t]er	Eng. -[t]or	.. Verbal noun ..	laugh-[t]er, alaugh-[t]er
-[te]ry	Lat. -[te]ri-um	Noun, condition, state	mys-[te]ry, mas-[te]ry
-[te]ry	Lat. -[te]ri-um	Noun, dépôt, place set apart ..	baptis-[te]ry, monas-[te]ry
-th	Eng. -th	.. Converts adj. to abstract nouns ..	tru-th, dep-th
-th	Eng. -t-a, -th-e	.. Ordinal adj. ..	six-th, seven-th
-(ti)a	Lat. -(ti)a	.. Noun of multitude ..	mili[ti]-a

-[ti]c	Gk. -[ti]k-os ..	Noun, active ..	here[ti]-e, ori[ti]-e
-[ti]cal	Lat. -al with Gk. -k-os ..	Adj., active quality ..	here[ti]-cal, ori[ti]-cal
-[ti]on	Lat. -[ti]o gen. -on-is..	Noun, act of, state ..	mo[ti]-on, no[ti]-on
-[ti]on	Lat. -[ti]o gen. -on-is..	Noun, a thing made ..	po[ti]-on, lo[ti]-on
-[ti]or	Lat. -[ti]or ..	Noun, agent ..	audi[ti]-or, fac[ti]-or
-[ti]re	Lat. -[ti]r-ium, -[ti]ri-a ..	Noun, instrument ..	scep-[ti]re, mi-[ti]re
-[to]ry	Lat. -[to]ri-um ..	Noun, dépôt, place for	lava-[to]ry, dormi-[to]ry
-[to]ry	Lat. -[to]ri-us ..	Adj., active quality ..	inflamma-[to]ry, purga-
-[tr]ess	Fr. -[tr]ess-e ..	Noun, female agent ..	instruc[tr]-ess, en- chantr-ess
-[tr]ix	Lat. -[tr]ix ..	Noun, female agent ..	execu[tr]-ix, testa[tr]-ix
-tude	Lat. -tude ..	Abstract noun ..	forti-tude, grati-tude
-[t]ure	Lat. -[t]ur-a ..	Abstract noun ..	na-[t]ure, adven-[t]ure
-[t]ure	Lat. -[t]ur-a ..	Concrete noun ..	pic-[t]ure, aper-[t]ure
-ty	Eng. -tig ..	Multiple of ten ..	six-ty, seven-ty
-[u]ce	Lat. -[u]cea, -[u]cti-o ..	Noun, outcome, pro- duet ..	lett-[u]ce, prod-[u]ce
-duce	Lat. -duc-o ..	Verb, to lead ..	intro-duce, re-duce
-ule	Lat. -[c]ul-us, -a ..	Noun, dim. ..	pust-ule, spher-ule
-[u]nd	Lat. -[u]nd-us ..	Gerundial noun ..	joc-[u]nd, rubic-[u]nd
-ure	Lat. -ura ..	Noun, relating to the arts ..	agricult-ure, hort- cult-ure
-ure	Fr. <i>œuvre</i> (work)	Noun, manipulated ..	man-ure, manufact-ure
-uret	Lat. <i>ur-o</i> (to burn)..	Noun, (in Chem.) de- notes a combination with an inflammable or electro-positive body ..	sulph-uret, carb-uret
-ve	Lat. -v-us ..	Noun ..	octa-ye, oli-ve
-ive	Lat. -iv-us ..	Noun, inclination ..	mot-ive, pens-ive
(e, often changed into "i": as <i>sa-fe</i> , <i>bailiff</i> , &c.)			
-ward	Eng. -weard ..	Adj., tending to ..	north-ward, south-ward
-wards	Eng. -weardes..	Adv., in the direction of ..	home-wards, heaven- wards
-ways	Eng. -wis ..	Adv., in the direction of ..	side-ways or side-wise
-wig	Lat. -uca; Fr. uque ..	Noun, formed ..	perri-wig
-wise	Eng. -wis ..	Adv., in the direction of ..	length-wise, breadth- wise
-worth	Eng. <i>worth</i> (land)	In names of places, a farm land belong- ing to..	Words-worth, Isle- worth
-wright	Eng. <i>wirht-a</i> or <i>wyrht-a</i> ..	Noun, a workman or wright ..	ship-wright, wheel- wright
-y	Eng. -ig ..	Noun, dim. ..	Nell-y, Johnn-y
-y	Eng. -ig ..	Adj., of the nature of, like ..	snow-y, frost-y
-y	Gk. -ia ..	Noun, denoting a science ..	astronom-y, homeo- path-y
-y	Lat. and Gk. -ia ..	Abstract nouns ..	charit-y, modest-y
-[y]er	Eng. -[gu]ere ..	Noun, an agent ..	law-[y]er, i.e. <i>lagu-ere</i>
-yl, -yle	Gk. <i>hylé</i> , wood	Noun, the substance from which any- thing is made	benzo-yle = <i>ben-zoil</i> , meth-yl

ERRORS OF SPEECH

AND OF

SPELLING.

ā, fate;	ā, about;	ā, father;	th, the.
ē, meed;	ē, betray;	ē, Gk. long e;	rh, thin.
ī, toy;	ī, ill;	ō, Gk. long o;	j, jest.
ō, no;	ō, on;	ōw, grow;	" , the stronger of
ū, unit;	ū, us;	ōw, now;	two accents.

A- (Old Eng. adverbial prefix) denoting "away," "without," "on," &c.

A- (prefixed to verbs) intensifies, as "awake," "arouse."

A- (Greek prefix) negative; *an* before vowels.

A (Article) is *An* with the *n* omitted, before words beginning with a consonant or aspirated *h*. Exceptions: It stands before *one*, as "many *a* one," before *Eu-* and *u=yu*, as *a* eulogy, *a* u-nit, and not before words beginning with *h*, unless the accent is on the first syllable, as *a* his'tory, *an* histo'rian.

Ab- The Latin preposition, used as a prefix, drops the "b" before *m* and *v*; and adds "s" before *c* and *t*.

"AB" (prefix) means diminution,

Removal, or complete exclusion;

'Tis "A" before both *m* and *v*,

And "ABS" before both *c* and *t*.

Abattoir, *ab.at.twor'*, a public slaughter-house (French).

French *abattre*, to knock down (*a battre*).

Abbassides, *Ab'bas.sides*. A family of *caliphs*. (Double *b* and *s*.)

Abbas, Mahomet's uncle; *-sides*, *-ides* (patronymic) descendants of.

Abbé, *ab.bay*. French clerical title given for scholarship.

Abbot, *feminine* abbess. Head of an abbey or nunnery.

Abbreviate, *ab.bree'-vī.ate* not *a.bree'-vī.ate*. (Double *b*.)

Abbreviation, *ab.bree'-vī.a"-shun*. A shortened form.

Latin *ab breviāre*, to shorten.

Abet, *abett-ed*, *abett-ing*, *abett-or* (Rule i.)

Abhor, *ab.hor'* not *a.bor'*; *abhorr'-er*, *abhorr'-ence*, *abhorr'-ent*, *abhorr-ently*, *abhorred* (2 syl.), *abhorr-ing* (Rule i.)

▲

Abide, *past tense* abode, *past participle* abided.

Ablative, *ab'.lä.tiv* not *ab.lay'.tiv*, a case in grammar.

-able (Latin suffix *-bilis*, preceded by *a*). Added to adjectives.

The "a" is merely a copula. In words derived from the first conjugation the copulative vowel is *a*, otherwise it is *i*.

Abnormal, *ab.nor'.mal*, out of rule, irregular.

Latin *ab norma*, not according to the square [used by builders].

Abracadabra, *ab'-räh-käh.dab"-räh* not *ab'-ä-kä.dab"-räh*.

Abridgment (verbs in *-dge* drop "e" before *-ment*). Rule xix.

Abrotonum, *a-bröt'.ö.num*, often misspelt *abrotanum*.

Greek *abrotōnōn*, the immortal plant, so called from its great antiseptic qualities (*a brotos*, not mortal).

Abstract, *ab'.stract* (noun), *ab.stract'* (verb). Rule l.

Abuse, *a.buce'* (noun), *a.buze* (verb). Rule li.

Abut', abutt-ed, abutt-ing, *but* abutment (Rule i.)

Ac- (prefix). Latin preposition *ad* before "c."

-ac (suffix), Greek *-ak-os*, Latin *-ac-us*, "possessed of," "of."

Acacia, *a.kash'.i.ah* not *a.kay'.sher*, nor *a.kaze'jer*.

Latin *acacia*, a thorn. (The thorny plant.)

Academics, *ak'.ä-dem".iks*. Disciples of Plato.

Because he taught in the Academy, or grounds of Acadēmus.

Academy, *a.kad'.è.my* not *ak'-ä.dèm-y*. (The "e" is long in Gk.)

Greek *acadēmos*, Latin *acadēmia*.

Acalephæ, *ak'-ä.lec"-fë*. The "medūsæ," as sea-nettles, &c.

Greek *akalēphē*, a nettle.

Acarus, *plu. acari* (Latin), *ak'.ä.rüs*, *ak'.ä.ri*, mites, &c.

Acarides, *a-kar'ry.deez*, or *acar'idæ*. The acari family.

Greek *akari* and *-ides* (patronymic) the acari family.

Acatalectic, *a.kat'-ä.lek"-tik* not *a.kat'-a.lep"-tik*.

Accede (not one of the three which end in *-ceed*). Rule xxvii.

Latin *ac* [ad] *cedo*, to go. (N.B.—"exceed," "proceed," "succeed").

Accelerate, *ak.sel'.e.rate*. To hasten. (Double c, one l.)

Latin *ac* [ad] *celerare* to hasten to [the end].

Accent, *ak'.sent* (noun), *ak.sent'* (verb). Rule l.

Accessible, not *accessable* (Lat. *ac* [ad] *cedere*, see *-able*).

Accessory, *ak'.sës.sö.rÿ* not *ak.ses'.sö.ry* (Rule lv.)

Law Lat. *ac* [ad] *cessorius*, one who goes to or joins another [in crime].

Accidence, elements of grammar; **Accidents**, mischances.

Accipitres, *ak.sip'.i.treeez*. Such birds as hawks, vultures, eagles, &c.

Latin *accipiter*, plural *accipitres*, hawks.

Acclimate, *ak.kli'.mate* not *ak'.kli.mēt*.

Acclimatise, not *acclimatize*; *acclimatisa'tion* (R. xxxi.)

Latin *ac* [ad] *clima* [habituated] to a climate.

Acclivity, *ak.kli'v'.tj* not *a.kli'v'.tj*. A slope.

Latin *ac* [ad] *clivitas*, a bending upwards.

Accom'modate, *accom'moda'tion* (double *c* and *m*).

Latin *ac* [ad] *commodare*, to lend help to one.

Accomplice, *ak.kom'.plis* not *a.kom'.plis*. A confederate.

Latin *ac* [ad] *complice*, to fold up with one [in mischief].

Accomplish, *ak.kom'.plish* not *a.kom'.plish*. To finish.

Latin *ac* [ad] *compleo*, to complete entirely.

Accord, *ak.kord'* not *a.kord'*. To agree with one, to award.

Latin *ac* [ad] *corda*, [hearts] to hearts.

Accordingly, *ak.kord'.ing.ly* not *a.kor'.ding.li*.

Accordion, *ak.kord'.i.on* not *a.kor'.de.on*. An instrument which plays in *accord* with others.

Accost, *ak.kost'* not *a.kost'*. To address another.

Latin *ac* [ad] *costa*, to draw near to one's side [to speak].

Account, *ak.kount'* not *a.kount'*. A bill; to verify.

Latin *ac* [ad] *computo*. A mercantile term, meaning "the particulars of a bill set forth," and hence "to state particulars." "Compt" is a contraction of *computo* (comp't).

Accountant, *accountable* (1st conj., *computare*, R. xxiv., xxv.)

Accoutrements, *ak.koo'.tre.ments*. Military equipments. (Fr.)

Accredit, *ak.kred'.it* not *a.kred'.it*. To give trust to one.

Latin *ac* [ad] *credo*, to give credit to one.

-ace (suffix of nouns) Latin *c* or *t*, preceded by "a."

Thus *menace* (Lat. *minaciæ*), *preface* (Lat. *præfatio*),
It means "of the nature of," "pertaining to."

-aceæ (In botany) denotes an "order:" as *amaranth-aceæ*.

-aceous, **-acious** (suffix, of adjectives), "of the nature of," "appearance of," as *saponaceous* (Lat. *sapo*, *sapon[is]*, soap).

Acephala, *a.sef'.ð.lðh*. In *Geology*, molluscs without a head.

Greek *a kephalê*, without a head [as oysters].

Ache, *ake*, pain. **Hake**, a hook, a fish.

"Ache," Greek *achos*, pain. "Hake," Old Eng., *hæcca*, a hook.
The jaw of the hake is like a hook.

Achores, *a.kö'.reez* not *ak'.ð.reez*. Pustules on the head.

Greek *achôr*, an ulcer on the head with an inflamed base.

Achne, often misspelt *acne*, *ak'.ne*. A pimple on the face.

Greek *achné*, surface foam.

-acity added to Abstract Nouns: as *audacity*. See **-ace**.

Acknowledgment, *ak.knōl'ledg.ment* not *ak.knōw'ledg.ment*.

. All verbs ending in *-dge* drop the "e" before *-ment* (Rule xviii.)

-acle (Latin *-[a]culum*), "diminutive;" as *tabernacle*, a little wooden house.

Acme, *ak.mēy* (Greek). The highest point, the crisis of a disease. It means "the edge," hence the Greek proverb, *ἐπὶ ξυροῦ ἀκμῆς* (on the razor's edge), that is, "at the critical moment."

Acne, see *Achne*. **Hackney**, a horse kept for hire.

Aconite, *ak'ō.nite*. The herb Wolfsbane.

Greek *akoniton*, the plant without dust, meaning, it will grow on rocks where there is not even dust for a soil. It is called "Wolfsbane" because meat steeped in its juice was used by our forefathers as a lure to poison wolves.

Acorus, *a'.ko.rus*. "Sweet flag," &c.

Greek a *kōreo*, to stop diarrhoea, for its astringent properties. Called "flag," because its flowers resemble a flag curled by wind.

Acotyledon, *a'.kōt-y.lee"-dōn*, plu., *acotyle'dona*, or *acotyle'dōna*. Plants without husks or seed-lobes for their seed.

Greek a *kotylēdon*, without husks (like ferns, mosses, lichens, &c.)

Acoustics, *a.kōw'stiks* not *a.coo'stiks*. Science of sounds.

Greek *akouō*, to hear.

Acquit, *acquitt-al*, *acquitt-ance*, *acquitt-ed*, *acquitt-ing* (R. i.)

Aerogenous (plants), *a.krodg'.ē.nūs* not *ak'.ro.jee".ne.us*.

Greek *akro gēnos*, growth upwards. Plants, like tree-ferns, which grow tall, without increasing much in bulk. Plants which grow in bulk, not height, are called *amphigens*.

Acroleine, *ak.krō'.lē.in*. Acrid fumes from distilled oils.

Latin *acre olet*, acrid-product of oil.

Acrolith, *ak'.krō.lith*. A statue partly in stone or marble.

Greek *akrō-lithos*, stone extremities (as head, arms, legs, &c.)

Act, a deed. **Hacked**, *hakt*, mutilated.

Latin *acta*, things done. "Hack," Old Eng., *hacc[an]*, to cut.

Actæa, *ak.tēe'ah*. The snake-root genus of plants.

Greek a *ktas*, preventive of death [from the bite of snakes]. Called "herb Christopher," because St. Christopher was invoked to ward off evil spirits, which often assumed the form of snakes (*Gen. iii.*)

Actinia, plu. *actiniae*, *ak.tin'ī.ah*, *ak.tin'ī.e*. Sea-anemonæ, &c.

Greek *aktis*, a ray, because their numerous tentacles extend like rays from the circumference of the mouth.

Actinocrinites, *ak'-tin-o.kri"-nites*, not *ak'-tīn.ok"-rī-nites*. A subgenus of extinct "actinia."

Greek *aktis krīnon*, ray-lily (radiated lily-shaped animals).

Actor, fem. *actress*; not *acter* as it is a Latin word (R. xxxvii.)

-acy (suffix) Greek *-[a]k-os* (nouns) "rank," "office:" as *papacy*.

-acy (suffix) Latin *-[a]sia, -tia* (nouns) "state," "condition:"
celibacy.

Ad- (Latin preposition) to, for. As a prefix it *intensifies*, or denotes "approach," "juncture," "addition." It changes its consonant in sympathy with the liquids, and with *c* and *s*, *p* and *f*, *g* and *t*.

"AD" (prefix) means augmentation,
Juncture, or approximation;
But when preceding *c, f, g*,
A liquid, or a *p, s, t*,
These letters it prefers to *d*.

Ad infinitum (Latin) *ad in.fī.nē.tum*. Without end, for ever.

Ad nauseam (Latin) *ad nau'.sē.am*. To disgust, to nausea.

Ad valorem (Latin) *ad va.lō.rem*. A tax in proportion to the market value of the things taxed.

Observe the terminations of these last three words.

Adage, *ad'.adje*, a proverb. **Adagio**, *a.daj'.jē.o* not *a.dadg'ē.o*.

"Adage," Latin *adāgium*. "Adagio," Ital., slow time (in *Music*).

Adamantean, *ad'-ā.man.tee'-an* not *ad'-ā.man'-tē-ān*.

Latin *adamantæus*, hard or strong as adamant.

Adamic, *Ad'.ām.ik* not *A.dam'.ik*, as "The Adamic Covenant."

Adansonia, *A'-dān.sō'-nē-āh*. The baobab or Monkey-bread-tree.

So called by Linnaeus in comp. to Michel Adanson, a French botanist.

Adapis, *ad'.ā.pis*. An extinct animal resembling a hedgehog.

This was the animal which Cuvier worked out from a stray bone or two by his knowledge of comparative anatomy.

Add, to join. **Had**, *past tense* of "have." **Aid**, help.

"Add," Latin *addo*. "Had," Old Eng. *hæfde*, p. of *habban*, to have.

"Aid," *ade*, French *aider*, to assist; Latin *adjutāre*.

Addendum, *plu. addenda* (Latin). Things to be added.

Addicted, *ad.dict'.ed* not *a.dict'.ed*. Given up to the habit.

Latin *ad-dictus*, given in bondage to [a creditor or habit].

Addition, *ad.dish'.on* not *a.dish'.on*; **addit'ional** (double *d*).

Address, *ad.dress'* not *a.dress'*. To speak to, to give the due title.

French *adresser* (one *d*), but in English the *d* is doubled.

-ade (Lat. *at-us*), termination of *Nouns*: "state of," as *blockade*.

-ade, as a termination of *Verbs*: "act of," as *cannonade*.

-ads (Greek patronymic *-idēs* or *-iadēs*), "descent from," "of the family of"; generally *-idæ* as *canidæ*.

Adephagans, *a.def'.ā.ganz*. A tribe of voracious insects.

Greek *adēphagos*, voracious.

Adept, *a.dept'* not *ad'.ept*. One skilled in something.

Latin *adeptus*, one who has discovered [the philosopher's stone].

Adiantum, *ad' i.an"-tum*. "Maiden-hair" and other ferns.

Greek *adianton*, dry. So called because rain does not wet it.

Adieu, *ă.de'u*, Good b'ye. **Ado**, *a.doo*, fuss.

"Adieu," French *à Dieu*, [I commend you] to God.

"Ado," Old Eng. verb *ado'n*. The noun means a fuss, as if there was much to do.

Adipic (acid), *ad' i.pik* not *a.dip'ik*. Fat procured by acid.

Latin *adeps*, *adipis*, fat.

Adipocere, *ad' i.po.seer*. A substance, called "grave wax."

Latin *adiposa cera*, fatty wax (found in cemeteries).

Adipose, *ad' i.poce* not *ad' i.poze*. Full of fat, fatty.

Latin *adiposus*, containing fat.

Adjournment, *ad-jurn'ment* not *a-jurn'ment*. Postponement.

French *ajournement*, deferred to another day (*four*, a day).

Adjure, *ad-jure'* not *a-jure'*. To bind by oath.

Latin *ad-jūro*, to make one swear to [what he says].

Adjust, *ad.just'* not *a.just'*; **adjustment**, *ad.just'ment*.

Latin *ad-justus* [righted] to what is correct.

Adjutant, *ad' jū.tant*. (This word is incorrect in quantity.)

Latin *ad-jūtant*, one who aids.

Adjutor, female **adjutrix**, *ad-jū'tor*, *ad-jū'trix* (R. xlvi.)

Admin'istrator, female **admin'istratrix** (Latin) R. xlv.

Admit', **admitt'-ance**, **admitt'-able** also **admiss'-ible**, **admitt'-ed**, **admitt'-er**, **admitt'-ing** (Rule i.) **Admittable** (R. xxiii.)

Adonis, *A.dō'nis*. The plant called "Pheasant's eye."

The flower of the "corn Adonis" is poetically supposed to have been reddened by the blood of the boy Adonis dropping on it.

Ad'ulator (Latin), not *ad'ulater* (Rule xxxvii.)

Advertised, *ad'vēr.tīzd* (in a newspaper).

ad'vēr'.tīzd (by private letter).

Advertisement, *ad-ver'.tīz-ment*, not *ad'-vēr.tīze"-ment*.

Advertiser, *ad'vēr.tī-zēr*; not *advertiser* (R. xxxi.)

Latin *ad verito*, to turn [public attention] to something.

(*Advertiser* is not a Latin word, but an English coinage, and hence the suffix is *er*, not *or* (Rule xxxvii.)

Advice (noun), **advise** (verb). Latin *ad viso*, to go to see (R. li.)

Advisable, *ad.vī'zā.b'l* (Not of the 1st Lat. conj., R. xxiii.)

Adynamic, *a.dy-nām"-ik*, not dynamic or strong.

Abytum, *ad'y.tum*, not *a.dy'tum* (Gk. *adūton*, Holy of Holies).

Ædile, *ē.dile*. A Rom. magistrate who had charge of the public buildings. (Lat. *ædes*, sing. "a house," plu. "a temple").

Ægean (Sea) *E.jē'an* (Sea). The Archipelago.

Ægicerea, *é-jí-ser'ry-áh*. Order of plants, genus *Ægiceras*.

Greek *aigos kēras*, goat's horn. *Ægicera*, *é-jí-s'ē-rah*.

Ægilops, *é-jíl.ōps*. A sore in the corner of the eye.

Greek *aigos ops*, a goat's eye. Goats being subject to the disease.

Æneid, *E-née'id*, not *E'nē'id*. Virgil's epic about *Æne'as*.

-*id* (a patronymic) meaning "pertaining to," "concerning."

Æolian, *E.ō'li.ān*. It ought to be *E.ol'i.an* (*o* short).

Æolic, *e.ōl'ik*, not *e.ō'lik*. Belonging to *Æōl'ia* (Greece).

Ærugo, *e.rū'go*. (Lat.) The green "rust" of bronze ornaments.

Æthal or **Ethal**, *ēth'al*. (A word coined by Chevreul.)

It consists of the first syllables of *Eth* [*er*] and *Al* [*co*holl].

Æsthetics, *ecē.rhet'iks*. The philosophy of good taste.

Greek *aisthētikos* [beauty as it is] appreciated by the senses. (The *e* of the second syllable is long in Greek.)

Æthogen, *ēth.ō.jēn*. An intensely luminous compound.

Greek *aithōn gēnō*. I produce luminosity.

Æthusa, *ē.rhū'zāh*. A genus of plants including "Fools' parsley."

Greek *aithousa*, burning hot. The leaves being very acrid.

Ætites, more correctly *Ætites*, *a'-ē.tī'-teez*. Hollow stones.

Greek *aetos*, an eagle. Supposed to form part of eagles' nests.

Aer- (prefix). All words with this prefix (except *a.e'ri.al*) have the accent on the first letter. For example:—

a'erate (3 syll.)	a'erog'raphy	a'eronautics
a'era'ted	a'erolite (4 syll.)	a'eropho'bia
a'era"tion	a'erol"ogy	a'erophytes (4 syll.)
a'erifica"tion	a'eroman"cy	a'eros"copy
a'erify	a'erom"eter	a'erostat'ics
a'ero-dynam'ics	a'eronaut	a'erosta"tion

Affair, *af'-fair* not *a.fair'*, business; *plu.*, transactions in general.

French *affaire*; Latin *af* [*ad*] *facere* to do [something].

Affect, *af-fect'* not *a.fect'*; *affec'ted*; *affec'tion* (double *f*).

Latin *af* [*ad*] *fectus*, to act on [one].

Affettuoso, *af-fet'-too.o"-so*. (Ital. term in *Music*.) With feeling.

Affianced, *af.fi'.anst* not *a.fi'.anst*. Betrothed.

Latin *af* [*ad*] *fido*, to trust to one's good faith.

Affidavit, *af'-fī.da"-vit*. ('Davy is a vulgarism.)

Old law Latin *affidare*, to give an oath of fidelity.

Affiliated, *af.fil'-i-a-ted* not *a.fil'-i-a-ted* (double *f*, one *l*).

Latin *af* [*ad*] *filius*, [to assign] a child to one.

Affirm, *af.firm'* not *a.firm'*; *affirma'tion* (double *f*).

Latin *af* [*ad*] *firmare*, to make [something] firm to [another].

Affix (*verb*), *af'fix* (*noun*). A postfix (Rule 1.)

Latin *af* [*ad*] *fixo*, to fix to [something].

Afflatus, *af-flay'-tus* not *a.flay'-tus*. Inspiration.

Latin *af* [ad] *flatus*, breathed into one [by divine inspiration].

Afflicted, *af.flik'.ted* not *a.flik'.ted*; **afflic'tion** (double *f*).

Latin *af* [ad] *ago*, to dash against one.

Afford, *af.ford'* not *a.ford'*. To be able to bear the expense.

French *afforer*; Latin *af* [ad] *forum*, according to market-price.

Affright, *af.fright'* not *a.fright'*. To startle with fear.

Old Eng. *afryht'* changed to *afryht'* (the *g* is interpolated).

Affront, *af.front'* not *a.front'*; **affronted** (double *f*).

French *affronter*; Lat. *af* [ad] *frontem* [to insult one] to his face.

A fortiori (Lat.), *a for.she.o'.ri*. For a still greater reason.

Afraid, *a.fraid'* not *af.fraid*. Filled with fear.

Old Eng. *afærd'* changed to *afæd'* ("afærd'" is the older).

Afresh, *a.fresh'* not *af.fresh'*. Again, anew, recently.

Old Eng. *afersc* changed to *afresc* (*c* equals *ch*).

Aft (Old Eng. *æft*), behind. **Haft** (Old Eng. *hæft*), a handle.

Ag- (prefix) is the Lat. prep. *ad* before "g."

Agagite (The) *Ag'.a.gite*. Haman is so called (Esth. iii. 1).

Agalmatolite, *a'-gal.măt'-ō-lite*. A clay for statuary.

Greek *agalmātos lithos*, stone for images.

Again, *a.gen'* not *a.gāne*. (Old Eng. *agen*.)

Agama, *plu. agamas*, *ag'.ā.măh*, &c. A species of lizard. The adjective is *ag'amoid*, as "ag'amoid lizards."

Agama, *plu. agamas*, *ag'.ā.mee*. Flowerless plants. The adjective is *ag'amous*, same as *cryptogamic*, *q.v.* All the species, &c., are the *agam'idæ* or "ag'ama" family.

Greek *a gāmos*, without sexual organs.

Ag'ami, *plu. ag'amis*. The gold-breasted Trumpeter.

Agapanthus, *ag'-ă.pan"-rētis*. The African blue lily.

Greek *agapētos anthōs*, the lovely flower.

Agape, *ag'.ă.pee*, a love-feast. **Agape**, *a.gape*, wonder-struck.

"Agape," Greek *agapē*, brotherly love.

"Agape," Old Eng. *agætp*, open-mouthed with amazement.

Agapemone, *ag'-a.pem"-ō-ne*. Love's abode.

Greek *agapē mōnē*, Love's mansion.

Agaric, *ag'.ār.ĭk*. A genus of fungi.

Greek *agārikon*, fungus; from *Agāria*, a river of Sarmatia.

Agathophyllum, *ag'-ă-rhō.fil"-lum*. Clove nutmeg of Madagascar.

Greek *agāthon phyllon*, the good leaf.

Agathotes, *a.gath'.ō.teez*. One of the gentian family.

Greek *agathōtes*, goodness (from its medical virtues).

Agave, *a.gā'.vē* not *ag.āv'*. The American aloe.

Greek *agauē*, splendid [plant].

-age (French suffix), "state of:" as *pupilage*.

-age (Lat. *agere*) "the act of:" as *tillage*.

-age (Celt. *fulness*), added to collective nouns: as *herbage*.

Agenda, plu. *agenda* (Lat.) Mem. of "things to be done."

Ageratum, *a-jee'-ra.tum* not *a-jē-ra'.tum* (Bot.) A flower.

Greek *ageráton*, exempt from old age. Properly, "Everlastings."

Agglomerate, *ag.glom'-e-rate* not *a.glom'-ē-rate* (double *g*, one *m*).

Lat. *ag* [ad] *glomerāre*, to wind into a ball (*glomus*, a clew of thread).

Agglutinate, *ag.glu'-tī-nate* not *a.glu'-tī-nate*. To glue together.

Lat. *ag* [ad] *glutīnāre*, to glue together (*gluten*, *glutinis*, glue).

Aggrandise, *ag'.grān.dize* not *a.gran'.dize*. To exalt.

Aggrandisement, *ag-gran'-diz-ment* not *ag'-gran.dize"-ment*.

Latin *ag* [ad] *grandesco*, to make larger and larger (Rule xxxi.)

Aggressive, *ag.gress'-iv*; *aggress'ion*, *aggressor* (double *g* and *s*).

Latin *ag* [ad] *gressio*, a going against. ("Aggressor," Rule xxxvii.)

Aggrieve, *ag.greev'* not *a.greev'*. To do wrong to a person.

A hybrid word. Lat. *ag* [ad], French *grever*, to burden with taxes.

Agilia, *a.jil'.i.ūh*. Squirrels, dormice, and similar "Rodents."

Latin *agilia*, nimble creatures.

Agio, *adg'.i.o* not *a'.jē.o*. The market difference between bank-notes and current coin. *Ago*, *a.gō'*. Gone by.

"*Agio*," Ital. *aggio*, difference. "*Ago*," Old Eng. *agdn*, gone by.

Agitator (Latin), *aj'-i.ta'-tor* not *agitater*. (Rule xxxvii.)

Agnail see *Angnail*.

Agnate, *ag'.nate*. Related on the father's side; *Cognate*, on the mother's.

Latin *ag* [ad] *natus*, born to [the same surname].

Agomphians, *a.gom'-fī-anz*. Rodents without grinders.

Greek *agomphos*, without a grinder.

Agora, *ag'.ō.rāh*. The Greek "forum."

Greek *ageirō*, to assemble; the place of assembly; the market-place.

Agree, *agree-ing*, *agree-ment*, *agree-able*, *agree-ably*, &c.

(Observe the double *e* is retained throughout.)

Agrimony, *ag'.rī.mūn'.jē*. A genus of field plants.

Greek *agros mōnē*, the field my abode.

Aide-de-camp, plu. *aides-de-camp* (French). A military officer.

A'.de.cong, plu. *aid'.de.cong*, sometimes *aids.de.cong*.

Aiguille, *a.gweel* (French). For boring holes in blasting.

Ail, to suffer. *Ale*, malt liquor. *Hail*, frozen rain. *Hale*, healthy.

"*Ail*," Old Eng. *eal* [an], to be in grief. "*Ale*," Old Eng. *eala*, ale.

"*Hail*," Old Eng. *hagol* or *hægl*, hail. "*Hale*," Old Eng. *hāl*, hearty.

Ailing, *ailing*, suffering. **Hailing**, *hailing*, hail falling.

Ain't, "am not," "is not," should be written "a'n't" (a contraction of *am not*, *as not*, "as" being the old form of *is*). **Ar'n't** is a contraction of *are not*. (Colloquial.)

Air (we breathe); **Airs**, *plu.*, tricks of conceit. **Are**, *ar*, *plu.* of "am." **Hair** (of the head). **Hare** (game). **Heir**, *air* (of property). Here, in this place.

"Air," Latin *aer*, the atmosphere.

"Are," Norse, plural of the Old Saxon verb *ic beo, thu bist, he byth*.

"Hair," Old Eng. *hær*, hair "Hare," Old Eng. *hara*, a hare.

"Heir," Latin *haeres*, an heir. "Here," Old Eng. *hér*, here, now.

Airless, without air. **Hairless**, without hair. **Heirless**, *airless*, without an heir.

Airy, adj. of air. **Hairy**, adj. of hair. **Aerie** or **eyrie**, an eagle's nest.

Aisle, *île* (of a church) meaning "the wing;" *isle*, an island.

French *aisle*, now *alle*; Latin *ala*, a wing. "Isle" (Lat.) *insula*.

Ajuga, *a'jũ.găy* not *a'joo'.gah*. The plant called "Bugle."

Lat. a *Jūga*, averse to Juno; supposed to favour miscarriage.

Alaria, *a.lair'-rě-ăh*. A genus of sea-weeds, as "badderlocks, &c."

Latin *ala*, a wing. "Badder-locks" means "locks of Balder."

Albeit, *awl.bé'.it*. Although, notwithstanding (Rule lviii.)

Albino, *plu.* *albinos*, *al.bee'.nō*, *al.bee'.noze* (Rule xlii.)

Al Borak, *al'Bo.rak'*. The animal that carried Mahomet from the earth to the seventh heaven.

Arabic *al borāka*, the shining one.

Albucum, *al.bũ'-kũm* not *al'.bũ.kum*. The white daffodil.

Albugo, *al.bũ'-go*. A white speck on the cornea of the eye.

Albumen, *al.bũ-mě'n* not *al'.bũ.men*. White of egg.

Alcahest, *al'.kă.hes't* (Arabic). The universal solvent.

Alcaid, *al.kaid'*; or **alcayde**, *al.kay'.dě*. (Spanish.)

Arabic *al kadî*, the governor [of a Spanish fortress].

Alcalde, *al.kal'-de*. A Spanish magistrate.

Arabic *al kaldî*, the judge, or justice of the peace. (It is a mistake to suppose the *Alcayde* and *Alcalde* are merely different spellings of the same officer.)

Alcedo (Latin), *al.see'.dō*. The kingfisher genus of birds.

Alchemilla, *al'-kě.mil'-lăh*. The plant called "Ladies' mantle."

The "Alchemists' plant," being greatly prized by them.

Alchemy, *al'.kě.me*, not *alchymy*; **alchemist**, *al'.kě.mist*.

Arabic *al kīmîa*, the secret art. It is a mistake to suppose the word mixt Arabic and Greek,—as *al*, the; *chuma*, something poured out.

Alcohol, *al'kō.hōl*. The spirit of fermented liquors.

Arabic *al kohol*, the volatile substance.

Alcoholize, *al'kō.hō.lize* not *al.kō'.hō.lize*; *Al'cōhōliza"tion*.

Alcorad, *al.kō-rad*. Contrariety of light in planets. (Astrology).

Alcoran, *see* **Alkoran**. The Mohammedan Scriptures.

Alcoranes, *al'-kō.ray'-neez*. The high slender turrets of mosques.

Alcyonite, *al'.sī.ō.nite* not *al.sī'.ō.nite*. A sponge-like fossil very common in chalk formations. (*See below*.)

Alcyon'ium, *plu. alcyon'ia*. Halcyon stones. Supposed at one time to have been used by kingfishers for their nests.

Greek *alkūōn*, a kingfisher. *Alkūōné*, daughter of *Æolus* changed into a kingfisher. (With or without an initial *h*.)

Aldebaran, *al.dēb'-ā-rān*. The "Bull's eye" in **TAURUS**.

Arabic *al dābaran*, the follower [of the Pleiades].

Alder (tree), *ol'.der*, not *al'.der*, nor *awl'.der* (Rule lviii.)

Old English *aler*, an alder-tree; Latin *alnus*.

Alderliest, *al'-dēr.leef"-ēst*. Best or oldest loved (2 Hen.VI.i.1.)

Alderman, *ol'.dēr.man*. A civil dignitary (Rule lviii.)

Alambek, *a.lem'-bēk*. A vessel used by alchemists.

Arabic *al anbiq*, the cup; Greek *ambix*, a cup.

Alethopteris, *a.lee.rhop'-tēr-is*. Fossil ferns (coal formations).

Greek *alētho-ptēris*, the true fern.

Aletris, *al'.ē.tris* not *a.lee'.tris*. A garden shrub.

Greek *alētris*, a miller; the plant being covered with "meal."

Alexicacon, *a.lex'īk"-ā-kōn*. A medicine.

Greek *alexō kōkon*, I drive out the evil thing.

Alexipharmic, *a.lex'ī.far"-mīk*. Antidote of poison.

Greek *alexō pharmakon*, I avert poison.

Alexipyretum, *a.lex'ī.pir"rȳ-tum*. A fever mixture.

Greek *alexō pyrētōs*, I drive off fever.

Algæ, *al'jee* (Latin). Sea-weeds.

Alguazil, *alg'.wā.zeel'*. A Spanish constable.

Arabic *al wasil*, the man in authority.

Alien, generally pronounced *ā'.lī.ēn*. A foreigner (Rule lvii.)

Alienate, *al'.lī.ē.nate*; **alienation**, *al'ī-ē.nay"-shun*.

Latin *alieno*, to make another's; *alienus*, one of another country.

Alike. "Two" and "both" should not be used together with "alike:" as "The two are both alike;" say "The two are alike;" or "They are both alike;" or "The two are exactly alike."

Alike (adj.), meaning *similar*, always stands after its noun, as "The darkness and the light are both alike to Thee." (Ps. cxxxix. 12.)

Alike (adv.), means *in a similar way, equally*, as "Whether they shall both be alike good." (Ecc. xi. 6.)

Alima, *a.lí.măh*. A medicine to assuage "craving for food."
Greek *a limos*, antidote for hunger.

Aliment, *al'.i.men.t*. Food. (Obs. only one l.)
Latin *alimentum*, verb *ālo*, to nourish.

Alimony, *al'.i.mŭn.y*. For a wife's separate maintenance.
Latin *alimōnia*, alimony. (Obs. The *o* is long in Latin.)

Alismaceæ, *al'-iss.may"-sĕ.e*. "Water-plantains," &c.
Greek *alisma*, the water-plantain.
The suffix *-cia* or *-cea* means "of the same sort." (Gk. *-kia*, *-kea*.)

Alkahest, *al'.kă.hes.t*. The Universal Solvent.

Alkali, plu. *alkalia*, *al'.kă.lī*, *al'.kă.lize*. Soda, potash, &c.
Arabic *al kalī*, the kali plant.

Alkaloid, *al'.kă.loid*. A substance analogous to an alkali.
The Greek *-eidos* (*-id*), like our *-ish*, is sometimes a diminutive.
Alkaloids are substances slightly alkaline.

Alkoran, *al'.kō.răn* not *al.kō'.ran*. The Arab "Scriptures."
Arabic *al Koran*, the Koran. It is incorrect to say "The Alkoran."
"The Koran" means *the Readings*. We call our "Bible" *The Writings* (Scriptures).

All, *awl*, every one. Hall, *hawl* (of a house), a mansion.
"All," Old Eng. *eall*, or *æl*. "Hall," Old Eng. *heall*, a hall or mansion.

All. The perfect compounds of this word drop one *l*: as:—

<i>almighty</i>	<i>already</i>	<i>altogether</i>
<i>almost</i>	<i>although</i>	<i>always</i>

See Rule lviii.

But when it is only agglutinated to another word, it preserves its double *l*: as *all-wise*, *all-fours*, *all-saints*.

All of them. In this and similar phrases "of" does not mean *out of*, but has an adverbial force, like the Latin *ex in ex parte* (partly), *e duobus* (two by two, two-ly), &c. So *all of them* means "them wholly," "altogether." *Both of them* "them both-ly," or "both-together," *the whole of it* "it entirely," "in its entirety," &c.

Allantoic (acid), *al.lan'.tō.ĭk* not *al'-lan.tō"-ĭk* (see below).

Allantois, *al.lan'-tō-iss*. A membrane like a sausage in form.
Greek *allantō-eibos*, sausage-like.

Allay, *al.lay'*, to mitigate. **Alley**, *al'lĕy*, a passage. **Ally**, *al.lī*, an associate.

"Allay," Old Eng. *alecg* [*an*], to lay down; French *allegger*.

"Alley," French *allée*, a passage. "Ally," Latin *al* [*ad*] *lige*, to tie to one.

Allege not *alledge*; **allege-able** (Verbs ending in *-ge* and *-ce* preserve the "e" before *-able*). Rules xx. and xxiii.

Latin *al* [*ad*] *legere*, to read an indictment against a person.

- Allegiance**, *al.lee'-jiance*. Obedience due to an overlord.
 French *allégeance*. Medieval Latin *allegiantia* (*ad-legem*).
- Allegro**, *al.lay'-grō* (Ital. term in *Music*). Bright, sprightly.
- Alleviate**, *al.lee'-vi-ate* not *a.lee.vi.ate*. To lessen a trouble.
 Latin *al* [ad] *leviāre*, to lighten [a burden] to the bearer.
- Alley**, plural *alleys*, not *allies* (Rule xlv.) (*See Allay*).
 French *allée*, a passage (verb *aller*, to go).
- Alliance**, *al.li'-ance* not *a.li.ance*. Union by treaty or marriage.
 Latin *al* [ad] *ligo*, to tie together [by treaty, &c.]
- Alliteration**, *al'.lit-ē-ray"-shan* not *a'.lit-e-ray"-shan*. (One *t*).
 Latin *al* [ad] *littera* [words or lines made] to a letter.
- Allium**, *al'.li.um* (Latin). Garlic and similar plants.
- Allochroite**, *al.lok'-rō-ite*. Iron garnet which is iridescent.
 Greek *allos chrōa*, [exhibiting] different colours.
- Allocatur**, *al'-lō.kay"-tūr*. Cost allowed in a law suit.
 Latin *al* [ad] *locātur*, placed to one's credit.
- Allodium**, *al.lō'-dī.um*. A free tenure, not held of an overlord.
 Norse *odel*, a patrimonial estate; Medieval Latin *allodium*.
- Allopathy**, *al.lop'-ā-rhē*. Treatment of disease by antidotes.
 HOMŒOPATHY.—Treatment of disease by what causes it. "Like curing like," as curing a burn by hot fomentations.
- Allopathist**, *al.lop'-ā-rhīst*. One who practises allopathy.
 Greek *allos pathos*, [medicine] different to the disease.
 Homeopathy *homōios pathos*, [medicine] like the disease.
- Allophone**, *al'.lō.fain*. A mineral which changes colour before the blowpipe.
 Greek *allos phain-(omai)*, I appear of different [colours].
- Allot'**, *allott'-er*, *allott'-ed*, *allott'-ing*, *allot'-ment*. (Rule l.)
 Medieval Latin *al* [ad] *lotto*, to place to your lot.
- Allow**, *al.lōw*; *allowance*, *al.lōw'.ance*; *allowable*.
 French *allouer*; Latin *al* [ad] *locāre*, to place to your share.
- Allude**, *al.lōod'*. To hint at, reference to.
 Latin *al* [ad] *ludo*, to play towards one [with nods and other signs].
- Allusion**. Verbs ending in *-d*, *-de*, *-s*, *-se*, change these terminations to *-sion*, instead of *-tion*. (Rule xxxiii.) This word should be employed only for vague and indirect references: thus, "*Henry V. won the battle of Agincourt*" is a positive statement, and a person ought not to say "*the battle alluded to was fought in 1415*," but the battle referred to.
- Allure**, *al.lure'*; *allurement*, *al.lure'.ment*. To entice, &c.
 Latin *al* [ad], French *lurrer*, to decoy.

Alluvium, *plu. alluvia*, *al.lu'.vū.um*, *al.lu'.vi.ah*.

Latin *al* [ad] *luere*, to wash to [the bank or shore].

Ally, *plu. allies*, *al.lī*, *al.lize'*, allied (2 syl.), alli-ance, ally-ing.

Alley, *al'.ley*, a passage. **Allay**, *al.lay'*, to set at rest, *see* **Allay**.

Almanac, *ol'.mā.nāk*. A calendar of the year. (Rule lviii.)

Arabic *al manāch*, the computation; or, Anglo Saxon *almónaght*.

Almighty, *awl.might'.y*. All-powerful. (Rule lviii.)

Almond, *ah'.mun'* not *al.mon'*. The nut of the almond-tree.

Greek *amugdālē* (*amugd'*); French *amande*; Spanish *almendra*.

Almoner, *ah'.mō.nēr* not *al'.mō.nēr*. One who dispenses alms.

French *aumônier*; Med. Lat. *almonarius*; Old Eng. *ælmes-man*.

Almost, *ol'.most* not *awl'.most* (Rule lviii.)

Alms, *arms* not *alms*. Charity. Both singular and plural.

"Who, seeing Peter and John, asked an alms" (*Acts* iii. 3).

"Thine alms are come up for a memorial" (*Acts* x. 4).

Anglo Saxon *almes*; Old English *ælmesse*; Norman *almoignes*; Latin *eleemossyna*; Greek *eleēmōstinē* (*eleēmōn*, pitiful).

Aloe, *plu. aloes*, *al'.ō*, *al'.ōze*, a plant. **Halloo**, *plu. halloos*, to shout, shouts. **Hallow**, *hal'.lō*, to hold sacred. **Halo**, *hay'.lo*, a "glory."

"Aloe," Greek *aloe*, the aloe. "Halleo," Low Ger. *hallo*, outcry.

"Hallow," Old Eng. *hālig* [an], to hold sacred. "Halo," Greek *halos*, a halo.

Aloetic, *al'.ō.ee'-tik* not *al'-o.ēt-ik*. Containing aloes.

Greek *aloetikós*. The postfix *-ic* means "pertaining to." To express acids, it means containing the most oxygen possible.

Aloexylon, *al'.ō.eex'-il-ōn* not *al'-o.ēx'-il-on*. Wood of aloes.

Greek *aloe xulon*, aloe wood.

Alopecurus, *a.lō'-pě.kū'-rūs*. Fox-tail grass, &c.

Greek *alōpēkōs oura*, fox's tail.

Alopecy, *a.lō'-pě.sy*. A disease of the hair.

Greek *alōpēkia*, fox's evil (o long, e short).

Aloysia, *a.loy'-zě-āh*. The Verbena order of plants.

Greek *alousia*, unwashed; because rain does not wet the leaves.

Alpaca, *al.pak'-āh*. Cloth made of paco hair. The *paco* of South America is a kind of camel with long woolly hair.

Alphitidon, *al.fī't'-dōn*. A fracture with the bone smashed.

Greek *alphiton*, bran (the bone ground like bran).

Already, *ol.red'.y*. At this time, in time past (Rule lviii.)

Alsine, *al.sī'.ně* (Latin). Chickweed, mouse-ear, &c.

Alsinia, *al.sī'.ně.āh*. The "alsine" or chickweed group of plants.

Also, *ol'.sō*. Likewise, in like manner (Rule lviii.)

- Alsodes**, *al.so'-dě-e*. The violet sub-order of plants.
Greek *alsodés*, woodland plants.
- Alstonia**, *al.stõn'-ě-ah*. The Dogbane tribe of plants. So named from Charles Alston, a Scotch botanist. (1683-1760.)
- Alstonite**, *al'.stõn.ite*. A white or greyish mineral, found in the mines of Alston Moor, in Cumberland.
- Altar** (of a church). **Alter**, to change (Rule lviii.) **Halter**.
"Altar," Celtic *alt*; Old Eng., *alter*; Latin *altäre*; &c.
"Halter," Old Eng. *hælfter*, a halter or headstall.
- Alteration**, *ol'-ter.ray"-shun* not *al'-ter.ray-shun* (Rule lviii.).
- Alternative**, *ol'.t'ra.tiv* not *al'.ter.ä.tiv*. A medicine to change gradually the habits of the body (Rule lviii.).
French *alterer*, *alteration*, *alteratif*.
- Altercation**, *al'-ter.kay"-shun* not *ol'-ter.kay"-shun*.
Latin *altercäre*, to talk one against another.
- Alternate**, *al'.těr.näte* (verb); *al.ter'.näte* (adjective). Rule 1.
- Alternative**, *al.ter'-nä.tiv*. Choice of two things.
Latin *alter*, [if not one] the other.
- Although**, *all.thõw* not *all.rhõw*. Notwithstanding (R. lviii.)
- Altitude**, *al'.tĩ.tude* not *ol'.tĩ.tude*. Height.
Latin *altitudo*, from *altus*, high.
- Alto**, *plu.* *altos*, *al'tõ*, *al'.tõze*. Counter-tenor (Rule xlii.)
- Alto-relievo**, *plu.* *alto-relievos*, *al'.tõ rel'.ĩ.ã.võ* (*rel'.ĩ.ã".voze*) not *al'.to re.leev'.õ*, &c. Term in sculpture (Rule xlii.)
- Alto-primo**, *plu.* *alto-primos*, *al'.tõ pree'.mo* (*pree'.moze*).
- Alto-secun'do**, *plu.* *alto-secun'dos* (Rule xlii.)
- Altogether**, *all'-tõ.geth'-er*. Wholly, entirely (Rule lviii.)
- Aludel**, *a.lũ'-děl*. A vessel used in sublimation.
Latin *a lutum*, [a pot or vessel] without lute.
- Alumina**, *al.loo'.mĩ.năh*. Earth containing alum.
- Alumine**, *a.loo'.mĩn*. (Same as alumina.)
- Aluminium**, *al'.oo.mĩn".ĩ.um*. Metal obtained from alumina.
The gold-coloured is a mixture of aluminium and copper.
Latin *alūmen*, saltstone. (The *u* is long.)
- Aluminous**, *a.loo'.mĩ.nus*. In *Geology*, means clayey.
- Aluminum**, *a.loo'.mĩ.num*. The metallic base of clay.
- Alumite**, *a.loo'.nite* not *al'.oo.nite*. Alum-stone.
French *alun*, *alum*; Greek *lithos*, a stone.
- Alunogene**, *a.loo'.nõ.jene*. An efflorescence on damp walls.
French *alun*, *alum*; Greek *genó*, to produce.

Alveary, *al'vē.ǎry* not *al-vee'-a-ry*. The hollow of the ear.
(The "a" in *ary* is long in the Latin word.)

Latin *alvearium*, a bee-hive. (Rules iv. and lvii.)

Alveolar, *al'vē.ǎlar* not *al-vee'.ǎlar*. Containing sockets.

Alveolus, *plu. alveoli* (Latin), *al'vē.ǎlus*, *al'vē.ǎli*.

Not *al-vee'.o.lus*, nor *al-ve.ǎlus*. (Both *e* and *o* short.)

The hole or socket of a tooth.

No such word as *alveola* used by Dr. Mantell, *Wonders of Geology*.

Alveolite, *al'vē.ǎlite*. One of the coral groups.

Always, *ol'wayz*. At all times, for ever (Rule lviii.)

Alyssum, *alis'-süm*. Madwort, &c. [To prevent madness.]

Greek a *lysson*, preventive of madness [from the bite of mad dogs].

Am- (prefix), Latin preposition *ad* before the letter *m*.

Am, was, been. These are parts of three distinct verbs.

Am is Norse; *Be* is the old English *beb*; and *Was* is the old English *was* (*an*) "to dwell." *Beb* is Indicative Mood, and *be* is still used so in rural districts and in poetry.

Amadou, *am'.ǎ.doo* not *am'.ǎ.döw*. German tinder.

French *amadou*, from the Latin *am* [*ad*] *manus dulces* (*a'ma'du'*).

Amanita, *am'.ǎ.ni"-tah*. A fungus common in *Amānus*.

Amanuensis, plural *amanuenses*, *a.man'u.en"-sis, -en'.sez*.

Latin a *manu -ensis*: a *manu*, a secretary; *-ensis* (suffix) office of.

Amaranth, *am'-ǎ-ranth*, or **amaranthus**, *am'-a.ran"-rhus*.

Greek *amaranthos*, the unfading flower (*a maraino*, I die not).

Amaranthaceæ, *am'-ǎ.rǎn.rhay"-sě.e*. The "order" of the above; *-aceæ*, added to plants, denotes an "order."

Amaryllis, plural *amaryllises*, *am'-a.ril"-lis*, &c. A flower so called from the shepherdess of classic pastorals.

Amaryllidaceæ, *am'-ǎ.ril'-li.day"-cě.e*. The "order" of the above; *-aceæ*, added to plants, denotes an "order."

Amateur (French), *am'.a.ture'*. One who cultivates an art or science for his own pleasure, and not as a profession.

Amaurosis, *a.maw.ro'sis*. Called by Milton "the drop serene."

Greek *amauros*, blindness [without any visible defect in the eye].

Amazon, *Am'.ǎ.zon*. A race of female warriors. **Amazo'nian**.

(This word is wrong in quantity, the second "a" is long).

Greek *amāzon*, without a breast. The right pap being cut off.

Ambas'sador, feminine *ambas'sadress*, not *embas'sador*, &c.

Fr. *ambassadeur*; Med. Lat. *ambascia*; Celt. *ambacht*, a servant.

Ambas'sador Extrao'rdinary, *plu. Ambas'sadors Extrao'rdinary*.

Ambas'sador Ple'nipoten'tiary, plural *Ambas'sadors*, &c.

Ambergris, *am'.běr.griss* not *am'.běr.grease*. Grey amber.

French *ambre gris* (grey). To distinguish it from the *noir* and *jaune*.

Amblypterus, *am.blip'.tē.rus*. A genus of fossil fishes.

Greek *amblūs pteron*, [fish with] obtuse or large fins.

Ambreine, *am'.brē.īn*. The active principle of amber.

Ambreic (acid), *am'.brē.īk* not *am.bre'ik*. (See above.)

Ambrosia, *am.brō'.zē.āh* not *am.bro'.zhe.ah*. Food of the gods.

Greek *a brotos*, not mortal [immortal food].

Ambulacra, *am'.bu.lay"-krāh*. Holes in the crust of sea-urchins through which their "walkers" protrude.

Latin *ambulācra*, walking places.

Ambulatores, *am".bū.lā.tō.rēz*. An order of birds; their feet have three toes before and one behind (Rule lv.)

Latin *ambulatōres*, walkers. (The *o* is long in the Latin word.)

Ambuscade, *plu. ambuscades*; *am'.bus.kadē*, *am'.bus.kādz'*.

Ambusca'do, *plu. ambusca'does* (Spanish). Rule xlii.

Spanish *emboscar*, to retire into the thickest part of a forest.

Amenable, *a.mee'-nā-b'l* not *a-men'-ā-b'l*. Accountable.

Italian *ammalnare*, to strike sail; French *amener*.

Amend, *a.mend'*, to correct. **Amends**, satisfaction.

French *amender*, to amend; Latin *a menda*, without fault.

Amende honorable (Fr.), *a-mend' on"-ō.rah'-b'l*. An apology.

Amenity, *a.mee'-nī-ty* not *a-men'-ī-ty*. Softness of climate.

Latin *amenitas*, agreeableness of climate or manners.

Amentacæ, *a-men.tay'-sē-e*. An order of plants with catkins.

Lat. *amentum*, a catkin or thong; *-acæ* (suffix) an "order" of plants.

Ametabolia, *a.met'-a.bōl"-ī.āh*. Insects which change not.

Greek *a metabōle*, without change or metamorphosis.

Amethyst, *am'.ē.rhist*. A precious stone of a violet colour.

Greek *a methüstōs*, preventive of drunkenness.

Amianth or **amianthus**, *am'.ī.an"-rhūs*. A sort of asbestos.

Greek *amiantos*, that which does not contract defilement.

Amianthoid, *am'.ī.an"-rhoid*. Like amianth. (Rule xlix.)

Greek *amianto-sidos*, like amianthus.

Amide, *am'.īd*. A chemical substance not unlike starch.

Greek *am [ulon] -idēs* (patronymic) of the starch family.

Amidin or **amidine**, *am'.ī.dīn*. The soluble part of starch.

The insoluble part is called amyline, *q.v.*

Ammocætes, *am'-mo.see"-teez*, a genus of sand-fishes.

Greek *ammos kotis*, sand-bed [fish].

Ammodytes, *am'-mo.dīy"-teez*. Sand-eels, &c.

Greek *ammos dūtēs*, sand-divers.

Ammonia, *am.mō'-nī"-āh*. Spirits of hartshorn. (Double m.)

Ammoniacal, *am'-mo.nī"-ā.kāl* not *a'-mo.nī"-ā.kāl*. (Double m.)

- Ammoniacum**, *am'-mo.ni''-ă-kum* not *a'-mo.ni''-ă-kum*. Gum of the Persian plant called [dorema] *ammoniacum*.
- Ammonite**, *am'.mō.nite*. A family of fossils resembling a ram's horn. *Ammon-ite*, like [the horns of Jupiter] Ammon.
- Ammonitidæ**, *am'-mo.nit'-i-de*. The Ammonite family of fossils. *-idæ* (Greek patronymic *-ids*), of the family or race.
- Ammophila**, *am.mof'-i-lah*. Sand wasps.
Greek *ammos phileō*, I love the sand.
- Ammunition**, *am'-mu.nish''-on*. Military stores.
Latin *am* [ad] *munitio* munitions for [war].
- Amoeba**, *a.mee'.būh*. The lowest type of animal life.
Greek *amoibē*, the changeable [animal].
- Amomum**, *a.mō'.mum*. The ginger species of plants.
Greek *amōmum*, ginger.
- Among**, *a.mung'*, not *a.mong*. Old English *amang*.
- Amorphous** (rocks), *a.mor'.fūs*. Having no definite shape.
Greek *a-morphos*, without [definite] form.
- Amorphozoa**, *a.mor'-fō.zō'-ăh*. Zoophytes, like sponges, &c.
Greek *a-morphos zōa*, living animals without [definite] form.
- Amour propre** (French), *a.moor' propr*. Self-respect.
- Ampelic** (acid), *am'.pě.līk*. Produced from coal tar.
- Ampelin**, *am'.pě.līn*. A liquid resembling creosote.
- Ampelite**, *am'.pě.lite*. Alum-slate.
Greek *ampēlis*, the vine. "Ampelite" is so called because it was used by the ancients for destroying the vine-insects.
- Amphi-** (Greek prefix). "All round," "on both sides," "doubt."
- Amphibia**, *am.fib'-i-ăh*. Animals that live in water or on land.
Greek *amphi bios*, having life both [on land and in water].
- Amphibichnites**, *am'-fi.bik"-nites*. Animals which have left their footprints in certain geological rocks.
Greek *amphibia ichnos*, footprints of amphibia.
- Amphibolite**, *am.fib'-ō-lite*. Parts of amphibia fossilised.
Greek *amphibios lithos*, amphibia [become] stone.
- Amphibole**, *am.fib'-ō-lě*. Hornblende.
Greek *amphibōlōs*, something doubtful [whether hornblende or augite. It being difficult to distinguish them].
- Amphibology**, *am'-fi.bol"-ō-jě*. Words which bear two interpretations, like the responses of the ancient oracles.
Greek *amphibōlōs logos*, doubtful words.
- Amphibrya**, *am.fib'-rī-ăh*. Plants which grow in bulk, not height.
Greek *amphi bruo*, to swell all round. Those which grow upwards, and not in bulk, are *acrogens*.

Amphigens, *am'fĭ-gens*. Plants which grow in bulk, not height.

Greek *amphigēnos*, growth all round (like lichens). See **Acrogenous**.

Amphitheatre, *am'fĭ-rhee'-ă-tēr*. A circular theatre. (The "a" is long in the Greek word.) Rule lvii.

Greek *amphi theatron*, a theatre all round.

Amphora, *am'fō.răh*. A wine vessel with two handles.

Greek *amphi phōrein*, [handles] on both sides to carry it by.

Ample, *am'p'l*, *am'ple.ness*, *am'ply*. (Latin *amplus*, large.)

Amplify, *am'plĭ.fy*, *am'plify-ing*, but *am'plifies* (3 syl.), *am'plified* (3 syl.), *am'plifi-er*, *am'plifi-ca'tion*. (Rule xi.)

Latin *amplificāre*, to make ample.

Ampulla, *am.pul'.ălĭh* (Latin). A bottle large in the middle.

Amulet, *am'.u.lēt*. A charm worn about the person. (One *m*.)

Latin *amulētum*, a charm; *a molior*, to drive away [evil].

Amuse, *a.muze'*, *amuse'-ment*, *amused'* (2 syl.), *amu'ses*, *amu'ser*, *amus'-ing*, *amus'-ingly*, *amus'-ive*, *amus'-ively*. (R. xix.)

French *amuser*; Latin *a Musis*, [to turn] from the Muses or study.

Amygdalæ, *a-mig.dal'-ĕ-e*. A family of plants including the peach, apricot, plum, and almond.

Amygdalic (acid), *a-mig'.dă.lĭk*. Derived from amygdaline.

Amygdaline, *a-mig'.dă.lĭn*. A crystalline principle contained in bitter almonds.

Amygdaloid, *a-mig'.dă.loid*. Volcanic rocks with almond-like cells or cavities filled with foreign substances.

Greek *amugdalos eidos*, almond-like.

Amyl, *am'.ĭl*, or *amyline*, *am'.ĭlĭn*. Insoluble part of starch. The soluble part is called amidine, *q.v.*

Greek *amylon*, starch.

Amyridacæ, *am'.ĭ-rĭ.day"-se-e*. Plants of the myrrh kind.

The genus *am'ÿris* (Latin *myrrha*, myrrh), is type of the order.

An- (prefix) Latin preposition *ad* before *n*; Greek *an* (privitive) before a vowel.

-an (suffix), Latin *an-us* "belonging to:" as *Roman*.

An (Article), before vowels and silent *h*; also before *h* aspirated, when the accent of the word is not on the first syllable, as "*a* history," but *an* histor'ian. On the other hand, the *n* is dropped before *one*, and also before *eu* and *u* pure, as many *a* one, *a* u-nit, *a* European.

Anacathartic, *an'-ă-kă.rhar"-tik* not *an'-ă-kă.rhark"-tik*.

Greek *ana katharsis*, purging upwards [through mouth and nose].

Anacharis, *an.ak'.ă. rĭs*. A troublesome river-weed.

Greek *ana charis*, out of favour, a nuisance.

Anachronism, *a.nak'.rð.nizm.* A chronological error.

Greek *ana chronos*, out of time.

Anæmia, *a.nem'.mī.ăh* not *a.nem'.ī.ăh*. Deficiency of blood.

Greek *an aima*, without blood.

Anæmic, *a.nem'.mik* not *a.nem'.ik*. Blood-failing.

Anæsthesia, *an.ece.rhee'.zī.ăh*. Defect of the sense of feeling.

Greek *an aisthēsia*, without the sense of feeling.

Anagallis, *an'-a.gal'.lis*. The pimpernel group of plants.

Greek *anagelaō*, to laugh heartily. Supposed cure of "spleen."

Anagrammatic, *an'-ă-grām.mat"-tīk* (double *m*).

Greek *ana gramma*, transposition of letters.

Analogue, *an'.ă.lōg*. Something analogous.

Greek *analogos*, of similar proportion.

Analogy, *a.nal'.ō.gy*, *anal'og-ous*, *anal'og-ously*, *anal'ogist*, *anal'-ogism*, *anal'ogise*, *anal'ogising*; *analogical*, *an'-a.loj"-ī-kal*, *analogically*, *analogicalness*. Rule xi.)

Latin *analogia*, *analogus*; Greek *ana lōgōs*, similarity of words.

Analysis, *plural analyses*, *a.nal'.y.sīs*, *a.nal'.y.seez*.

Greek *ana-lusis*, a breaking up. The opposite process is *syn'thēsis*.

Greek *synthēsis* (*sūn tithēmi*), a putting together again.

Analysable, *analysisation* not *analyzable*, *analyzation*.

The *s* is part of the word *analysis* (*luəd* not *luəd*).

Anamorphosis, *an'-a.mor"-fō-sīs*. (Wrong in quantity, Rule lvii.)
In *Natural History*, development.

In *Botany*, when one part of a flower assumes the appearance of a higher principle.

In *Perspective*, elongating the figure.

Greek *ana morphōsis*, upward shaping.

Ananas, *ă.nah'.nāz* (Brazilian word). The pine-apple species.

Ananchytes, *an.an'.kī.teez* not *an.an.kī'.teez*. Fairy loaves, &c.

Greek *anantēs chētē* (*gaia*), steep mounds.

Anandrous, *an.an'.drūs*. In *Botany*, without stamen.

Greek *an andros*, without a male or stamen.

Anastomose, *an.as'.tō.mōze*. To interlace vessels. &c.

Greek *ana stōma*, [to insert one vessel] up the mouth [of another].

Anastomosis, *an-as'-tō.mō"-sīs*. In *Botany*, union of vessels.

Anathema, *plural anathemas*, *a.nath'.ē.māh*, *a.nath'.e.mars*.

Greek *ana-thēma*, a thing set apart; hence a ban of the church, which sets a person "apart" from church fellowship.

Anathematize not *anathematise*, *a.nath'.ē.mā.tize*.

Greek *ana-thēmātizo*, to make accursed. (Rule xxxii.)

Anatidæ, *an.at'.ī.de*. Web-footed birds, as swans, geese, ducks.

Latin *andriis -idæ*, the duck family (*-idæ*, a patronymic)

Anatomy, *a.nat'.ō.my*, anat'omist; anat'omise, not anat'omize, anat'omised (4 syl.), anat'omiser, anat'omis-ing, anat'omis-ation; anatom'ical, anatom'ically.

Latin *anātōme*, *anātōmīous*; Greek *ana tōmē*, a cutting up.

Anatropal, *a.nat'.rō.pāl*. In *Botany*, an inverted ovule.

Greek *ana-trēpō*, to invert [the ovule], as in apple blossoms.

-ance (suffix, Latin *-ans*). Attached to verbal nouns.

There are nearly 300 words with this termination, and not one ending in the more correct form *-anse*.

Ancestor, *fem. ancestress*, *an'.sēs.tōr*, &c. A predecessor.

French *ancestres*, *ancêtres*; Latin *ante cessor*, a predecessor.

Anchor, *an.kor* (of a ship). **Anker** (Dutch), ten gallons.

Old English *ancor*; Latin *anchōra*; Greek *agkūlōs*, hooked.

Anchovy, *an'.cho.vy* not *an'.cho'.vy*. (In Port. *anchóvy*.)

Ancient, *ain'.shent* not *an'.shent* nor *arn'.shent*, of old.

The **Ancients**, *plu.* People of the olden times.

French *ancien*, old; Italian *anziano*; Latin *antiquus*.

Ancile, *an.sī'le* (Latin). The sacred shield of Mars.

Ancillary, *an'.sil.lū.rŷ* not *an.sil'.lā.rŷ*. A handmaid (Rule lv.)

Latin *ancilla*, a maidservant.

Ancipital, *an.sip'.ī.tāl*. In *Botany*, two-edged.

Latin *anceps*, *ancipitis*, two-edged (*am caput*, head both sides).

-ancy (suffix, Latin *-ans*, *-antis*). Added to abstract nouns.

Ancyloceras, *an'.si.lōs"-ē-rahs*. Fossils curved like a horn.

Greek *agkulos*, curved [like a horn]. (Greek "g" before k = n.)

And (a copulative). **Hand** (of the human body).

"And," Old English *and*. "Hand," Old English *hand*.

And so forth, *et cætēra*. (Old English *and swā fort'.*)

Andante, *an.dan'.te* (Italian). In *Music*, moderately slow.

Andirons, *an'.dē.rōnz* not *hand'.i.ons*. Fire-dogs.

Old English *brand-isen*, iron to hold a brand or log.

Androgynous, *an.droj'.ī.nūs* not *an.drō.jee'.nē.ūs*. (*Botany*.)

Greek *anēr gunē*, man-woman. (Male and female flowers united.)

Android, *plu. androides*, *an'.droid*, *an.droi'.deez*. An automaton.

Greek *andro-eidos*, [an automaton] like a man.

Andromeda, *An.drom'.ē.dāh*. Wild Rosemary, &c.

As Andromeda pined on a rock surrounded by sea monsters, so the plant droops its head in swampy places amidst reptiles.

Anellides, *an.el'.ī.des*, or **anellids**, *an'.ēl.lids*. Earth-worms.

(All these words should be spelt with one *n* and double *l*. Latin *anellus*, a little ring.—*Horace's Satires*, II. 7-9.)

Anelytrous, *an.el'.y.trūs* not *an.ě.ly'.trūs*.

Greek *an elātrōn*, [insects] without wing sheaths.

Anemone, *a.nem'.ō.ně* not *a.nen'.ō.mě*. The wind-flower.

Plu. anemones not *anemonies* (Lat. *anemōne*, Rule lvii.)

Greek *anēmōs*, wind. These flowers love a free open space.

Aneroid, *an'.ě.roid*. The air barometer, which has no mercurial or other liquid column. (The "e" long in Greek.)

Greek *a nērōs eidos*, without [a column] resembling a liquid [column].

Anethum, *a.nee'.rhūm*. The dill genus of plants.

Greek *anēthon*, dill: *anō thein*, to run upwards, by rapid growth.

Aneurism, *an'.eu.rizm*. Morbid dilatation of an artery.

Greek *aneurūnō*, to stretch or dilate.

Angel, *ain'.jel*, a heavenly being. **Angle**, *ān'.g'l*, a corner.

Angel'-ic, angel'-ical, angel'-ically (Rule iii. -EL). (This is a strong example of the perversity of English spelling. Although the accent is on the -el', the "l" is not doubled, while in *travel*, *trav'elling*, &c., it is doubled, although the accent is on the first syllable.)

"Angel," Greek *aggelos*, a messenger. (In Greek *g* before *g* = "n."
"Angle," Old English *angel*, genitive *angles*, a fish hook.

Angelica, *an.gel'-i-kāh* not *an'-ge.lee".kah*. A plant.

So called from the "angelic" virtues of its seeds and root.

Anger, *ang'.er*, angered (2 syl.), angering (Rule ii.)

Old English *ange*, vexation; Latin *angor*, sorrow.

Angina, *an.ji'.nah* (Latin). A disease affecting respiration.

Angle, a corner. **Angel**, a heavenly being. (*See Angel*.)

Anglican, *an'.gli.kan*. Belonging to England.

Anglice, *an'.gli.se* (adverb). In English.

Anglicism, *an'.gli.sizm*. An English idiom.

Anglicise, **Anglicised** (3 syl.), **Anglicis-ing**. (Note *s* not *z*.)

Anglo- (prefix) English: as *Anglo-Saxon*, *Anglo-Norman*, &c.

Old English *Angel-*: as *angel-cyning*, the English Kg.: *angel-theód*, the English nation. *Angle* or *Engle*, the Angles or English.

Angnail, not *agnail* nor *hangnail*.

Old English *ang-nægl*, a nail-trouble. Similarly *ang-breo'st*, a chest-trouble (asthma), *ang-mo'd*, a mind-trouble (vexation).

Angry with you, not "angry at you." **Angri-ly**.

Anhydrite not *anhydrate*, *an.hj'-drite*; **anhý'drous**.

The "h" is needless. The Greek is *anudria*, and *ἀνυδρος*. Greek *an hudor*, without water. It would be impossible, in Greek, to express by letters such a word as *Anhydrite*. (Rule lxx.)

Aniline, *an'.i.līn*. An oily liquid used in "mauve" dyes.

Arabic *anil*, indigo; from which it may be obtained.

Animalcule, plural *animalcules*, *an' -i.mäl' -küle*, *an' -i.mäl' -külz* ;
or, *an'imal'culum*, plural *an'imal'cula*.

Latin *animal-cülum* (-*culum*, a diminutive).

Animalise, *an'imalisa''tion* (with *s* not *z*. Rule xxxi.)

Anchor, ten gallons. **Anchor** (of a ship). (*See Anchor*.)

Ankle, *an.k'l*. Part of the leg. (Old English.)

Annals (no singular). History arranged by years (double *n*).

Latin *annāles*, from *annus*, a year.

Annates, *an'.nates*. First-fruits on presentation to a living.

Latin *annus*, [the value of one] year's income.

Annelida, *see Anelida* (with one *n*).

Annex, *an'.nex* (noun), *an.nex'* (verb). Rule 1.

Latin *an* [ad] *nexus*, tied to [another thing].

Annihilate, *an.ni'.hil.ate*, annihilated, annihilat-ing, annihilat-or,
annihilation. (Double *n*.) In Latin the *-ni-* is short.

Latin *an* [ad] *nihilum*, [to reduce] to nothing.

Anniversary, plu. *anniversaries*, *an'.ni.ver''-sä-riz*. The return
of the time-of-the-year at which an event happened.

Latin *annus versus*, [the time of the] year returned.

Announce, *an-nounce'* not *a.nounce'* ; announce'ment.

French *annoncer* ; Latin *an* [ad] *nuncio*, to tell to [others].

Annoy, *annoyance*, *an.noy'*, *an.noy'.ance* (Rule xxiv.)

Italian *annoiare* ; Latin *an* [ad] *noceo*, to incommode.

Annual. Yearly. In compounds, *-ennial* ; as *bi-ennial*, *tri-ennial*, *per-ennial*, &c. (Double *n*.) Latin *annus*.

Annuitant. One who receives an annuity. The *i* in these
words is a blunder taken from the French, just as well
write *annuilly*.

Annuity, *an.nu'.i.ty* not *a.nu'.i.ty*. A yearly payment.

French *annuité* ; Latin *annuatim*, yearly, *annualia*.

Annul', *annull'-er*, *annulled'* (2 syl.), *annull'-ing*. (Rule 1.)

French *annuller* ; Latin *an* [ad] *nullum*, [to bring] to nothing.

Annular not *annuler* ; *annulated* ; *annulose*, *an'.nu.loze* ; *annu-
losa*, *an.nu.lo'sa*. Earth-worms, &c., composed of rings.

Latin *annulus*, a ring ; *annularius*, ringed, full of rings.

Annunciate, *an.nun'.shē.ate* not *a.nun'.shē.ate* ; *annunciator*.

Latin *an* [ad] *nunciare*, to carry tidings to one.

Anode, *an'.ode*. The positive pole of a voltaic battery. (The
opposite pole is called the Cathode.) Rule lxx.

Greek *ana-odos*, the way up ; *kata-odos*, the way down (*hodos*).

Anodon, plu. *anodons* or *anodonta*, *an'.ō.dōn*, &c. The river
mussel.

Greek *an odontoi*, without teeth.

Anodyne, *an'ō.dine*. A medicine to relieve pain.

Greek *anōdūnē*, destroyer of pain.

Anoint, *an.oint'* not *a.noint'*. (Note only one *n*.)

Norman-French *enoinde*; Latin *inungo*, to anoint.

Anomaly, plural **anomalies**, *a.nom'.ā.lŷ*, *a.nom'.ā.ŷz*. In the

Greek word the *o* is long, to compensate for the lost *h*.

Greek *anōmalos*, irregular (*hōmālōs*, like). Rule lxx.

Anomopteris, *an'ō.mōp"-tē-ris*. Fossil ferns.

Greek *anōmos ptēris*, anomalous fern.

Anonymous, *a.non'.ŷ.mus*. The name suppressed.

Latin *anonymus*; Greek *anōnōma*, without a name.

Anoplotherium, plu. **anoplotheria**, *an'ōp-lō.thee'-rŷ-um*, *an'ōp-*

lō.thee'-rŷ-ūh. An extinct quadruped without horns, tusks, claws, or other weapons of defence. (Rule lxx.)

Greek *anōplōs*, unarmed (*an hōplos*, but *ἀνοπλος*, without *h*).

* **-anse**. No word in the language has this termination.

Anserine, *an'sē.rine*. Of the goose tribe. (Lat. *anser*, a goose.)

-ant (Latin participle suffix). "A" is merely the vowel copula of words belonging to the first conjugation.

Ant- (Greek prefix), contraction of *anti*. "Opposite to."

Ant, *ānt*, an insect. **Aunt**, a relation. **Haunt**, place of resort.

"Ant," corruption of Old English *æmete* (*æm't*), an emmet.

"Aunt," corruption of Latin *amita* (*am't*), an aunt.

"Haunt," French *hanter*, to frequent a house or place.

Antacid, *ant-aç'-id* not *an'-tŷ.aç'-id*. Acid counteracter.

Antacid, *ant-ak'-rid* not *an'-tŷ.ak'-rid*. Acid counteracter.

Antarctic, *ant.ark'-tŷk* not *an.tar'-tic*. Opposite the arctic.

Greek *anti arktos*, opposite the Northern Bear.

Ante- (Latin prefix), "before," as *antedate*.

Antecede, *an'.tē.ceed* (not one of the 3 in-ceed). Rule xxvii.

Antecedent, antecedence, not *antedecant*, *antedecance*.

Latin *ante cedere*, to go before. (Not of the 1st conjugation.)

Antediluvian, *an'-tē-dŷ.lu".vŷ.an*. Existing before the Deluge.

Latin *ante diluvium*, before the Deluge.

Antelope, *an'.tē.lope*. A corruption of **antholope**.

Greek *anthos ops*, beautiful eye.

Antemeridian, *an'-te.me-rid"-ŷ-an*. Before noon.

Latin *antimēridiānus*.

Antenna, plural **antennæ** (Latin). The feelers of insects.

Anten'ula, plu. **anten'ulæ** (Latin) diminutive.

The singular, *antenna*, is very rarely used.

see corrigenda opposite page xx,

Antepenult, *an'-tē-pē-nult'* not *an'-tē-pee"-nult*.

Latin *antē pēnē ultimus*, before the almost last (syl.)

Pene ultimus, the last-but-one; *ante penultimus*, the last-but-two.

Anthelion, *plu. Anthelia*, *ant.hee'.lī.ah*. A bright spot opposite the sun. The "h" is needless. (Rule lxx.)

Greek *antēlios*, ἀντῆλιος (*anti hēlios*, opposite the sun).

Anthelix, *anth'.ē.līx*. The part of the ear opposite the "helix."

The *th* of this word belongs to the first syl. (Rule lxx.)

Anthem, *an'.rhem*. A corruption of the Old English *antefen* (*ant'fen*, *ant'em*), same as *antiphon*, Greek *antiphōnōs*, sounds or voices from opposite choirs. **Anthym** (*anti-humnos*) might be "a hymn sung by two opposite choirs," but *anthem* can only be Greek *anthemis*, ἀνθεμῖς, *q.v.*

Anthemis, *an'.rhē.mīs*. Chamomile and its group of plants.

Greek *anthēmis*, verb *anthēō*, I blossom [abundantly].

Antherozoides, *an'-rhēr-ō.zoi"-deez*. Life-giving corpuscles of algæ, ferns, mosses, and lichens (*lī'.kens*).

Greek *anther zoē-ēidos*, life-like anthers.

Anthesis, *an'.rhee'.sis* not *an'.rhē.sis*. In *Botany*.

Greek *anthesis*, the bursting or opening of a flower.

Anthodium, *an'.rhō'.dī.um*. The flower-head of comp. plants.

Greek *anthōdēs*, full of florets (*anthos duo*, I put on flowers).

Antholites, *an'.rhō'.lites*. Fossil impressions of flowers.

Greek *anthos lithos*, fossil or stone flower.

Anthophore, *an'.rhō'.fore*. The column which supports the petals.

Greek *antho-phoros*, the flower supporter.

Anthophylite, *an'.rhof'.lī.ite*. Species of hornblende.

Greek *anthophyllon*, a clove (which it resembles in colour).

Anthozoa, *an'-rho.zō"-ah*. Sea-anemonēs, &c.

Greek *anthos zōa*, flower animals.

Anthracite, *an'.rhra.site*. Cannel-coal (Greek *anthrax*, coal).

Anthracosaurus, *plural anthracosauri*, *an'-rhrāk-ō.saw"-rūs*.

Anthracosaur, *plural anthracosaurs*. An extinct saurian.

Greek *anthrax sauros*, lizard of the coal-measures.

Anthracotherium, *an'-rhrāk-ō.rhee'-ri.um*. An extinct beast.

Greek *anthrax thērton*, a wild beast of the coal-measures.

Anthrakerpeton, *an'-rhray.ker".pē-ton*. An extinct reptile.

Greek *anthrax erpeton*, a reptile of the coal-measures.

Anthropophagi (*plural*), *an'-rhro.pof"-a-jī*. Cannibals.

Greek *anthrōpos phagein*, to eat men.

Anti- (Greek prefix), "opposed to," "the opposite of:" as *antidote*.

See *Ante-*.

Antichrist, *an'-ti.krist*. A false Christ, a foe to Christ.

Greek *anti Christos*, antagonist of Christ.

Anticipate, *an.tiss'x.pate*. To forestall. Anticipat-ing, anti-cipation, anticipator, anticipa'tory.

Latin *anticipāre* (*ante capere*), to take beforehand. This word and *antiquarian*, *antiquity*, &c., are the only instances of *anti-* signifying *before* in time, (*ante-*), instead of *antagonistic* (*anti-*).

Anticlinal, *an'-ti.kli'-nal*. (*Geology*.) Applied to strata.

Greek *anti klinein*, [strata] dipping in opposite directions.

Anticolic not *anticholic*. (Latin *colic* [us]).

Antipathy, *plu. antipathies*, *an.tip'.ă.rhÿ*, *an.tip'.a.rhiz*.

Greek *anti pathos*, a feeling repugnant to [something].

Antiphonal, *an.tif'.ō.nal*. Responsive or alternate singing. (This word ought to be *an.ti.fō'-nal*. *An.tif'-ō-nal* means "mutual slaughter"—*ἀντι-φόνος*.)

Greek *anti phōnos*, *ἀντι-φώνος*, responsive singing.

Antiphrasis, *an.tif'-ră-sis*. Irony.

Greek *anti phrasis*, [meaning] opposite to the words expressed.

Antipode, *plu. antipodes*, *an'-ti.pode*; *an.tip'-ō-deez*.

Greek *anti podoi*, [people whose feet are] opposite to our feet.

Antiquary, *an'.tĭ.qua.ry*. A person fond of antiquities. Not *antiquarian* which is an adjective.

Antiquate, *an'.ti.quate*, *an'tiquated*, *an'tiquating*.

Antique (Fr.), *an.teek'*; *antiquely*, *an.teek'.ly*; **antiqueness**.

Antiquity (former ages), *plu. antiquities*, *an.tik'.wĭ.tiz*. Relics of olden times.

Latin *antiquarius*, from *ante* before; *anticus*, one before us.

Antiseptic, *an'-ti.sep"-tĭk* not *an'-ti.skep"-tic*. "Antiseptic" means a preventive of putridity, but "antiskeptik" would mean one who is not sceptical or a disbeliever.

Greek *anti septikos*, opposed to putridity (*σήπω*).

Antithesis, *plural antitheses*, *an.tith'.ĕ.sis*, *an.tith'.ĕ.seez*.

Greek *anti thesis*, words set in contrast.

Anvil, *an'.vil*. A smith's iron block. (Old Eng. *anflit*. an anvil.)

Anxiety, *plu. anxieties*, *anx.ĭ.ĕ.tiz*. Distress of mind.

Anxious, *angh'.shus*; **anxiousness**, **anxiously**.

Latin *anxietas*, *anxius*, from *anxi*, I have vexed.

Any, *en'.ny* not *an'.ny*. Old English *enig* or *ænig*.

Aorta, *a.or'.tah*. The great or trunk artery. (Greek *aortē*.)

Ap- (prefix), Latin preposition *ad* before *p*.

Apartment, *a.part'.ment* (with one *p*). A room set "apart."

The corresponding French word has double "p" *appartement*; *ap* [ad] *parti*, parted off for you.

Apathy, *ap'.ă.rhÿ*; **apathetic**, *ap'.ă.rhet'.ĭk*. Without sympathy.

Greek *a pathos*, without passion or emotion of mind.

- Apatite**, *ap'.a.tite*, a phosphate of lime. **Appetite** (for food).
 "Apatite," Greek *apaté*, deceit; so called because it appears in every variety of colour and form, so that it is often mistaken.
 "Appetite," Latin *ap* [ad] *petitus* (*appeto*, to seek for [food]).
- Ape**, male dog-ape, female bitch-ape. (Old Eng. *apa*, an ape.)
- Apennine**, *Ap'.en.nine*. A range of mountains in Italy.
 Latin *Apenninus*. (Single *p*, double *n*.)
- Aperient**, *a.pee'.ri.ent*. (The "e" of this word is short in Latin.)
 Latin *apertens*, opening. (A laxative medicine.)
- Aperture**, *ap'.er.ture*. An opening. (Only one *p*.)
 Latin *apertūra*, (*apërio*, to open).
- Apex**, plu. *apexes* or *apices*; *a.pex*, plu. *a'.pex.es* or *ap'.i.seez*.
 Latin *apex*, plural *apices*, the summit of anything.
- Aphelion**, plural *aphelia*; *af.hee'.li.on*, *af.hee'.li.äh*. The position of a planet when it is furthest from the sun. *Perihelion* is its position when nearest to the sun.
 Greek *apo hēlios*, away from the sun. *Peri*, near. (In Greek it would be *apēlion*, similar to *ἀπηλιώτης* not *ἀφηλιωτης*.)
- Aphis**, plural *aphides*, *a'.fis*, *af'.i.deez*. The plant-louse. (Lat.)
- Aphorism**, *af'.ō.rizm*. A maxim expressed with antithesis.
 Greek *aphōrismōs*, distinction (*aphorizō*, to separate).
- Apiary**, plu. *apiaries*, *ap'.i.ä.riz*. A place for bees (Rule lv.)
 Latin *apīdārium* (*apis*, a bee).
- Apiocrinite**, *ap'.i.ok"-ri-nite*. A fossil sea-lily or "en'crinite."
 Greek *apion krinon*, pear [shaped] lily [*zoöphyte*].
- Apo-** (prefix) Greek preposition, equivalent to the Latin "ab," *q.v.*
- Apocalypse**, *a.pok'.ä.lips*. The Book of the Revelation.
 Greek *apokalupsis*, from *apo kaluptō*, to un-cover or reveal.
- Apocrypha**, *a.pok'.ri.fäh*. The uncanonical Scriptures.
 Greek *apo krūpha*, things hidden from [the general].
- Apocryphal**, *a.pok'.ri.fäl*. Belonging to the Apocrypha, false.
- Apode**, *ap'.ode*. Fish without ventral fins, like sword-fish, eels, &c.
 Greek *a podoi*, without feet (or ventral fins).
- Apodons**, *ap'.ō.dōns*. A generic name for "apodes" (*ap'.odes*).
- Apogee**, *ap'.ō.jee*. That point in a planet's orbit furthest from our earth. (The point nearest to our earth is the *perigee*).
 Greek *apo gē*, away from the earth (*peri gē*, near the earth).
- Apollyon**, *A.pol'.yon*. The destroyer (*Rev.* ix. 11).
 Greek *apollūōn*, destroying (Angel of the bottomless pit).
- Apology**, plu. *apologies*, *a.pol'.ō.jiz*, excuses; *apol'ogist*.
Apologetic, *apologet'ical*, *apologet'ically*, *apologet'ics*.
Apologize, *apologized*, &c. (Greek *apo-logizomai*. *R.* xxxii.)
 Greek *apōlōgia*, an excuse; Latin *apologēticus*, *apologetic*.

Apophthegm not apothegm, *ap'-ð.θem*. A sententious saying.

Greek *apo phthégma*, [a saying made] by a word.

Apoplexy, *ap'.ð.plex.y*. Suspension of the action of the brain.

Greek *apoplēxia* (*apo plēktos*, one struck by a fit).

Apostasy not apostacy, *a.pos'.tā.sý*. Falling off from the faith.

Greek *apostasia* (*apo stasis*, a standing away from the faith.)

Apostatize not apostatise, *a.pos'.tā-tize*. To become apostate.

Greek *apo stātízō*, to place oneself away from [the faith].

A posteriori (Lat.) *a pos.ter'ry.ð".ri*. Causes inferred from effects.

(The opposite is *a priōri*, effects predicated from known causes. *Natural Philosophy*, being based on data, is an example of the former; *Mathematics* of the latter.)

Apostolic, *a.pos.tōl'.ik* not *a.pos'tl'.ik*, adjective of apostle.

Greek *apostolikos* (*apostōlos*, *apo stelo*, to send off on a message).

Apostrophe, *plu.* **apostrophes** (Greek), *a.pos'.trō.fě*, *a.pos'.trō.fiz*.

Apos'trophise, **apos'trophised** (4 syl.), **apos'trophising**.

Greek *apostrophē*. ("Apostrophise" is not a Greek word. R. xxxiii.)

Apothecary, *plu.* **apothecaries**, *a.poth'.ē.kū.riz*. A druggist.

Greek *apothékē*, a place for stores. "Apothecary" a drug-storer.

Apotheosis, generally called *ap'-o-θee.ð"-sis*, but more correctly

ap'-o.θē.ð"-sis (*ἀποθέωσις*). Deification.

Greek *apo theōsis*, [placed with the gods] by deification.

Appal, **appalled** (2 syl.), **appall-ing**, **appall-ingly**. (Rule 1.)

(This word would be better with double "l"—**appail**.)

Latin *ap* [ad] *pall* [eo], to turn very pale.

Appanage, *ap'.pā.nāje*. Lands assigned to younger sons.

Med. Lat. *ap* [ad] *panāgium*, for maintenance (*panis*, bread).

In French one "p," *apanage*.

Apparatus, *ap'.pā.ra"-tūs* not *ap'-pa.rat"-us* nor *a-par'rat-us*.

Latin *ad* [ad] *parātus*, [instruments] prepared for [experiments].

Apparel, **apparelled** (3 syl.), **apparell-ing**. (Rule iii. -EL.)

French *appareil*; Latin *ap* [ad] *paro*, to dress thoroughly.

Apparent, *ap.pair'.ent* not *a.pair'.ent*. Evident.

Latin *ap* [ad] *parens*, *parent[is]*, visible to [men].

Appeal, *ap.peal'* not *a.peal'*. To refer to a higher court.

Latin *ap* [ad] *pellāre*, to drive or refer to [another court].

Appearance. (The spelling of this word is quite indefensible.)

It ought to be *appearence*, as "apparent."

Latin *ap* [ad] *parens*; Med. Latin *apparentia*; French *appareance*.

Appease, *ap.peez'* not *ā.peez'*. To pacify. (Double p.)

Latin *ap* [ad] *pacifco*; French one "p," *apaiser* (*pax*, peace).

Appellant, *ap.pel'.lant*. One who removes his suit to a higher court.

Latin *ap* [ad] *pelle*. Medieval Latin *appellans* (a noun).

Appendage, *ap-pen'.dāge* not *a-pen'.dāge*. Something added.

Medieval Latin *ap* [ad] *penditia*, hung on to [something else].

Appendant, appendance. (These words ought to be *appendent*, *appendence*, as *dependent*, *dependence*, *independent*, *independence*, *pendent*, *impendent*.)

Latin *ap* [ad] *pendens*, hanging on to [something].

Appen'dix, plural *appen'dixes* or *appen'dices* (4 syl.) A supplement.

Latin *appendix*, plural *appendices* (4 syl.)

Appetite, *ap'.pě.tite*. Natural desire for food. (See *Apatite*.)

Latin *ap* [ad] *petitus* (*ap-peto*, to seek for [food]).

Applaud, *ap-plawd'* not *a-plawd'*. To praise by clapping hands.

Applause, *ap-plawz'* not *ă-plawz'*. To clap the hands.

Latin *ap* [ad] *plaudo*, to clap the hands [in approval].

Applicable, *ap'.plik.kă.b'l* not *a-plik'.ă.b'le*. Suitable.

Latin *ap* [ad] *plicabilis*, fit to be folded to [something].

Apply, *applies* (2 syl.), *applied* (2 syl.), *applier*, *appli-able*, *appli-ance*, *appli-cable*, *appli-cability*, *but* *apply-ing*.

Latin *ap* [ad] *plico*, to fold to (or) against something.

To "apply a blister," is to fold it to the skin. To "apply to your books," is to fold your attention or thoughts on them.

Appoggiatura, *ap-poj'-jă.tū"-răh* not *a-podg'-y-too"-rah*. A grace-note in *Music*. (Italian.)

Italian *appoggiare*, to lean on something. A grace-note "leans on" the note preceding it.

Appoint, *ap-point'* not *ă-point'*; **appointment** (double *p*).

French *appointer*, to give a salary to a person.

(It is incorrect to say a person is "appointed" on a committee or board, if no "pay" is attached to the office.)

Apportioned, *ap-por'.shund* not *a-por'.shund*. Assigned.

Latin *ap* [ad] *portio*, [to give] to one his portion.

Apposite, *ap'.po.zite*. To the point. In *Grammar*, an amplification without a connecting word: as "Victoria, daughter [of the duke of Kent]."

Latin *ap* [ad] *positus*, placed (or) put to [the other].

Appreciate, *ap.pree'.shě.ate* not *ă.pree'.shě.ate*.

Fr. *apprecier*. Lat. *ap* [ad] *pretium*, [to value] according to its price.

Apprehend, *ap.pre.hend'*, *apprehend-er*, *apprehend-ing* (from the root), *apprehens-ible*, *apprehens-ion*, *apprehens-ive* (from the supine).

Latin *ap* [ad] *prehend-ere*, *apprehens-um*, to seize on.

Apprentice, *ap.pren'.tis* not *ă.pren'.tis*. One bound to a trade.

French *apprenti*, a learner (*apprendre*, to learn); Latin *apprehendo* or *appendo*, to learn.

Apprise, ap.prize'. To inform, to give one notice of [something].

French *appris*, participle of *apprendre*, to learn.

Approach, ap.proach' not ä.proach' ; approachable.

French *approcher* (*proche*, near), to draw near.

Approbation, ap'-pro.bay"-shun. Approval. (Double p.)

Latin *ap* [ad] *probatio*, proof or satisfaction given to [the judgment].

Appropriate, ap.pro'.pr̄.ate not a.pro'.pr̄.ate ; appropriator.

French *appropriier*. Latin *ap* [ad] *proprius*, [to take] to one's self.

Approve, ap.proov' not a.proov'. To admit the propriety of.

Latin *ap* [ad] *probo*, to prove to (or) satisfy [the judgment].

Approximate, ap.prox'.ĩ.mate not ä.prox'.ĩ.mate.

Latin *ap* [ad] *proximare*, to draw next to some one.

Appui, ap'.pwe'. (In *horsemanship*) reciprocity between horse and rider. If the mouth of the horse answers readily to the bit, the horse has a good *appui*. If the rider manages his reins skilfully, he has a good *appui*.

French *appui*, a support or fulcrum ; the two ends of the lever are the reins and bit, the power is applied by the hand of the rider, the fulcrum is the corner of the horse's mouth. "Appui" is a nice adjustment of power in the rider, and a sensitive response in the mouth of the horse.

Appurtenance, ap.pur'.tẽ.nance not a.pur'.tẽ.nance. (*The spelling of this word is quite indefensible.*)

Latin *ap* [ad] *pertinens*, pertaining to ; French *appartenance*.

A priori (Latin), a pri.õ'.ri. Premising the effects of a cause.

In *Mathematics*, we argue *a priori*: thus, knowing the value of 2 and 4, we conclude that $2 \times 4 = 8$, $4 \div 2 = 2$.

In *Natural Philosophy* we proceed the other way (*a posteriori*): thus, we find all unsupported bodies fall to the earth, and from this fact we assume there is a power in the earth to cause it. The power we call "gravitation."

Apron, a'.pron not a'.pun. "An apron" corruption of a *nape-ron* (French), a large cloth (*nappe*, a table-cloth).

Apse (1 syl.) of a church. The bay or curved part behind the altar. *This word ought to be hapse* (Greek *ἀψίς*.)

Apsis, plu. apsides, ap'.sis, ap'.sĩ.deez. Two points in the orbit of planets, one nearest the sun, and the other furthest off. (*This word ought to be hapsis, hapsides.*)

Greek *hapsis*, a hoop, arch, bow (*ἀψίς*).

Aptera, ap'.tẽ.rũh. Wingless insects, as spiders, fleas, &c. (For the singular we use the word *ap'teran*.)

Greek *a ptẽra*, without wings.

Aquatic, a.quat'.ik. Pertaining to water, living in water. (*In Latin, the second "a" of this word is long.*)

Latin *aquaticus*, aquatic (*aqua*, water).

Aquarium, plural *aquaria* or *aquariums*. Cases for the exhibition of marine animals and plants. (*This word should be aqua-vivarium, as the Latin word "aquarium" means a "place for watering cattle."*)

Aqueduct, not *aquaduc* nor *aqueduct*, *a'.quē.duct*.

Latin *aqua-ductus*, a duct or conduit for water. (*Aquæ, gen. case.*)

Aqueous, *a'.que.ūs*. Watery. (Latin? *aquēus*.) (Note, *aque* not *aqua*.) (*The spelling of this word is indefensible.*)

Aquilegia, *a'.qui.lee"-gŭ-ăh*. The Columbine plants.

(*This word is most improper to express "An eagle-like plant." It exists in Latin, and means "vessels to collect water" (aqua-lego). Aquil, a cont. of the old form aquai.*)

Latin *aquila*, an eagle; from a fanciful resemblance of the flower to eagle's claws. "Columbine" is from *Columba*, a dove; from a similar resemblance to the claws of a pigeon. Probably it is a corruption of *aquila-chēlea*—*chēlē*, a bird's claw (the eagle's-claw).

Aquiline, *ak'.quŭ.line*. Hooked like an eagle's beak.

Latin *āquilinūs*, like an eagle (*āquŭla*, an eagle).

Ar- (prefix) is the Latin preposition *ad* before *r*.

-ar, (termination) of adjectives is the Latin *-r[is]* preceded by "a," as vulgar, "pertaining to" the *vulgus* (mob).

-ar, termination of native nouns, "agents"—beggar.

Arabesque, *Ar'.a.besk*. Moorish ornamentation.

-esque (French postfix for *like*), Arab-like.

Arabic, *Ar'rā.bik* not *A.rab'.ăk*. The Arabian language, from Arabia, Arabian: as *gum-arabic*.

Arable, *ar'rā.b'l*. Fit for tillage, cultivated by the plough.

(*This word in Latin has the second "a" long.*)

Latin *arābilis* (verb *arāre*, to plough). It is the long *ā* of the 1st conj.

Arachnoid, *a.rak'noid*. A membrane of the brain fine and delicate as a cobweb. In *Botany*, soft downy fibres.

Greek *aracnē-eidos*, like a cobweb.

Araneides, *ă.rain'.i.deez*. The spider family.

The genus is called *arachnida*, *ă.rak'nŭ.dah*.

Latin *arānea-idēs*, the spider family.

Arbitrary, *ar'.bŭ.trar"rŷ* not *ar'.bŭ.ter"rŷ*. Dogmatic.

Latin *arbitrarius* (*āra bŭto*, to go to the altar to give judgment. In swearing, the Romans touched the horns of the altar, hence the phrase *usque ad aras*, to assert on oath).

Arbitrarily, *ar'.bŭ.trar"rŷ.lŷ* not *ar'.bŭ.ter"rŷ.lŷ*. Dogmatically.

Arbitrator, feminine *arbitratrix*. An umpire (*Law Latin*).

Arboretum, plu. *arboreta*, *ar'-bo.ree"-tum*, *ar'-bo.ree".tah*. A pleasure ground of rare shrubs and trees (Latin).

Arbour (of a garden) not *harbour*. **Harbour** (for ships) not *arbour*.

"Arbour," Latin *arbor*, a tree (a seat under a tree).

"Harbour," Old English *here-berga*, an army-station, hence a place for a fleet, and hence a place for ships in general.

Arbutus, *ar'bū.tus* not *ar.bū'tus* (Latin). The strawberry-tree.

Arc, part of a circle; **Arch** (in architecture).

Latin *arcus*, a bow. "Arch"—this word is a blunder, from the supposition that *architect* means a maker of *arches*, and not a "directing builder" (Greek *architectōn*, *archi taktōn*), where the prefix *archi-* is from the verb *archō*, to direct, and not from the Latin *arcus*, a bow.

Arcanum, *plu. arcana* (Latin), *ar.kay'num*, *ar.kay'nāh*. A secret [preparation], the secrets of a secret society.

Arch- (prefix), Teutonic *arg*, "crafty," "waggish," as *archness*.

Arch- (prefix), Greek *arkos*, "chief," as *archbishop*.

RULE i.—**ARCH-** followed by a consonant is pronounced *arch*.

RULE ii.—**ARCH-** followed by a vowel is pronounced *ark*.

Examples of Rule i.—

ARCH-bish'op	ARCH-duke	ARCH-mar'shal
-bish'opric	-duke'dom	-ness
(Archiepiscopal, R. ii.)	-du'cal	-pas'tor
-build'er	-duch'y	-philos'opher
-but'ler	-duch'ess	-po'et
-but'tress	-fel'on	-pon'tiff
-cham'berlain	-fiend	-prel'ate
-chan'cellor	-flam'en	-pres'byter
-conspir'ator	-flatt'erer	-priest
-critic	-foe	-pri'mate
-dea'con	-gov'ernor	-proph'et
-dea'conry	-her'etic	-stone
-dea'conship	-her'esy	-trait'ors
(Archidiaconite, R. ii.)	-hyp'ocrite	-treas'on
-di'ocese	-like	-ty'rant
-Dru'id	-ly	-wise

Examples of Rule ii.—

ARCH-aism	ARCH-i.epis'copate	ARCH-i.tect
-æ.o'logy	-i.epis'copal	-i.tecture
-an'gel	-il	-i.trave
-angel'ic	-i.loch'ian	-i.volt
-e.go.sau'rus	-i.ma'gus	-ives
-e.type	-æ.im'edēs	-on
-ical	-i.pel'ago	-on.ship
-i.diac'onial		

Exceptions:—

ARCH-apos'tate

not *ark.apos'tate*

ARCH-apos'tle

not *ark.apos'tle*

ARCH-er, **ARCH-ery**, **ARCH-ed**, **ARCH-es**, **ARCH-ing**, &c.

Archives, *ark.ives* not *ar'.cheevz*. Historical records, their dépôt.

Greek *archeion*, a public building, residence of the chief magistrates under whose charge the public records were placed.

Arctic, *ark.tik* not *ar'.tik*. Pertaining to the North Pole.

Greek *arktos*, the [Great] Bear, the chief northern constellation.

-ard (native suffix), "species," "kind:" dotard, drunkard—one of the doting kind, one of the drunken kind.

Ardent, ardent-ly, ardency. (Latin *ardens*, *ardentis*, burning.)

Ardour, *ar'.dor*. Fervency. (Latin *ardor*, French *ardeur*.)

Are, *ar* not *air*. The old Norse "we, you, they *are*," has superseded the older form of *synd* or *sinden*.

Areca, *a.ree'.käh*. The betel-nut tree. (Malabar *areek*.)

Arena, plural *arenæ* or *arenas*, *a.ree'.nah*, *a.ree'.nee*, *a.ree'.nâz*.

Latin *arēna*, sand; that part of the amphitheatre where the gladiators fought, which was always well sanded.

Areola, plural *areolæ*, *a.ree'.ô.lăh*, (sing.), means the coloured circle round the nipple of the breast; *a.ree'.ô.lee* (plural) means the spaces in the wings of insects between the nervures (2 syl.) *Aurelia*, *q.v.*, is quite another word.

Areopagus, *ar'ree.op"-ă.gūs* not *ar'ree'-o.pay"-gus*.

Greek *Ares pagos*, Mars' Hill (a court of justice in Athens).

Argentine, *ar'.gen.tin* (a mineral); *ar'.gen.tine* (adj.), like silver, belonging to the republic of La Plata.

Latin *argentum*, silver. (The metal is also called *argentan*.)

Argil, *ar'.gil*, clay; argill-aceous, argill-iferous, argill-ite, argill-itic, argill-ous, &c. (with double l). (Rule iii. -II.)

Argonautic, *ar'-gō.naut'ik* not *ar'-gō.nawk"-tik*. Pertaining to the argonauts. (Greek *Argo naus*, the ship "Argo.")

Argue, *ar'.gu*; argues, *ar'.guze*; argued, *ar'.gūde*; arguer, *ar'.gu.er*; argument not *arguement*, arguments'tion, argumen'tative, argumen'tatively. (The "e" in *argue* is a blunder.) (This is the only word, except four verbs in "-dge," which drops the "e" before "ment.") Rule xviii.

French *argu[er]*, argument, argumentation, &c.; Latin *arguo*.

Arise, past tense *arose*, past part. *arisen*. Aris-ing.

A.rize', a.rozé', a.riz'.n, a.rize'.ing. To rise up.

Old English *aris[an]*, past *arðs*, past participle *arisen*.

Aristocracy, plu. aristocracies, *ar'ris.tok"-ră.sŷ, ar'ris.tok'-ră.siz*.

It is now customary to spell all the words from the Greek *kratia* "cracy," not *crasy*: thus, aristocracy, autocracy, democracy, with the hybrid mobocracy. The ending -cy denotes "rank," "office," &c. Greek *aristokratia* (*ariston kratein*), rule of the best-born.

Arithmetic, *a.rith'.mě.tĭk* not *a.reth'.mě.tĭk*.

Arithmetical, *a-rith'.met"-ĭ-kāl* not *a-reth'.met"-ĭ-kal*.

Arithmetician, *a-rith'-mě.tish"-an* not *a-reth'-me.tish"-an*.

(In the Greek the "e" of all these words is long.)

Greek *arithmos*, number; *arithmétikōs*, one skilled in numbers.

Armada, *ar.may'.dūh* not *ar.māh".dūh*. An armed fleet. (Sp.)

Armadillo, plural *armadillos* (Spanish). (Rule xlii.)

Armillary (sphere), *ar'.mīl.lūry* not *ar.mil'.lūry*. A machine fitted with movable circles representing the great and little geographical circles of our earth.

Latin *armilla*, a bracelet or iron ring.

Army, plural *armies*, *ar'.mĭ, ar'.mĭz*. (Rule xliv.)

Aroma, *a.rō'.mah*. The fragrant principle of plants.

Aromatic, *ar'rō.mat"-ĭk*. Containing *arōma*.

Greek *arōma*, seasoning. Latin *arōmātĭcus*, aromatic.

Arpeggio, plural *arpeggios*, *ar.ped'jo, ar.ped'joze*. (Rule xlii.)

Chords played as in the harp, that is "open," not "close."

Italian *arpeggio* (*arpa*, a harp; *arpeggiare*, to play the harp).

Arragonite, *ar'ra.gō.nite* not *ar.rag'.on.ite*. A metal.

(This word ought to be spelt with one r.) It is named from Aragon, in Spain.

Arraign, *ar.rain'*, to indite. **Arrange**, to set in order.

Old Fr. *arraigner*; Lat. *ad rationem stare*, to stand to a law-suit.

Arrange, *ar.rainj*, arranged (2 syl.), arrang-ing, arrang-er, arrangement (with the *e*), *ar.rainj'.ment*. (Note the double *r*.) (Only 5 words lose the "e" before "ment": acknowledg-ment, abridg-ment, lodg-ment, judg-ment, and argu-ment. All but the last end in -dge.)

French *arranger*, *arrangement*, i.e., *ar* [ad] *rang*, according to rank.

Arrant (thorough), as an "arrant knave." **Errant**, wandering.

"An arrant knave" is probably the Old English *a nearo cnāpa* (an arrant knave), similarly *nearo bregd* (great fear), *nearo gras* (thorough grasp).

"Errant," Latin *errans*, *errantis*, wandering.

Array, arrayed not *arraid*. To put in order of battle.

Medieval Latin *arraya*, an array; *arraiatio*, an arraying.

Arrest, *ar.rest'* not *a.rest'*. To seize as a prisoner.

Greek *arēsta*, [summoned to hear] the judgment of the court.

Medieval Latin *arresto*, to arrest; *arrestum*, an arrest.

Arrive, *ār.rive'* not *ā.rive'*; arrived (2 syl.), arriv'-ing, arriv'-al.

Latin *ar* [ad] *rivum*, [come] to the river (the shore or boundary), rivers being the natural boundaries of nations.

Arrogant, arrogance, arrogancy, arrogate (double *r*).

Latin *ar* [ad] *rogāre*, to claim to [oneself].

-art (Old English termination), added to agents, as *braggart*.

Art (of the verb "to be"), is the Old English *ear-th* or *ear-t*, the first person "am" being *eo-m* (later form *ea-m*), *m* is the first person pronoun, and *th* or *t* the second.

Art, a work of skill. **Hart**, a male deer. **Heart** (of the body).

"Art," Latin *ars artis*. "Hart," Old Eng. *heorot*. "Heart," Old Eng. *heorte*.

Art'ist, **art'isan**, **art'ifice**, **artificer**, **artific'ial**, **artific'ially**.

Artemisia, *ar'-tē.miz* "-ĭ-ăh. Mother-wort, wormwood, &c.

From *Artēmis*, who presided over women in child-birth, hence also the name mother-wort. It is called *wormwood* because moths dislike it for its bitterness.

Art'ery, *plu. art'eries*. A vessel to convey blood from the heart. (*In Greek the "e" is long, as in artērial.*)

Greek *artēria* (i.e., *aer tēred*, to hold air; from the old notion that arteries are *air tubes*, because in dead bodies they are empty).

Artesian (well) *Ar.tee'.zī.an* not *Ar.tee'.zhăn*. Water obtained by boring the earth.

So called from *Artois* (or *Artēsium*) in France.

Article, **THE** called the "definite," **AN** the "indefinite." "**An**" drops its *n* when the word following begins with a vowel or *h* mute. "**The**" is a pronoun adjective, "**An**" the numeral adjective *ane* (one). See **A** (article).

Artifice, *ar'.tĭ.fĭs* (Latin *artificium*, done by art).

Artillery, *ar.til'.lē.rĭ*. Ordnance. (French *artillerie*).

Artisan, *ar'.tĭ.zan*. A skilled workman, a mechanic.

Latin *artis*, with the termination *-an* (an agent), "a man of skill."

Arum, *air'.um*. The wake-robin, cuckoo-pint, lords and ladies, &c.

Greek *arōn*, said to be an Egyptian word. Called "*Wake-robin*," because it generates great spontaneous heat.

-ary (Latin termination) *-ri[us]*, preceded by "a." It is added both to nouns and adjectives. In nouns it means "a place" for something, as *library*; or "one who pursues a craft," as *statuary*. As an adjective it means "pertaining to," as *literary*.

As- (prefix), the Latin preposition *ad* before "s."

As ... as; **so ... as**. In affirmative sentences as follows **as**. In negative sentences **as** follows **so**. "It is *as* light *as* day;" "It is not *so* light *as* it was." So in *indirect* negative sentences: "Few kings have been *so* feared *as* Napoleon," that is "*not* many kings," &c. "*So far as* I know," that is, "*I do not* know to the contrary."

Asafoetida, *as'ă.fee"-tĭ-dăh*. A gum-resin of fetid smell.

Latin *asa fetida*, a fetid gum (*asdrum*, nard).

Ascaris, plural *ascarides*, *as'.kă.rĭs*, *as.kar'ry.deez*.

Greek *askaris*, an intestinal thread-worm.

Ascend, ascended (3 syl.): -ed after "d" or "t" forms a separate syllable.

Ascension not -tion: after "d," "de," or "t," -sion and not -tion is added.

Ascendency, *ascendant* ought to be *ascendent* (not the 1st Latin conjugation).

Ascendable, one of the abnormal words in -able. (Rule xxiii.) It ought to be *ascendible*, like "descendible."

Latin *as* [ad] *scendĕre* (i.e., *scandere*), to climb up to [something].

Ascertain, *as'ser.tain'*. To make oneself sure by investigation.

Latin *as* [ad] *certus*, to assure oneself.

Ascetic, *as.set'ik*, a hermit; *acetic*, *a.see'tik*, sour.

Greek *askētōs* (*asked*, to honour a divinity).

Ascii, *as'si-i*. Those who have no shadow [at noon]. For the singular we use the word *as'cian*.

Greek *a skia*, without shadow (people in the torrid zone).

Ashamed, *a.shamed'* not *as.shamed'*. "To be ashamed," and "To be glad," are *deponent* verbs, that is, passive in form but active in sense.

Old English *a-scāmian*, to be ashamed; *gladian*, to be glad.

Ask, *ɔsk* not *ăsk* (*ax* is a vulgarism). Old English *asc[ian]*.

-asm (Greek termination -*sm* [os] preceded by "a." It is added to nouns), "system of," "state of"—*enthusiasm*.

Asparagus, *as.par'ra.gŭs* not *spar'row.grass* nor *grass*.

Greek *asparāgōs*, a plant with *turios*, i.e., unexpanded shoots.

Asperse, *aspersed'* (2 syl.), *aspers'-ing*, *aspers'-er*, *aspers'-ion*.

Latin *aspergo*, supine *aspersum*, to sprinkle.

Asphodel, *as'fō.del* not *as.fō.del*. The day-lily, or King's-spear.

Greek *asphōdēlōs* (*spōdōs*, ashes), from its use in funerals.

Asphyxia, *as.fix'ī.ăh*. A lull in the action of the heart.

Greek *a sphuxis*, without pulse (from suffocation, &c.)

Aspire', *aspired* (2 syl.), *aspir'-ing*, *aspir'-er*, *aspirant*.

As'pirate, *as'pirated*, *as'pirat-ing*, *as'pira'tion*.

Latin *as* [ad] *spirāre*, to breathe towards or aim at [something].

-ass (French termination -*asse* added to nouns), means "made of," as *cuirass*, made of leather (*cuir*).

Ass, possessive case *ass's*, *ass'iz*; plural *asses*, *ass'.ez*.

Assail, *assailed* (2 syl.), *assail-ing*, *assail-er*. (Rule ii.)

Assailable, *as.sail'a.b'l* not *ă.sail'.a.b'l*. (Rule xxiii.)

Latin *as* [ad] *salire*, to leap on one.

- Assassin**, *as.sas'.sîn*. One who attempts murder by surprise.
 Armenian *hashishin*, hemp-eaters (LANE); *hassa*, to lie in ambush in order to kill (VOLNEY). (Observe double *s* twice.)
- Assassinate**, *as.sas'.sîn.ate*. To kill by surprise. (Double *s* twice.)
- Assault**, *as.salt'* not *ă.sawlt'*. To attack violently.
 Latin as [ad] *saltum*, to leap on another.
- Assay**, *past tense assayed* not *assaid*. It is no comp. of "say."
 French *essayer*, to try; Medieval Latin *assaia*, assay.
- Assemble**, *assembled*, *as.sem'.b'ld*, *assem'bl-ing*, *assem'bl-er*, *assem'bl-y*, *assem'bl-age*. (Double *s* throughout.)
 French *assembler*, to gather persons together; Med. Latin *assemblatio*, (as [ad] *simul blatio*, to chat together).
- Assent**, *as.sent'* not *ă.sent'*. To admit as true.
 Latin as [ad] *sentio*, to think as you think.
- Assertion**, *as.ser'.shun* not *ă.ser'.shun*. An affirmation.
 Latin as [ad] *sertum*. Not the supine of "sero," to sow, which is *sertum*, but of *sero*, to knit or weave; whence *serere colloquia* (Livy), and *serere sermones* (Plautus). Conversation is a "web of words," or "knitting thoughts with words."
- Assessor**, *as.ses'.sôr* not *ă.ses'.ser*. One who assesses. (R. xxxvii.)
- Assessable**, one of the abnormal words in *-able*. (R. xxiii.)
 Latin as [ad] *essor*, a sitter [at a board for adjusting taxes].
- Assets**, *as.sets'* (plu.) Property available for payment of debts.
 Latin as [ad] *satis*, [to be taken till there is] enough to [pay all].
- Asseverate**, *as.sev'.e.rate*, *assev'erat-ed*, *assev'erat-ing*, *assev'e-rat-or*, *assev'era'tion*. To declare positively.
 Latin as [ad] *severare*, to speak according to the truth.
- Assiduous**, *as.sid'.ă.űs* not *ă.sid'jű.űs*. Industrious.
 Latin as [ad] *sedeo*, to sit close to [work].
- Assign**, *as.sine* not *ă.sine'*. To make over to another.
- Assignor**, *as'.sî.nor* not *as.sig'.nor* nor *as.sine'.or*.
- Assignee**, *as'.sî.nee* not *as.sig'.nee* nor *as.sine'.nee*.
- Assignment**, *as.sine'.ment* not *ă.sine'.ment*. (Double *s*.)
 Latin as [ad] *signo*, to mark out for another.
- Assimilate**, *as.sim'.i.late* not *ă.sim'.ű.late*. To make like.
Assim'ilat-ed, *assim'ilat-ing*, *assim'ilat-or*, *assim'ila'tion*.
 Latin as [ad] *similare*, to liken to something else (*-mi-* not *-mu-*).
- Assistant**, *assistance*, *as.sis'.tant*, *as.sis'.tance* (Rule xxiv.)
 Latin as [ad] *sistens*, standing by or near another.
- Assize**, *plu. assizes*, *as.size'*, *as.size'.ez*. (Double *s*.)
 Law Latin *assisa* (as [ad] *sessio*), a sitting to [hear trials].

Associate, *as.sō'.shē.ate* not *ā.sō'.shē.ate*. To join as companion.

Asso'ciat-ed, asso'ciat-ing, asso'ciat-or, asso'cia'tion, asso'ci-able (because the 1st Latin conjugation).

Latin *as* [ad] *sociāre*, to be a companion to one.

Assume, *as.sume'*, assumed' (2 syl.), assum'ing, assum'-er, assum'-able. (Rule xxiii.)

Assumpt'-ive, assump'tion, assump'sit (from the supine).

Latin *as* [ad] *sumēre*, supine *assumptum*, to arrogate to [oneself].

Assure, *as.shure'*, assured' (2 syl.), assur'ing, assur'edly (4 syl.), assur'-edness (4 syl.), assur'er, assur'ance. To make sure.

French *assurer*; Medieval Latin *assūro*, *assurancia*; i.e., *as* [ad] *secūro*, to secure to one.

-aster (term. of nouns. French *-astre*). Deprecatory: poetaster.

-aster (Greek *astēr*). "Affected by the stars:" disaster.

Asterisk, *as'.ter.ĭsk* not *as'.ter.ĭk*. A mark thus *.

Greek *astēriskōs*, a little star (used to direct to a footnote).

Asteroid, *as'.tē.roid*. One of the minor planets.

Greek *astēros-eidos*, like a star. Herschel uses the *gen. case* to signify "likeness of character;" thus in Latin *similis domini*, "of a similar disposition to the master." (See *Astroid*.)

Asteroida, *as'.tē.roid".āh*. An order of polypes (3 syl.)

Greek *astēros-eidos*. So called because their expanded tentacles form a star-like or rayed arrangement.

'Asthma, *asth'.mah*. A disease affecting the breathing.

Greek *asthma*, a panting (*as*, to blow or puff).

Astroid, *as'troid*. A star with six points instead of five.

Greek *astrō-eidos*, like a star in outward visible form; so in Latin "os, humerosque similis deo," in outward form like a god—in face and shoulders. (See *Astroid*.)

Asylum, *plu. asylums* or *asyla*, *a.sĭ'.lum*, *a.sĭ'.lah*. (One *s*.)

Greek *asylon*, a place not to be violated (*a sŭlao*, not to pillage).

At- (prefix). The Latin preposition *ad* before "t."

At (preposition). Being a preposition it requires after it a noun, expressed or understood. Hence, such a phrase as "Where are you living at?" is incorrect; although it would not be incorrect to say "What house are you living at?" (i.e., *at* what house are you living?) **Hat** (for the head).

"**At all**," "not at all," not "*a-tall*," "*not a-tall*."

-ate (Latin termination *-t* [us] preceded by "a.")

It is added to nouns, adjectives, and verbs.

To NOUNS signifying "office:" as *advocate*.

To ADJECTIVES signifying "made of," "full of:" *passionate*.

To VERBS signifying to "take up," "put into:" *animate*.

-ate (in *Chemistry*), denotes a salt formed by the union of an acid with a base: as *nitrate*.

Ate, *past tense* of *eat*. **Hate**, dislike. **Ait**, an island.

"*Ate*," Old English *et[an]*, *past æt*, *past participle eten*, to eat.

"*Hate*," Old Eng. *hēte*, verb *hetton*, *past hette*, *past part. hetten*. hate.

"*Ait*," corruption of the Norse *eyot* or *ayot*, a little *ey* or *ay* [island].

Athens'um or **Athens'um**. Public club house, reading room, &c.

Greek *Athenaion*, the temple of *Athēnæ* (goddess of wisdom).

Athletic, *ath.let'ik* not *ath.lit'ik*, adjective of athlete (2 syl.)
(In Greek the "e" of the second syllable is long.)

Greek *athlētēs*, a wrestler; adjective *athlētikós*.

-etic (Latin termination *-tic[us]* preceded by "a") added to adjectival nouns: as *fanatic*, "one who belongs to a *fanum* or temple;" i.e., a priest, who raved like a madman when he gave responses in the temple.

Atlas, *plu. Atlantes*, *At'las*, *At.lan'teez*, not *Atlan'tides* (4 syl.)

In architecture, "Atlantes" are figures of Atlas used as supporters or pillars. (See *Atlantides*.)

Atlantean, *At.lan'tēan* not *At.lan.tee'an*, adj. of Atlas.

Latin *Atlantēus*, belonging to Atlas. (*Atlantian* is quite another word, being the adj. of "Atlantias," a female descendant of Atlas.)

Atlantides, *At.lan'ā.deez*. The Pleiades (*Plū'ā.deez*) or seven "daughters of Atlas" formed into a constellation.

Greek *Atlas -idēs* (*-ides*, a patronymic), offspring of Atlas.

Atlantiades, *At.lan'ā.ā.deez*. Mercury, a descendant of Atlas.

In Greek the masculine patronymics are *-adēs*, *-idēs*, and *-iadēs*.

Atmosphere, *at'mos.fear*. The fluid enveloping the earth.

Greek *atmos sphaira*, a sphere of vapour. (*The "air" is one part of the "Atmosphere." The Atmosphere consists of air, vapour, gases, and whatever else contributes to the mass.*)

Atmospheric, *at'mōs.fer'-ik* not *at'mōs.fee'-rik*.

French *atmosphérique*, pertaining to the atmosphere.

Atom, *at'om*, *at'omic*, *at'omed* (2 syl.), *at'omise*, *at'omised* (3 syl.), *at'omis-ing*, *at'omis-er*, *at'omism*. An indivisible particle. (One t.)

Atomical, *a.tom'i.kal*, *atom'ically*, adj. and adv. of *atom*.

Greek *ātōmōs*, an atom (*a temno*, not cut, not able to be cut).

Atone, *a.tōnē'*, *atoned'* (2 syl.), *aton'-ing*, *aton'-er*, *atone-ment*.

A compound of *at-one*.

Atonic, *at'.ō.nik*, *atony*, *at'.ō.ny*. Wanting tone.

A *ton'ic* is a medicine to give tone.

Greek a *tōnōs*, without that which strains or "braces."

Atrabiliary, *a'-trā.bil'ī-ā-ry* not *a'-trā.bil'-ā-rŷ*. Melancholic.

Latin *atra bilis*, black bile: supposed at one time to produce melancholy. (Greek *mēlan chōlē*, black bile.)

Atrocious, *ă.trô'.shûs* not *at.trô'.shûs*. Very heinous.

Latin *atrox*, *atrôcis*, black, heinous.

Atrocity, *ă.trôs'.î.tÿ*; atrociousness, *a.trô.shûs.ness*.

(In Latin the "o" of atrocity is long.) (*Atrôctias*.)

Attach, *at.tach'*; attachment, *at.tach'.ment*. (Double t.)

French *attacher*, to bind to another. Low Latin *attachiâre*.

Attack, attacked, *at.takt'* not *ă.takt'*. To assault.

French *attaquer*; Latin *at* [ad] Greek *tasso*, to put an army in array; hence the Latin word *tactici*, those who array an army.

Attain, *at.tain*. To touch on, not to complete. Thus a man attains his 50th year on his 50th birthday.

Attainment, attainable (double t). Rule xxiii.

Latin *at* [ad] *tinere* [tenere], to touch on, to reach till you touch.

Attainted, *at.taint'.ed* not *ă.taint'.ed*. Condemned to lose one's civil rights, stained with the charge of treason.

Latin *at* [ad] *tinctus* (*tingo*, to dye; Greek *tego*=*tengo*).

Attempt, *at.tempt'* not *ă.tempt*. An effort, to try.

Latin *at* [ad] *tento*, to try to [do something].

Attend, attention, *at.tend'*, *at.ten'.shun*. (Double t.) To stretch the mind to follow a person's thoughts, hence to follow.

Latin *at* [ad] *tendo*, to stretch out to something.

Attendance, attendant. These should be *attendance*, *attendant*; as *superintendent*, *superintendence*. (Rules xxiv. and xxv.)

Latin *attendens*, *attendentis*, verb *attendere*, to attend.

Attenuate, *at.ten'.ă.ate* not *ă.ten'.ă.ate*. To make thin.

Atten'uated, atten'uat-ing, atten'ua'tion, atten'uat-or.

Latin *at* [ad] *tenuo*, to make very thin.

Attestation, *at'-tes.tay"-shun* not *ă-tes.tay"-shun*. Attestator.

Latin *at* [ad] *testâri*, to bear witness to [a document].

Attire, *at.tire'* not *ă.tire'*. A dress, to dress or adorn.

Attired' (2 syl.), attir'-ing, attir'-er.

French *atour*, a head-dress; *dame d'atour*, lady of the bed-chamber.

Attorney, *at.tur'.ney*, plu. attorneys not *attornies*.

Law Latin *attornâtus*, one who takes the turn or place of [his client].

Attorney-general, plu. attorney-generals, not attorneys-general.

In this compound "general" is not an adjective, but a noun. The word does not mean general or common attornies, but head or crown attorneys. Similarly *lieutenant-generals*, *brigadier-generals*, *major-generals*, &c.

Attraction, *at.trac'.shun* not *ă.trac'.shun*.

Latin *at* [ad] *tractio*, a drawing towards something.

Attractable, attractability. These ought to be *attractible*, *attractibility*, as *contractible*, *contractibility* (Rule xxiii.)

Attribute, *at'.trib.ute* (noun); *at.trib'ute* (verb) (Rule 1.)

Latin *at* [ad] *tribuere*, to give or ascribe to someone.

Attributable, *contributable*, *distributable* (Rule xxiii.)

Attrition, *at.trish'.on* not *ă.trish'.on*. Wearing by friction.

Latin *at* [ad] *tritus*, [one thing] rubbed against another.

Attune, *at.tune'* not *ă.tune'*; *attuned* (2 syl.); *attun'-ing*.

Latin *at* [ad] *tonus*, to put in tune [with other instruments].

Auction, *awk'.shun* not *ok'.shun*. A sale by bidding.

Latin *auctio* (*augeo*, to increase [the amount of each bid]).

Aucuba, *au'.kũ.bah* not *a.kũ'.bah*. A Japanese plant.

Audacious, *au.day'shũs* not *ou.day'shus*. Bold, impudent.

French *audacieux*, Latin *audax*, *audācis*, bold.

Audible, not *audable*; so *inaudible*. (Not the 1st Lat. conj.)

Latin *audire*, to hear; *audibilis*, what may be heard.

Audience. "A.B. had an audience of Her Majesty," not "an audience with—;" "the queen gave an audience to—"

Augean, *Au'.jě.an* not *Au.jee'.an* (short *e*). The king's name was *Augēas* not *Augēas*. A mythical king of Elis (Greece.)

Aught and naught; *ought* and *nought*.

Old English *dht*, anything; *ndht* (*ne dht*), nothing.

Also, *ōht*, anything; *nōht* (*ne ōht*), nothing.

Augment, *aug'.ment* (noun); *aug.ment'* (verb). Rule 1.

August, *au'.gust* (noun); *au.gust'* (adjective).

Augustins, not *Augustines*. Of the order of St. Augustin.

Aunt not *ānt*, a corruption of *amt*. **Ant**, *ānt* not *arnt*.

Latin *amit*[a] shortened to *am't*; similarly "ant" is a corruption of *emt*; i.e., *emit* shortened to *em't*. Incorrectly *emmit*.

Aurelia, *au.ree'.li.ah*. It ought to be *au.rel'.i.ah*.

Latin *aurum*, gold, with the diminutive *-el*, and the termination *-ia*, the little gold creature. The Greek *chrusallis* is the same:—*chrusos*, gold; *chrusallis*, the little gold creature (our "chrysalis").

Aureola, *au'.rě.ō.lāh* not *au.ree'.ō.lāh* nor *au.rě.ō'.lāh*. The circle of gold or "glory" round portraits of saints.

Latin *aurēolus*, golden; *aurēōla*, the golden nimbus (*aurum*).

Auricula, *au.rik'.ũ.lah*. The plant called "bear's-ear."

Latin *auris*, and the diminutive *-cula*, a little ear; so called because the leaves resemble in shape a bear's ear.

Auspice, *plu. auspices*, *aus'.pīs*, *aus'.pī.siz*. Augury.

Auspicious, *aus.pish'.us*. Lucky; of good augury.

Latin *auspicium*, divination from birds (*aves spectro*, I inspect birds).

Austere, *aus.tear'*, comp. *auster'er*, sup. *auster'est*.

Austerity, *plu. austerities*, *aus.ter'.rĩ.tĩz*.

Latin *austērus*, rough; *austērtas*; Greek *austērōs*, *austērōtēs*.

Authentic and Genuine, *au.rhen.tik, gen'.ū.in.*

"Authentic" book, one true in what it states.

"Genuine" book, one written by the person to whom it is ascribed.

Author, feminine authoress or author. (Latin *author*, R. xxxvii.)

Authorise, not authorize. (It is not a Greek word, Rule xxxi.)

Autocracy not autocracy. (See *Aristocracy*.)

Greek *autō-krátēs*, ruling by oneself, absolute.

Autocrat, feminine autocratrix, *au'.tō.krat, au.tok.rā-trix.*

Greek *autōkrátōr*, an absolute monarch.

Auto-da-fé not *auto-de-fe*, pronounce *au'-to da-fay'* (Port.)

Autom'aton, plu. autom'ata or autom'atons.

Greek *automaton* (*autos mattō*, to work of oneself).

Autumn, *av'.tum; autum'nal.* (Latin *autumnus*.)

Auxiliary, plu. auxiliaries, *aux.il'.ā.ā.riz*, not *aux.il'.ā.riz*.

Latin *auxilium*, help; *auxiliāres, auxiliārius*, sent from allies; verb *auxillor*, to help, from *augto*, perf. *auxi*, to increase.

Avail, a.vail', avail-able, avail-ableness, avail-ability, &c. (R. xxiii.)

Latin *a* [ad] *valēre*, to be strong against [an adversary].

Avalanche, *av'.a.la'ish'*. A vast body of snow sliding down a mountain.

French *avalanche*; Latin *a* [ad] *vallem lancināre*, to tear away towards the valley.

Avarice, *av'.a.ris; avaricious, av.a.rish'.us; avariciousness.*

Latin *avaritia*, avarice; *avarus*, a covetous man.

Avenge, a.venge'; avenged' (2 syl.), aveng'-ing, aveng'-er.

Old French *avengier*, to revenge; Latin *a* [ad] *vindicāre*.

Aver, averred', averr-ing, a.ver', a.verd', a.ver'-ing. (Rule i.)

Averse, a.verse'; averse-ly, averse'-ness, aver'sion.

Avert', avert'ed, avert'ing, avert'-er.

Latin *a* *verto*, to turn away, supine *aversum*.

Aviary, plu. aviaries, *av'.ā.ā.riz*. A place for fancy birds.

Latin *avilārium*, an aviary (*avis*, a bird).

Avocation, av'.o.kay".shun. An occupation distinct from your regular trade or profession. It is incorrect to call your ordinary business your *avocation*, it is your *vocation*. Thus *building* is the "vocation" of a builder, *gardening* may be his "avocation."

Latin *a* *vocation*, a calling away [from business].

Avoid, a.void', avoid-able, avoid-ance, avoid-er.

Latin *a* *vitāre*, to shun from [seeing a person].

Avoidupois, av'.wor.du.pois". The ordinary trade weights.

Corruption of the Old French *avers* "goods in general," *du* "of," and *poise* "weight." A system of weights for goods "sold by weight."

Awake, *past awoke* or [*awaked*, 2 syl.], *past part. awoke* or [*awaken*]; *awak-ing*, *a.wake'-ing*. To rouse from sleep.

Old Eng. *awaec[an]*, *past awóc*, *past part. awacen*, to awake.

Awaken, *past part. awakened* (3 syl.) (In a religious sense.)

Old English *awæcn[ian]*, *past awæcnede*, *past part. awæcned*.

Awe, *aw-ing*, *aw-ful*, *aw-fully*, *aw-fulness*; *but awe-struck*, *awe-less*. Old English *ége*, *dread*. (Rules xvii. and xix.)

Awkward means *left handed*; hence *ungraceful*, *clumsy*.

French *gauche*. *Awk*, the left hand. "The awke or left hand" (Holland's "Plutarch").

Awl, a shoemaker's tool for boring holes. **All**, every-one.

Haul, a catch of fishes. **Hall** (of a house), a mansion.

"Awl," Old Eng. *æ'l* or *awel*, an awl. "All," Old Eng. *æl* or *al*.

"Haul," French *haler*, to haul. "Hall," Old Eng. *heall*, a hall.

Axil, *ax'il*, the armpit. **Axle**, *ax'l*. (of a wheel).

Axil, *ax'ill-ar*, *ax'ill-ary*. (Latin *axilla*, the armpit.)

Axle, *axle-tree*. **Axled**, *ax'ild*. (Latin *axis*, an axis.)

Axis, *plu. axes* (Latin), *ax'iss*, *ax'eez* (The plural of *Axe* is also *axes*, but pronounced *ax'ëz*.)

Ay or **aye** (meaning *yes*), *plu. ayes*, *eye*, *eyes*. **No**, *plu. noes*.

Aye, *ā*, meaning *always*. Old English *awa*, *always*; Greek *ai*.

Azalea not *azalia*, *a.zay'.lē.ăh*. A genus of shrubs.

Greek *azalēos*, dry; so called because it loves a dry soil.

Azoic, *a.zō'ik*. Where no trace of life exists, as "azoic rocks."

Greek *a zōon*, without a living creature.

Babble, *bab'.b'l*, to prate. **Babel**, *Ba'.bel* (Gen. xi. 9).

Babbled, *bab'.b'ld*; **babbler**, *babbling*. (Double *b*.)

French *babiller*, to prattle.

Baboon, *bă.boon'*. A large monkey. (One *b*.) Rule lxi.

French *babine*, a lip, and *-oon*, augmentative (large-lipped).

Baby, *plu. babies*, *bay'.bÿ*, *bay'.bez*; also *babe*, *babes* (1 syl.)

A word common to the whole Aryan family of languages.

Bacchanal, *bak'.kă.năl*; **Bacchana'lian**. (Double *c*.)

Greek *Bakchos*, the wine-god. Latin *Bacchānālīs*, *Bacchus*.

Bachelor, *batch'.ĕ.lor*; feminine *spinster*, *maid*.

Backgammon, *back-gam'.mŏn*. (Double *m*.)

Either Old English *bac-gamen*, the back game; because the art is to bring all the pieces back into the adversary's table.

Or Welsh *bach cammaun*, a little battle.

Or Danish *bakke gammen*, a tray game.

Backward (*adj.*), dull. **Backwards** (*adv.*), in a back direction.

Bad, worse (*comparative deg.*), **worst** (*superlative deg.*) *Worse*, *worst*, are the degrees of the obsolete word *wear* (bad).

Bade, *bād* (*past tense* of "bid"). The final *e* is to compensate for the diphthong in *bæd*.

"Bad" is probably an ecclesiastical word, taken from Rev. ix. 11; "Abaddon," from the verb *abad*, to be lost. If so, *bad* means "lost eternally."

Badinage, *bad' i.narje* not *bad' i.nazh* nor *bad' i.nāje*. Banter.

Bag, bagged (1 syl.), bagg-ing, bagg-age (Rule i.)

Pagatelle, *bag'.a.tell'* (French). A trifle, a game.

Bagnio, *plu. bagnios*, *ban'.yō*, *ban'.yōze* (Rule xlii.)

Bail, surety. **Bale**, a packet. (Both pronounced alike.)

"Bail," French *bailler*, to give or deliver.

"Bale," French *balle*, a pedlar's pack.

Bailiff, a steward, an officer of justice. **Bailey**, a prison (R. vi.)

"Bailiff," Law Latin *ballivus*, a bailiff.

"Bailey," Law Latin *ballium*, the enclosure of a fortress.

Bait, lure for fish, refreshment for a horse. **Bate**, to lessen.

"Bait," Old English *bat[an]*. "Bate" or "abate," French *abattre*.

Baize, coarse woollen cloth. **Bays**, *plu. of bay* (laurel).

"Baize," Spanish *bayeta*; called in French *espagnolette*.

Balance not *ballance*. A pair of scales. (Only one "l.")

Latin *bi-lances*, two dishes or platters. French *balance*.

Balcony, *plu. balconies*, *bal'.ko.niz*. Window platforms.

In the Italian the "o" is long: *balcone* (*bal.kō.ne*).

Bald, *bawld* not *bawl*. Without hair. **Baldness** not *bawl.ness*.

Bale, a packet. **Bail**, surety. (See **Bail**.)

Balk, *bawk*. Old English *balca*, a balk.

Ball, retains double *l* in all its compounds: as ball-oon, ball-ot, ball-room, football, snowball, &c. (Rule x.)

Ballad, **Ballet**, **Ballot**, *bāl'.lād*, *bāl'.lāy*, *bāl'.lot*.

Ballad. A song containing a tale. (French *ballade*.)

Ballet. A theatrical dance. (French *ballet*.)

Ballot, "A little ball" used in voting. (French *ballotte*.)

Balloon, *bāl.loon'*. *Ball* with -oon augmentative. (Rule lxi.)

Balluster, *bal'.lūs.tēr*. A short ornamental pillar.

(The guard of a staircase is corruptly called *banister*.)

Ballustrade, *bal'.ūs.trāde'*. A set of ballusters.

French *balustre*, *balustrade*.

Balm (the herb). **Barm**, ferment, leaven.

"Balm," contraction of *balsam* (bal'm), Latin.

"Barm," Old English *beorma*, leaven.

Bamboo, plural *bamboos* (Malay), *bam'.boo'*, *bam'.booz'*.

Ban, banned (1 syl.), *bann-ing*. **Banns** (of marriage). Rule i.
Latin *bannum*, a ban; *banna* (*matrimonialia*), *banns*.

Banana (Spanish), *bā.nah'.nah* not *bā.nay'.nah*.

Bandit, plural *bandits* or *banditti*, *ban.dit'*, *ban.dit'.tj*.

Italian *banditto*, plural *banditti*, outlaws.

Bandrol, *band'.rol*. The little flag attached to a trumpet.

French *banderole* (2 syl.), *bande* and *-role* (diminutive).

Bandy, plural *bandies* (2 syl.), *ban'died* (2 syl.), *ban'di-er*, but
ban'dy-ing, *ban'dy-legs*, &c. (Rule xi.)

Banian (days) *ban'.yan'*. Days when no meat is served. The
Banians of India abstain from animal food.

Ban'ister. The guard of a staircase. Corruption of *balluster*.

Bankrupt, *bank'.rupt* not *bank'.rup*. One who has failed.

Bankruptcy, not *bankrupcy*. State of being a bankrupt.

Italian *baneo-rutto*, broken-bench; because when a money-lender
failed, his bench was broken, and he was expelled from his office.

Banner, *ban'.ner*. A flag. (Double n.)

Latin *pannus*; Welsh *baniar*; French *bannière*.

Banns (of marriage), not *bans* nor *bands*. (See *Ban*.)

Ban'quet, *ban'quet-ed*, *ban'quet-er*, *ban'quet-ing*. (Rule iii.)

(-ed forms a distinct syl. after d or t.) French *banquet*.

Baptize' not *baptise*, *bap'tism*, *bap'tist*. *Baptized'* (2 syl.), *bap-
tiz'-ing*.

Greek *baptizō*, *baptisma*, *baptistos*.

Bar, barred (1 syl.), *barr-ing*, *barr-ister*, *barr-ier*, *barr-icade*,
barr-ulet, *barr-y*. (Rule i.) French *barrer*, to bar.

Barbarize, *bar'.ba.rize* not *barbarise*. To make barbarous.

Greek *barbārizō*, to make barbarous.

Bar'berry. A corruption of *berbery*. (Genus *berbēris*.)

Barefoot or *barefooted*. "Walking naked and barefoot."
(Isa. xx. 2.) Old English *bær-fōt*, bare-foot.

Barley. The plural *barleys* means different specimens or sorts,
the general crop: as, *The barleys look well* (the general
crop). *Barleys were higher* (the specimens offered for
sale). Welsh *bara llys[iau]*, bread plants.

Barm, leaven. **Balm**, balsam. (See *Balm*.)

Baron, a lord (one r). **Barren**, not fertile (double r).

Baron, feminine *baroness*. **Baronry**, *baronet*, *baronial*.

bā'.ron, *bā'.ron.ess*, *bā'.ron.ry*, *bā'.ron.et*, but *bā.rō'.nī.al*.

"Baron," Latin *baro* (a. doli); *Barones dicuntur servi militum, qui
utique stultissimi sunt, servi videlicet stultorum* (Scholiast).
First a serving soldier, then a military chief, then a lord.

Barouche, *bă.roushv.* A four-wheel coach with a falling top.

Latin *birōta*, a cart with two pair of wheels (*bis rota*), through the German *barutsche*.

Barrack, *plural barracks.* The plural is more generally used. The singular is used in compound words as *barrack-master*, *barrack-life*.

Bar'rel, *bar'elled* (2 *syl.*), *bar'relling.* (Rule iii. -EL.)

Spanish *barrel*. In Welsh and French *baril*, only one "r."

Barren, not fruitful. **Baron**, a lord. (*See Baron.*)

Barricade, *bă.r.rî.kadé.* Originally meant to block up a thoroughfare with barrels (French *barriques*) filled with stones or earth. (French *barricader*, to barricade.)

Barrier, *bărrî.er.* A bar to keep out intruders.

French *barrière*, from *barre*, a bar; Welsh *bâr*, a bar.

Barrister, *bă'ris.ter.* One called to the bar, a pleader.

Bar and the Old Eng. termination *-ster*, business, habit.

Baryta, *bă'rÿ.tah*, incorrectly *bă'rÿ.tah.* A heavy mineral.

Greek *barûtēs*, heaviness; so called from its weight. (*See next.*)

Barytone, *bă'rÿ.tone.* A deep tenor voice.

Greek *bartis tōnōs*, heavy tone of voice.

Base, vile. **Bass** (voice). Both pronounced alike.

"Base," Welsh *bās*, low, mean. "Bass," Italian *basso*.

Bashaw, now called "Pasha," *pah'shah.*

Basilisk, *bas'î.lisk.* The cockatrice. **Basilic**, adj. of basil'ica.

Latin *basiliscus* (Greek *basileus*, a king). The "king serpent;" so called from a crest on its head like a crown.

"Basilica," a royal hall of justice; such a hall used for a church.

Basin, *ba'sin* not *bason*. (The French word has double s).

Basis, *plural bases* (Latin), *bay'sis*, *bay'seez.* (*See Base.*)

Bass, *plural basses*; or *basso*, *plural bassos*: *base*, *base'ez*; *bas'so*, *bas'soze.* (*See Base.*) Rule xlii.

Bass-relief, *plural bass-reliefs*; or *basso-relievo*, *plural basso-relievos*: *base re-leef'*, *base re-leefs'*; or *bas'-so rel.î.a'.vo*, *bas'-so rel.î.a'.vōze.* (Rule xlii.)

Bassoon, *bās.zoon'.* A deep bass wind-instrument.

Bass and *-oon* (augmentative). Italian *bassone*; French *basson*.

Bastille, *bas.teel'.* A State prison in Paris. (Not *bastile*.)

French *bastir* now *bâtir*, to build. It means the building.

Bastinado, *plural bastinados*, *bas'-î.nah"-doze.* (Rule xlii.)

Bat, *batt-ed*, *batt-ing.* **Bat** (the winged mouse), *batt-ish.* R. i.

"Bat," Old English *bat*, a bat. French *battre*, to beat.

"Bat" (the animal), Welsh *bathor*, a dormouse.

- Bate**, contraction of *abate*. **Bait**, refreshment. (*See Bait.*)
- Bath**, *bāth* not *bāth* (noun); *bathe*, *bāthe* (verb). Rule li.
- Bathos**, *bāth.ōs*, mock sublime. **Pathos**, *pāth.os*. Words which excite a feeling of grief.
 "Bathos" (Greek), depth; the reverse of *sublime*.
 "Pathos" (Greek), feeling of grief.
- Baton** (French), *bāt.tone*. A small staff used by the leader of an orchestra, a marshal's staff of office, &c.
- Batrachians**, *ba.trak'.ānz*. The frog order of reptiles.
 Greek *batráchos*, a frog.
- Battalion** (double *t* and one *l*), but in French *bataillon*.
 Latin *batuo*, to fight; Italian *battaglione*
- Battery**, *plu. batteries*, *bat'.te.riz*. (French *batterie*.)
- Battle**, *bat'.t'l*, *battled*, *bat.t'ld*, *battling*, *battlement*.
 Welsh *batel*. French *bataille*. Italian *battaglia*. Spanish *batalla*.
- Bazaar**, *bā.zar'*, a depôt of fancy articles. **Bizarre**, fantastic.
 "Bazaar," Persian *bazar*, a market. "Bizarre" (French), fantastic.
- Be-** (prefix) added to nouns, verbs, prepositions, and conjunctions. Added to *nouns*, it converts them into verbs, as *be-friend*. Added to *verbs*, it intensifies them, or adds the idea of *about*, *at*, *before*, *for*, *in*, *on*, *over*, &c. In prepositions and conjunctions it has the force of *by* or *in*.
- Be** (verb). **Bee** (insect). "Be" forms parts of the verb "To Be." It is used in hypothetical propositions, as: "If I be," that is, "If I should be."
 "Be" (verb), Old English *beon*; present tense *ic beð*, *thú býst*, *he býth*; *plural beðh* (*all persons*).
 "Bee" insect, *bee*, plural *beon* (without accent).
- Beach**, coast. **Beech**, a tree. (Both pronounced *beečh*.)
 "Beach," Old Eng. *becc*, a brook. "Beech," Old Eng. *béce*, a beech.
- Beadle**, *bee'.d'l*. A church officer. (*See Bedell*.)
 Old English *bædel*, one who bids or cites [to a court of law].
- Bead-roll** not *bead-rol*. A list of those to be prayed for. (R. x.)
Beadsman, *feminine beadswoman*; *plu. beadsmen, beadswomen*. One employed to pray for another's welfare.
 Old English *bead* or *béd*, a prayer.
- Bean**, pulse. **Been**, *bīn*, past participle of "To be."
 Old English *bean*, pulse. "Been," Old English *ben* of the verb *beon*.
- Bear** (to carry), *past bore* [bare], *past participle borne*.
Bear (to bring forth), *past bore* [bare], *past part. born*.
 "Bear" (to carry, to produce), O. Eng. *bér[an]*, *past bær*, p.p. *boren*.
- Bear** (a wild beast); *he-bear, she-bear*. **Bare**, naked.
 "Bear" (the animal), Old Eng. *bera*. "Bare," Old Eng. *bár[ian]*.

Beast, *beest*, *beast-ly*, *beast-liness*: *but* *best-ial*, *best-iality*, *best-ially* (without "a"). (*The "a" of beast is inserted to distinguish the word from "best."*)

Latin *bestia*, a beast; *bestialis*, bestial.

Beat, to strike. **Beet**, a root. (Both pronounced *beet*.)

Beat, *past beat*, *past part. beaten* or *beat*. (We say: "He was *dead beat*," but *beaten* is the general *past part.*)

Old English *bedt[an]*, *past beot*, *past part. beoten*.

"Beet" (the root), German *beete*; Latin *bēta*; French *bette*.

Beatify, *be.at'ify*; *beat'ify-ing*; *but* *beatified* (*be.at'i.fide*); *beat'ifi-ca'tion*, *beatif'i-cal*. (Rule xi.)

Latin, *beatus facio*, to make happy.

Beau, *bo*, a fop. **Bo!** an exclamation to frighten children.

Bow, *plural bows*, an instrument to propel arrows.

(Bow to rhyme with *grow*.)

Beau, *plural beaux*, *bō*, *boze*; feminine *belle*, *plural belles*, *bell*, *bells* (French). Gentlemen and ladies admired.

Latin *bellus*, beautiful. *Beau* is a contraction of *bellus* (*be'u*).

Beau ideal, *plural beaux ideals*, *bō i.dee'al*, *boze i.dee'al* (French.) A fancy model of beauty or excellency.

Beau monde, *bō mōnd* (French). The fashionable world.

Beauty, *plural beauties*, *bu'tiz*; *beauti-ful*, *beauti-fully*, *beauti-fy*, *beauti-fying*, *beauti-fied* (3 syl.), *beauti-fi-er* (Rule xi.): *beaute-ous*, *beaute-ously*, *beaute-ousness* (with *e*).

French *beauté*. (There is no sufficient reason for the change of vowel.)

Beautiful, *bū'āful*. In poetry the superlative *beautifullest* is sometimes used.

Becafico, ought to be *beccafico*, *bek'-kă fee"-ko*. The fig-pecker.

Italian *beccafico* (*beccare fico*, to pick the fig or fig-tree).

Becalm, *be.carm'* not *be.calm*; *becalmed*, *be.carmd*.

Fr. *calme*; Ital. and Sp. *calma*, quiet, with prefix *be-*, "to make."

Become, *past became*, *past part. become*. *pres. part. becom-ing*.

Old English *becum[an]*, *past becom*, *past part. becumen*.

Bed, *bedd-ed*, *bedd-ing*; *but* *bedpost*, *bedstead*, &c. (Rule i.)

Old English *bed* or *þæd* (noun); *bed[ian]*, to go to bed.

Bed-clothes, *bed-cloze* (no sing.) Sheets, blankets, and quilt.

Bedell not *beadle*, *bee'dell*. A university or court mace-bearer.

Always styled the *Squire bedell*. (Latin *bedellus*.)

Bedim, *be.dim'*, *bedimmed* (2 syl.), *bedimm-ing*. (Rule i.)

Old Eng. *dīm*, dark, with prefix *be-*, which converts nouns to verbs.

Bedlam, *bed'lām*. Corruption of Bethlehem, the name of a religious house converted into a lunatic asylum.

Bedouin, *Bed'win*. An Arab tribe (dwellers in the desert).

Arabic *bedāwi* (from *badw* or *bedw*, a desert).

Bee, the insect. Old Eng. *beo*. **Be** (the verb). Old Eng. *beo*.
(See **Be**.)

Beech, a tree. **Beach**, a coast. (See **Beach**.)

Beef, the flesh of slain oxen; plural *beeves*, living oxen.
(Rule xxxviii.)

French *bœuf*, plural *bœufs*; Latin *boves*, oxen.

Beef-steak, *beef-stake* not *beef-steek*.

"Steak" is Old Norse *stek*; Danish *steg*, a broil, or slice to roast.

Beef-eaters, *beef'-eat.ers*. Yeomen of the guard.

Norman French *buffetiers* or *boufitiers*, waiters at the boufets.

Been, *bin*, past part. of "To be." **Bin** (for corn, wine, refuse.)

"Been," Old Eng. *bedn*. "Bin," Old Eng. *bin* or *binna*, a crib, hutch, &c.

Beer, malt liquor. **Bier**, *beer*, barrow for the dead.

"Beer," Old English *beor*. "Bier," Old English *bēr*.

Beestings, *beest.ingz* not *beestlings*. First milk after calving.

Old English *bysting*, which is the better spelling, and sing. number.

Beet, a root. **Beat**, to strike. (See **Beat**.)

Beetle, *bee't'l*, an insect; a mallet. **Betel**, *bee'tel*, a shrub.

Old English *betel* or *bitel*, a beetle; *bytel* or *bytl*, a mallet.

"Betel," an East Indian plant, the leaf of which is much used.

Beeves, *beevz*, black cattle; plural of *beef*. (See **Beef**.)

Befall, *befell*, *befallen*; not *befal*, *befel*, *befalen*. (Rule x.)

Befit', *befitt-ed*, *befitt-ing*. To suit, to become. (Rule i.)

Befool, Old Eng. prefix *be-* makes *verbs* of nouns. (Rule lxii.)

Beg, *begged* (1 syl.), *begg-ing*, *begg-ar*, *beggared* (2 syl.) *beggar-ing*, *beggarly*, *beggarli-ness*, *beggary*, *beggarman* (all with double *g*.) Rule i. "I *beg* to inform you" means "I *beg leave* to inform you."

Beggar, a corruption of *begiarer* (Norse). This accounts for the termination "-ar."

Beget', *past begot'* [*begat*], *past part. begotten* [*begot*], *begett-er*, *begett-ing*, *begott-en*. (Rule i.)

Old English *begeot[an]*, *past begett*, *past part. begoten*.

Begin', *past began'* [*begun*], *past part. begun*, *beginn-ing*, *beginn-er*. To commence, &c. (Rule i.)

Old Eng. *beginn[an]*, *past began*, *past participle begunnen*.

Begird, *past begirded*, *past part. begirded* or *begirt*.

Old English *begyrd[an]*, *past begyrde*, *past participle begyrded*.

Begonia, plural *begonias*, *be.gō'.nī.ăh*. Elephant's ears (a plant.)

So called from *M. Begon*, French botanist.

Beguins, *Beg'.winz*. A sect of religious women of Germany.

So called from a linen cap (or *beguin*) which they wear.

- Behalf.** A corruption of the Old English *behēfe* (benefit).
- Behold, past and past participle beheld.** The more ancient participle *beholden* means "under an obligation."
Old English *beheald[an]*, past *beheold*, past part. *behealden*.
- Behoof (noun), behove (verb),** Old Eng. *be.hōf[ian]*. Rule li.
- Belay, past and past part. belayed** (2 syl.), not *belaid*. (R. xiv.)
Old English *belēw[an]*, past *belēwde*, past part. *belēwed*. *Lēwa*, a betrayer, and prefix *be-* which converts nouns into verbs. It has no connection with the verb "lay." (Old English *lecgan*.)
- Beldam** (French *belle dame*). A euphemism for "an old hag."
Similarly the French say *bel age* for great age.
- Belemnite, bel'.em.nite** not *bel'.em.ite*. "Thunderbolt,"
Greek *delémnon*, a dart. (These "stones" are fossil molluscs.)
- Belie, be.li', past belied', part. pres. bely'-ing.** (See belly.)
Old Eng. *belecg[an]*, past *belege*, past participle *beled*.
- Belief (noun), believe (verb); be.leef, be.leeve.** (Rule li.)
Believe, believ-able, believ-er, believ-ing, believ-ingly.
- Belle, plural belles, feminine of Beau, plural beaux** (French),
bell, bells; bō, boze. Pretty girls and their admirers.
- Belles lettres (plu), bel lettr.** Polite literature. (French.)
- Bellows (plural),** may refer to a single pair, but always requires a plural construction: "The bellows *are* broken."
Old English *bylig*, bellows (from *bælg*, a bag).
- Belly, plural bellies, bel'.liz; bellied, bel'.lid.** (Rule xi.)
Belly-ing, belly-ache, belly-ful. (See Belie.)
Old English *belig* (from *bælg*, a bag); Welsh *boly*.
- Belong** requires *to* after it: as "This belongs *to* me."
Old English *gelang*, belonging to, property of.
- Belvedere, bel'.vē.deer'.** A lookout in a garden.
Italian *bel vedere*, fine sight; Latin *bellus videre*
- Bend, past and past part. bent; bended (adj.),** as "On my bended knee."
Old English *bend[an]*, past *bende*, past participle *bended*.
- Beneath, be.neeth' not be.neerh'.** Old English *beneoþan*.
- Benedick or Benedict.** A man who vows not to marry.
"Benedick" (in *Much Ado about Nothing*) vows he will not marry, but afterwards marries Beatrice. "Benedict" is a play on the proper name. It means "Blessed," or "Made happy," and is applied to an old bachelor who has become a bridegroom.
- Benefactor, feminine benefactress, ben.e.fāk'.tor, ben.e.fāk'.tress.**
-or is more common than -er after *t* and *s*. Unhappily no uniform rule is observed.
Latin *bene facio*, to do well; *beneficium*, a benefit or good deed, &c.

Benefit, *past* and *past part.* benefited not *benefitted*; benefiting not *benefitting*. (Latin *beneficio*.) Rule iii.

Benign, *benignly*, *be.nine'*, *be.nine'.ly*; but *benignant*, *benignantly*, *benignity*, *be.nig'.nant*, *be.nig'.nĭ.ty*, &c.

Latin *benignus*, *benignant* (*bĕnus* old form of *bŏnus*, good).

Benumb, *be.num'*. To make numb or insensible from cold.

Old English *benim[an]*, *past benġm*, *past participle benumen*, to stupefy, to benumb. (The *b* is interpolated.)

Benzine, *ben.zeen'*. A fluid obtained from coal-tar.

Better *benzole*, *ben.zole*, as the termination *-ine* denotes a gas. So called by Mitscherlich, who obtained it from *benzŏic acid*. It was Faraday who discovered it in whale oil and coal tar.

Benzoin, *ben.zoin'*, resin of the Benzoin plant (*Styrax Benzoin*).

In French *Styrax Benjoin*, and hence called "Gum Benjamin."

Benzoine, *ben.zŏ'.in* not *ben.zoin'*. Obtained from bitter almonds.

Bequest' (noun), *bequeath* (verb), *be.kweeth'*. O. Eng. *becwĕth[an]*.

Berberis, *ber'.bĕ.rĭs* (Latin). The barberry genus of plants.

Bereave, *past* and *past part.* bereft or bereaved (2 syl.)

Old Eng. *beredf[ian]*, *past beredfode*, *past part. beredfod*.

Berg, a mountain. **Burg** or **burgh**, a fortified place: as

"Heidelberg," the heather-hill (Germany);

"Edinburg," the fortified town of Dunedin (Scotland).

Old English *berg*, a hill. *Burh*, genitive *burge*, a fort.

Bernardine, *Ber'.nar.dine* not *Ber.nar'.dine*. Adj. of the next.

Bernardins, *Ber'.nar.dins*. So called from St. Ber'nard.

Berry, *plu. berries*, *ber'.rĭz*, a fruit. **Bury**, to inter (only one "r").

Both Old Eng.: *Berie* (only one "r"), a berry. *Buri[an]*, to bury.

Berth, a place to sleep in. **Birth**, the act of being born.

Both Old Eng.: *Bĕr*, a bed-room; *Reorth* or *berth*, birth,

Beryl, *ber'.ril*. A precious stone somewhat like an emerald.

Greek *bĕrullŏs*. (In the Greek word the "e" is long.)

Beseech, *past* and *past part.* besought. (The "g" is interpolated.)

Old Eng. *besec[an]*; *past besŏht*; *past part. besŏht*.

Beset', *past* and *past part.* beset; *pres. part.* besett-ing (R. i.)

Old English *besettan*; *past besette*; *past part. beseten* or *besetten*.

Beside, by the side of. **Besides**, in addition to, moreover.

Besom, *bee'.zum* not *bee'.sum*. A large broom. (O. Eng. *besm*.)

Besot', *besott-ed*, *besott-edly*, *besott-edness*, *besott-ing*, *besott-ingly*. (Old English *be-sot*.) Rule i.

Bespeak', *past* bespoke; *past participle* bespoken [bespoke].

Old English *bespreċ[an]*; *past bespreċ*; *past participle besprocen*.

Besprinkle, *past besprinkled, past part. besprinkled or besprent.* (The prefix *be-* added to verbs intensifies them.)

Old English *bespreng[an]*, *past besprengde*, *past participle besprenged*; also *besprinc[an]*, *past bespranc*, *past participle bespruncen*.

Best (superlative deg.) **Good, better, best.** (Obsolete positive *bet* more.) *At best; at the best:* as "Life, at best, is but a shadow;" "Life, at the best, is but a shadow." "Life at best" means—to say the best of it. "Life at the best" means—in its best condition, taking the most favourable example. The two ideas are not identical.

Bestial, bestiality, bestially (Latin *bestia*). See **Beast**.

Bestir', *bestirred* (2 syl.), *bestirr-ing.* (*Be-* intensifies "stir.")

Old Eng. *bestyr[ian]*, *past bestyrde*, *past participle bestyred*.

Bestrew, *past bestrewed* (2 syl.), *past part. bestrewed or bestrewn.* (The prefix *be-* added to verbs intensifies them.)

Bestrow, *past bestrowed* (2 syl.), *past part. bestrowed or bestrown.* To scatter thoroughly, to strew well.

Old English *bestreow[ian]*, *past bestreowode*, *past part. bestreowod*.

Bestride, *past bestrode or bestrid, past part. bestridden.*

Old Eng. *bestreð[an]*, *past bestrade*, *past part. bestreoden*.

Bestud, *past bestudd-ed, past part. bestudd-ed or bestud, bestudd-ing.* To decorate with studs. (Rule i.)

Old Eng. *studu*, a stud. *Be-* added to nouns converts them into verbs.

Bet, *past and past part. bet or betted. Bett-or, bett-ing.* (R. i.) ("Bettor," with -or, to distinguish it from the adjective.)

Old Eng. *bad[ian]*, *past badode*, *past participle badod*.

Betake, *past betook, past part. betaken; pres. part. betak'-ing.*

Old English *betæc[an]*, *past betæhte*, *past participle betæht*.

Bethink, *past and past part. bethought.* To call to mind by thinking. (The "g" is interpolated.)

Old English *bethenc[an]*, *past bethðhte*, *past participle bethðht*.

Betray', *betrayed'* (2 syl.), *betray'-ing, betray al, betray'er.* (R. xiii.)

The prefix *be-* added to "traitor" converts it into a verb.

Betroth, *be.trōth* not *be.trōth.* To pledge to marry.

Old Eng. *tréowth*, *troth*, pledge. The prefix *be-* makes verbs of nouns.

Better, more good. **Bettor**, one who bets. (See **Best**.)

Betunia (no such word). It should be **Petunia**, *pe.tu'.nĭ.ăh.*

Bevel, *bevelled* (2 syl.), *bevell-ing, bevell-er.* (Rule iii. -EL.)

French *déviau* or *biveau* (noun), a sloping edge.

Beware-of. No *past tense, participle, or gerund.* Without an auxiliary it is used only in the Imperative and Infinitive present. (The auxiliaries used with it are *shall* and *should*, *may* and *might*, also the verbs *must*, *needs*, *can*, and *could*, but not *do* or *did*, *have* or *had*, *am*, *be*, or *was*.)

Old Eng. *wær*, caution. Prefix *be-* converts nouns to verbs.

Bey, a Turkish prince. **Bay**, a small gulf, a laurel.

"**Bey**," Turkish *beg* "Bay," French *bate*, Old French *bée*.

Bi- or Bis- (prefix). Latin *bis*. Twofold, double. "**Bis**" drops the *s* before consonants. The two exceptions are *biscuit* and *bissextile*. Before "o" it is written *bin* as *bin-oxide*, *bin-oxalate*, &c. (This prefix is often added to Greek words, instead of *dis*.)

In *Chemical* nomenclature the Greek and Latin numeral prefixes have an arbitrary force: Thus in *metalloids*, if the *base* is in excess the Greek prefixes are employed: *di-* (2), *tris-* (3), &c.; but if the *gas* is in excess the Latin prefixes are used: *pro-* (1), *sesqui-* (1½), *bi-* (2), *ter-* (3), &c. Thus a "dioxide of A" (the base), would mean 2 quotas of A to one of oxygen; but "bin-oxide of A" would mean 2 quotas of oxygen to one of A (the base).

Bias, *bi'as*. A leaning or tendency in one particular way, (verb) *bi'assed* (2 syl.), *bi'ass-ing*. (French *biais*, *bias*.) The doubling of the *s* in this verb is an outrage. (R. ii.)

Bib, *bibbed* (1 syl.), *bibb-er*, *bibb-ing* (Rule i.), *but* *bib-a'cious*, *bib-ac'ity*, *bib'ulous*, *bib'io* (the wine-fly).

Latin *bibo*, to drink; *bibax*, genitive *bibācis*, given to drink; *bibulus*, having the capacity to sop up like sponge.

Bible, *bi'ble*. The Book [of Books]. (In Greek, the *i* is short.) *Bib'lical*, *bib'liog'-ra-pher*, *bib'li-o-ma'-ni-a*, *bib'li-pole*.

"Bible," Greek *biblēs*, a book.

"Bibliographer," Greek *bibliographos* or *biblio-grap-ter*, a writer of books.

"Bibliomania," Greek *biblio-mania*, book madness.

"Bibliopole," Greek *biblio-pólēs*, a bookseller (*póleo*, to sell).

Bicarbonate, *bi.kar'.bō.nate*. A salt with two equivalents of carbonic acid to one of a base.

Latin *bi* [*bis*] *carbo* (-ate, in *Chem.*, means a salt formed by the union of an acid with a base). The "acid" two to one of the "base."

Biccaroon. No such word. See **Bigaroon**. A white-heart cherry.

Biceps, *bi.seps*. Any muscle with two heads, as that between the shoulders and elbow. *Bicip'ital*, not *bicep'ital*, *bicip'itous*. (Note -ci, not -ce.)

Latin *bi* [*bis*] *caput*, genitive *bicip'itis*, with double head.

Bicephalous, *bi.sef'.ā.lus*. Having two heads.

An ill-compounded word: Latin *bi* [*bis*], Greek *képhalē*, a head. (It ought to be *dicephalous*: Greek *di* [*dis*] *kephalē*.)

Bichromate, *bi.krō'mate*. A salt with two equivalents of chromic acid to one of the base.

Latin *bi* [*bis*], Greek *chrōma* (-ate, in *Chem.*, means a salt formed by the union of an acid with a base). *Bi-* is used in *Chemical* nomenclature to denote that the *gas* prevails. *Di-* (Greek) to denote that the *base* prevails.

Bicuspid, *bi.kus'.pid.* Having two points or two fangs.

Latin *bi* [*bis*] *cusps*, two spear-points (as a tooth with two fangs).

Bid, *past bade* (*bād*), *past part. bidden* [*bid*]. (*Bod* is a vulgarism.) *Bidd-er*, *bidd-ing*, *bidd-en* (Rule i.)

Old English *bidd[an]*, *past bæd*, *past participle beden*, to bid.

Bide, *past bode* or *bided*, *past part. bided*, *bi'.ded*. To abide.

Old English *bidd[an]*, *past bād*, *past participle biden*, to abide.

Biennial, *bi.en'.nā.āl*. Lasting two years, once in two years.

It should never be used in the sense of "twice a year."

(See *Bi-monthly*.) *Annual* becomes *-ennial* in the compounds *bi-ennial*, *tri-ennial*, *per-ennial*, &c. (Double *n*.)

Latin *biennis* (*bis annus*, double year), one year twice over.

Bier, a barrow for the dead. **Beer**, malt liquor. (See *Beer*.)

Biestings or **beestings**. The first milk of a cow after calving.

Old English *bysting*, *byst*, or *beost*.

Biffin, *bif'.fin*. An apple which is dried in an oven and flattened.

Bifurcated, *bi.fur'-ka-ted*. Forked, divided into two branches.

Latin *bi* [*bis*] *furca*, [like the] two prongs of a fork.

Big, *bigg-er*, *bigg-est*; *big-ness*, *big-ly* (Rule i.)

Corruption of "*būg*," swollen. (Old Eng. verb *būg[an]*, to swell.)

Bigamy, *big'.ā.mŷ*; *big'amist*. A man with two living wives.

An ill-compounded word: Latin *bi* [*bis*], Greek *gāmōs*, double marriage. The word ought to be *digamy*. Greek *di-gamos*.

Bigaroon, *big'.ā.roon'*. Corruption of *Bigarreau*.

French *bigarreau*, the mottley cherry (a "White-heart"); Low Latin *bigarella*, a corruption of *bivarella* (*bis varius*, doubly mottled).

Bight, a small bay. **Bite** (with the teeth). (Both *bite*.)

"Bight," Old Eng. *bīga*, a bay. "Bite," Old Eng. *bīt[an]*, to bite.

Bignonia, *big.nō'.nā.āh*. The trumpet flower, yellow jasmine, &c.

So called by Tournefort from the abbé Bignon, a botanist.

Bignoniaceæ, *big.nō'-nā.a'-sē-s*. The order of which Bignonias are types (*-aceæ*, in *Botany*, denotes an order).

Bigot, *big'.ot*, bigoted not *bigotted*. A religious zealot. (R. iii.)

Old Eng. *big[an]*, to worship. Suffix *-ot*, dim. or deprecatory.

Bijou, *plu. bijoux* (French), *bee'.zhoo'*, *bee'.zhooz'*. Trinkets.

Bijoutry (French), *be.zhoo'.trŷ* not *bejoutērŷ*. Jewellery.

Bilbo, *plu. bilboes*. The singular means a "rapier," so called from *Bilbao*, in Spain. The plural means "fettters."

Latin *bi* [*bis*] *boia*, double collar of iron.

Bilious, *bi'l.yus*, having the bile out of order. (N.B.—One *l*.)

Biliary, *bi'l.ī.ā.rŷ* not *bi'l'.ā.ry*. Relating to the bile.

Biliary duct, *bi'l.ī.ā.rŷ duct* not *bi'l'.ā.rŷ duc*.

Latin *biliosus*, full of bile (*bilis*, bile).

Billet, *bi'l'et*. A log of wood; to quarter soldiers. *Bill'et-ed*, *bill'et-ing*. (One *t*. Rule iii.)

"Billet of wood," French *billet*. "Billet" (to quarter soldiers), French *billet*, a ticket (Latin *bulia*, a seal to authenticate the order); Low Latin *bilētus*, a billet.

Billet-doux, *plu. billets-doux*, *bee'ya.doo'*, *bee'ya.dooze'*, not *billo.doo*, *billy.dooze* (French). A love-letter.

Billion, *bi'l'yun*. A million million.

Latin *bi* [bis] *million*, a million twice over.

Billy-goat, a male goat. **Nanny-goat**, a female goat.

Bilobate, *bi.lō'-bate*. (*Botany*.) A leaf with two lobes. This word is wrong. The *o* is short, and the *Bi* should be *Di*.

Greek *di lōboa*. "Bilobate" is part Latin part Greek.

Bimana, *bi.ma'-nāh* not *bima'nia*. It ought to be *bi'mān-ah*. Animals with two hands like men. ("*Bima'nia*" would mean mad on two subjects, double madness.)

Latin *bi* [bis] *mānus*, having two hands.

Bimonthly, *bi.month'ly*. Twice a month. In this sense the word is quite indefensible. It can only mean "Every two months;" as *Biennial*, "every two years." Besides, *bi* (Latin) *monthly* (Anglo-Saxon) is a false compound. It should be *Twymonthly* (twice monthly).

Binacle, *bin'a.cle*. Corruption of the French *habit'acle* or *'bitacle*, a box containing the compass and lights. **Bin'ocle**, a telescope with two tubes.

"Binacle," Latin *habitāculum*, a small house or abode.

"Binocle," Latin *bin* [bis] *oculus*, for both the eyes. (See *Bi-*.)

Binary, *bi'.nā.ry* not *bin'.a.ry*. Combination of two bodies (as double stars), two compounds, two figures, &c.

Latin *binārius* (*binus*, i.e., *bi* [bis] *unus*, one twice).

Bind, *past* and *past participle* bound, to fasten by bonds. **Bounden** (adjective), obligatory: as "My bounden duty."

Old English *bind[an]*, *past band*, *past participle bunden*.

Binnacle or hinacle. (See *Binacle*.)

Binoxalate, *bin.ox'.ā.late*. **Binoxide**, *bin.ox'.ide*. In *Chemistry* the Latin numerical prefixes *pro-* (1), *sesqui-* (1½), *bi-* (2), *ter-* (3), denote that the *gas* is the part referred to, and prevails. The Greek *di-* (2), *tris-* (3), &c., denote that the *base* is the part referred to, and is 2, 3, &c., to one of the *gas*. (See *Bi-*.)

Latin *bin* [bis], Greek *oxdlis*.

Biography, *bi.og'.rā.fy*. The written history of a person's life. Greek *bios grapho*, I write the person's life.

Biology, *bi.ol'.ō.gy*. The science which investigates the phenomena of life, whether animal or vegetable.

Greek *bios logos*, a treatise or discourse about "life."

Biped, *bi'ped*. One who has two feet, like men and birds.

Latin *bi* [bis] *pēdes*, two feet.

Bipennate or bipinnate, *bi.pen'nate* or *bi.pin'nate*.

Latin *bi* [bis] *penna* or *pinna*, having two wings.

Bird (*common gender*). Cock-bird (*male*), hen-bird (*female*).

Old Eng. *bird*, a bird; *brid*, a young bird or a brood.

Birr, *ber*, a whirring noise. **Burr**, a prickly plant.

"Birr," an onomatope (4 syl.) "Burr," Old Eng. *bure*, the burdock.

Birth, act of being born. **Berth**, a sleeping-place. (*See Berth*.)

Bis- (prefix), Latin *bis*, "two," "twofold," "double." The "s" is dropped before consonants (except in *bis-cuit* and *bis-sex-tile*). Before "o" it becomes *bin-*, as *bin-ocle*, *bin-oxide*. In *Chemical nomenclature* it denotes that the gas is two-fold the quantity of the base. Thus *bi-carbonate* of potash means: two equivalents of carbonic acid gas to one of potash.

Biscuit, *bis'kit* (Fr. *bis-cuit*, twice cooked; Lat. *bis coct[us]*).

This word and "bis-sextile" are the only two which retain the *s* of "bis" before a consonant.

Bisected, *bi.sek'ted*. Cut into two equal parts.

Latin *bi* [bis] *sectus*, cut into two parts (called *bisegments*).

Bishop. In the Saxon period called *bisceop* or *biscop*, and his diocese a *bisceopdom* or *biscopdom*. Contraction of Greek *episkōpōs*. Latin *episcopus* ('piscop').

Greek *epi skōpōs*, an overseer (of the clergy); verb *skōpō*, to look.

Bismuth, *biz.mūth* not *biss.mūth* (French). A metal.

In German it is *bismuth* or *wismuth*.

Bison, *bi'son* (Greek *bison*). A wild ox with a hunch.

Bissextile, *bis.sex'tile*. Leap-year. (*See Biscuit*.)

Latin *bis sextilis*, the sixth [of the calends of March or February 24, counted] twice. Now, a day (29) is added to February.

Bisulphate, *bi.sul'fate*. A salt containing two equivalents of sulphuric acid to one of the base.

Latin *bi* [bis] *sulphur*, sulphur twice. The suffix *-ate* denotes a salt where the acid is most oxidised, and therefore ends in *-ic*: as *sulphu'ric* acid; *-ite* denotes a salt where the acid is less oxidised, and therefore ends in *-ous*, as *sulphite* a salt formed of *sulphurous* acid with a base.

Bit, a morsel. **Bitts** (plural), two pieces of timber in the fore-part of a ship round which cables are fastened.

Bit, bitt-ed, bitt-ing. To put the bit into a horse's mouth.

Bitt, to put the cable round the bitts; bitt-ed, bitt-ing.

"Bit," Old Eng. *bit[an]*, past *bdt*, past part. *bilen*, to bite.

"Bitt," Old Eng. *bitol*, a bridle [a cable is the ship's bridle].

(The second "t" is added to distinguish the two words.)

Bitch, *feminine of dog*. Also a gender-word as *bitch-fox*, dog-fox; *bitch-ape*, dog-ape; *bitch-otter*, dog-otter, &c.

Old English *bice* or *bycge*, a bitch.

Bite (with the teeth). **Bight**, a bay. (*See Bight.*)

Bite, *past bit*, *past part.* bitten [bit]; bit-ing, bit-er. R. xix.

Bitter, *bi'ter*, acrid. **Biter**, *bi'ter*, one who bites.

"Bitter," Old Eng. *biter*, bitter. "Biter," Old Eng. *bitt*, a morsel.

Bitts (for cables). **Bits** (for horses). *See Bit.*

Bitumen, *bi.tū'men* not *bi't.u.men*. Mineral pitch or tar.

Bitu'minise, *bitu'minisa'tion* (*s* not "z.") Rule xxxi.

Latin *bitūmen*; (Greek *pitla*, pitch or tar.)

Bivouac (French), *biv'oo.ak*. To encamp in the open air.

It ought to be pronounced *biv.wak*, "ou" in French being equal to *w*: thus "Zouave" (1 syl.), *Zwarve*, "Edouard," *Ed.ward*.

Biweekly, *bi.weekly*. Twice a week. This word is quite indefensible. It means "Every two weeks" (once a fortnight). The compound is also abnormal. *Bi* (Latin) *weekly* (Ang.-Sax.) It should be *Twyweekly*, twice a week.

Bizarre not *bizzarre* (French), *bi.zar'*. Fantastic.

Bazaar is a mart or *dépôt* of fancy articles. (*See Bazaar.*)

Blab, blabbed (1 syl.), blabb-ing, blabb-er (to tell tales). (R. i.)

Norse *blabble*, to gabble; German *plappern*, to blab.

Bladder (double *d*). The old form has but one "d," *blædre*."

Blain, a sore. The old form was *blægen*.

Blame, blam-able (not *blame-able*), blam-ably (R. xix. xx.), blame-ful, blame-less, &c., blame-worthy. (Rule xvii.)
(Only words ending in "-ce" and "-ge" retain the "e" before the postfix "-able.")

Blancmange, *blam-monj'*. A white jelly-like confection.

An English perversion of the French *blancmanger*.

Blare, *blair* (like a cow). **Blear**, *ble'-ar*, sore: as "blear-eyes."

"Blare," Low German *blarren*, to cry. "Blear," Danish *blære*, a sore.

Blaspheme', blasphem'ing, blasphemed' (2 syl.), blasphem'er; but blasphemous, blasphemously, blasphem'y. (The "e" long in Greek.)

Greek *blasphémōs* (*blapsis phēmōs*), to speak hurtful words. "Blasphem'y," Greek *blasphémia*; "blasphemous," Greek *blasphémōs*.

-ble (postfix) Lat. *-bil[is]*, added to nouns: "able to," "full of," &c.

Bleach, *bleech*. To whiten. (The "ea" is the diphthong *é*.)

Old English *blæc[an]* or *blæc[ian]*, to bleach.

Bleak, *bleek*. Cold. (The "ea" is the diphthong *é*.)

Old Eng. *blæc* or *blæc*, pale, bleak. So Lat. *pallidus*, pale, bleak.

Blear, *bleer*, sore. **Blare**, *blære*, to bellow. (*See Blare.*)

Bleat, bleet (like a sheep). (The "ea" is the diphthong æ)

Old Eng. *blæt*, a bleating; verb *blatan*, to bleat.

Bleed, past and past participle bled; blooded, by venesection.

Old English *blēd[an]*, to bleed, or to draw blood.

Elend, past blended, past participle blended or blent.

Old English *blend[an]*, past *bland*, past participle *blonden*.

-blende, a word added to several metals: as "horn-blende," &c.

German *blenden*, to dazzle. The metals so named are lustrous.

Bless, to make happy. Bliss, happiness. Old Eng. *blis*, joy.

Bless, past blessed (1 syl.) or **blest, past participle blest.**

Blessed (adj., "happy," "extolled"), **blest'-ed** (2 syl.)

(*Blessed be the dead which die in the Lord.*—Rev. xiv.

Blessed be the God of Abraham.) Similarly, **blessedly,**

blest'-ed.ly; blessedness, blest'-ed.ness.

Old English *bles[san]*, past *blesode*, past participle *blesod*, to bless.

Blight, blite. A disease of plants by which they are withered.

Old English *blæth*, rust, mildew.

Bliss (Old English *blis*, joy). **Bless** (Old English *bles[san]*, to make joyful).

Blithe, not blīrh, cheerful. Old English *blithe*, joyful.

Blithely, blithely, blithesome, blithesomeness, blithesomely.

(Only "whole," "due," and "true," drop the "e" before -ly.)

Bloat, blōte; bloated, bloater. A herring slightly dried.

Blond (adj.); **blonde** (noun), a woman of fair complexion and light hair. A dark woman is a **brunette**. (French.)

Blossom (double s). The old form had but one "s," *blōsm*.

Blood, blūd; bloody; bloodi-er, blud'-i.er; bloodi-est, blud'-i.est, bloodi-ly, blud'-i.ly; bloodi-ness, blud'-i.ness.

Old Eng. *blōd*, blood; *blōdig*, bloody; *blōdgian* (verb).

Bloom, not blūme. Old Eng. *blōsm*, softened into *blōm* (R. lxi.)

Old Eng. *blōsm[ian]*, past *blōsmode*, past part. *blōsmod*, to bloom.

Blot, blott-ed, blott-ing, blott-er, blott-y (Rule i.)

Old Eng. *blāt*, black [spot]; verb *blat[an]*, past *blatode*, p. p. *blatod*.

Blouse, blooz not blōuze. A short blue smock-frock worn by French artisans. German *blau-los*, loose blue.

Blow, past blew, past participle blown.

Old Eng. *blaw[an]*, past *blēow*, past part. *blāwen*, to blow, or breathe; but *blōw[an]*, past *blōwode*, past part. *blōwod*, to blow or blossom.

"Let the pealing organ blow," is correct, because the organ sounds only when the organ pipes "blow" or transmit the blast of the bellows. "Let the fire blow," would be nonsense, because the fire does not burn by transmitting the blast of the bellows.

Blue, a colour. Old Eng. *bleo*. Blew (did blow), *see above*.

Blueness, bluebell, &c. "*A fit of the blues*," spleen (R. xvii.)

Blu-ish, blu-ishly, blu-ishness (Rule xix.)

Blur, blurred (1 syl.), blurr-ing. To blemish. (Rule i.)

Boa (a serpent), *bō'ah*. Boar (a pig), *bō'ar*. Bore (to make a hole), *bōre*. Boor (a rustic), *boo'r*.

"Boa," Latin *boa*, from *bos*, a cow, which it was supposed to suck.

"Boar," O. Eng. *bdr*. "Bore," O. Eng. *bōr*, a bore; *bōr(ian)*, to bore.

"Boor," Dutch *boer*, a farmer; Old English *ge-būr*, a rustic.

Boar, *bō'ar*, a male pig; *female sow*. (See *Boa*.)

Board, *bōrd*, a plank; to furnish with lodgings and meals.

Bored, *bōrd*, perforated. Bawd, a procuress.

"Board," Old Eng. *bōrd*, a plank; also "food and lodging."

"Bored," Old Eng. *bōr(ian)*, past *bōrode*, past part. *bōrod*, to bore.

"Bawd," French *baude* (*baudir*, to incite.)

Board-of-Trade, plural Boards-of-Trade, &c.

(Phrases compounded with a prep. pluralise only the 1st word.)

Boarder, one who boards. Border, an edging. (Both alike.)

Borderer, one who lives on a frontier or border-land.

Boarding, *pres. part.* of board. Bordering, making a border.

Boast, *bōste*; boast'er, boast'ing, boast'ful, boast'fully, &c.

Welsh *bost*, a boast; *bostiad*, a boasting; *bostiwr*, a boaster; *bostio*, v.

Boat, *bōte*, a vessel urged by oars. Boot (for the foot).

Boated, *past tense* of boat. Booted (wearing boots).

Boating. Boatswain, a ship's officer in charge of the boats.

Boatman, one whose trade is to manage a boat.

Boatsman, an amateur manager of boats: as Lord Star is a good boatsman, not *boatman*.

Old English *bāt*, a boat; *bāt-swān*, a boatswain.

Bob, bobbed (1 syl.), bobb-ing. To fish with a bob, &c. (R. i.)

Bop. (*Provincial*.) To duck to avoid something.

Bobbin. A spool on which cotton is wound. (Double b.)

French *bobine* (only one b). *Bobbin*, in French, means "bobbinet."

Bode; boded, *bō'ded*; bod-ing, *bō'ding*. To portend.

Bodied, *bōd'ed*, is the past tense of *body*, *bodying*, &c.

"Bode," Old English *bod(ian)*, past *badode*, past part. *boded*.

Bodice, *bod'iss*, a corset. Bodies, *bod'iz*, plu. of body.

Old Eng. *bodig ceas*, a restraint or stay for the trunk. (See *Body*.)

Bodleian (library), *Bod'le.an*. A library at Oxford. So called in honour of Sir T. Bodley, its founder.

Body, *plu.* **bodies**, *bod'iz*; **bodied**, *bod'ed*; *bod'i-ly*, *bod'i-less*; *possessive singular* *body's*, *possessive plural* *bodies'*; *body-guard*, *body-linen*, *body-politic* (Rule x.)

Old Eng. *bodig*, the trunk of a man, the whole body was called *lsc.*

Bog, *boggy* (full of bogs). **Bogy**, *bō.gŷ*, a hobgoblin.

Bog, Gaelic; Irish *bogach*. "Bogy," Welsh *bwg*, with *-y* diminutive.

Boisterous, *boice'tě.rŭs*; **boisterously**, **boisterousness**, not *boistrous*, *boistrously*, *boistrousness*.

Welsh *bwystus*, savage, ferocious (*bwyst*, a savage, ferocity).

Bold, intrepid. **Bowled**, *bōld*, past tense of "to bowl."

"Bold," Old Eng. *bōld* or *bāld*. "Bowled," French *boule*, a bowl.

Bolder (more bold). **Boulder**, a large rounded stone.

Bole (1 syl.), the trunk of a tree. **Bowl**, *bōle*, a basin.

"Bole," Welsh *bol*, the belly. "Bowl," Old Eng. *bolla*, a basin.

Bolero, *plu.* **boleros**, *bo.lair'.ro*, *bo.lair'.oze*. A Spanish dance.

Boletus, *bo.lee'tus* (Latin). A species of fungus.

Bolster, a long pillow. **Bolsterer**, one who bolsters-up another.

Old English *bolster*, a pillow; i.e., *bol*, a sleeping-room, *-ster*, something habitual or common to a bedroom. (See *-ster*.)

Bomb, *bŏm*, an explosive shell. **Boom** (of a ship).

"Bomb," Latin *bombus*, a blast. "Boom," Dutch *boom*, a spar.

Bombardier (Fr.), *bŏm'-bar.deer'*. The soldier who fires bombs.

Bombasine, *bŏm'.bă.zeen*. A cloth made of silk and cotton.

It ought to be *bombycine*, *bom'.bŷ.sŷn*.

Latin *bombycinus*, made of silk (*bombyx*, silk or fine cotton yarn; Greek *bombux*; the silk-worm).

Bon mot (French), *boh'n mō*. A witticism.

Bon ton (French), *boh'n to'gn*. Good in the opinion of fashion.

Bon vivant (French), *boh'n vee.vah'gn*. One who loves to eat.

Bonne bouche (French), *bon bouch*. A dainty or "tit bit."

Bona fide (Latin), *bo'.na fĭ.dě*. In good faith, without deception.

Bona fides, *bo'.na fĭ.deez*. An equitable intention.

-bond (postfix, Latin *-bund[us]*). Added to gerundial nouns: as *vagabond*, a wandering person or vagrant.

Bond-man, *fem.* **bond-woman**, *plu.* **bond-men**, **-women**, a slave.

Bonds-man, *fem.* **bonds-woman**, a surety.

Bone (1 syl.), **bŏned** (1 syl.), **bŏn-ing**, **bŏn-y**. **Bon** (Fr.), good.

"Bone," Old Eng. *bān*, a bone. "Bon," Latin *bon[us]*, good.

Bonito, *plu.* **bonitoes** (Spanish), *bo.nee'to:z*. A species of tunny-fish.

Bon'net (for the head). **Bonnette**, *bon'et* (in fortification).

Bon'neted, **bon'neting** (with only one t). Rule ii.

Both French (connected with *ben*, the head or top, as *Ben-Nevis*).

Bonny, *bon'ny* (jolly); *boni-ly*. **Bony**, *bō'ny*, full of bones.

"Bonny," Latin *bonus*, good, with *-y* diminutive.

"Bony," Old English *bānen*, adjective of *bān*, bone.

Booby, *plu.* boobies; *pos. sing.* booby's, *pos. plu.* boobies', *boo'bez*.

Spanish *bobo*, a dolt.

Book, *book* not *booke*. (Old English *bōc*.) Rule ix.

Boom (of a ship). **Bomb**, *bōm*, an explosive shell. (*See Bomb*.)

Dutch *boom*, a spar. *Bommon*, to sound like an empty tub (R. lxi.)

Boom, a favour; corruption of the Old Eng. *bēn*, a petition.

Boon (companion); Latin *bonus*, good (Rule lxi.)

Boor, a rustic. **Bore**, to perforate. **Boar** (pig). **Boa**, a serpent, *q.v.*

Boot (for the foot). **Boat**, *bōte* (for the water). (*See Boat*.)

French *botte*, a boot. "Boot," profit, Old Eng. *bōt*, profit (R. lxi. f.)

Bootes, *Bo.ō'teez*, a constellation. (Greek *boōtēs*, a herdsman.)

Booth, *boothe* not *boorh*, a shed. **Both**, *bōth*, the two (R. lxii. b).

"Booth," Gaelic *bóth*; Low Latin *botha*, a tent.

"Both," Old English *bō-twa*, both two.

Booty, spoil. **Beauty**, *bu'ty*, what is handsome, **Botty**, priggish.

"Booty," French *butin*, spoil. "Beauty," French *beauté*.

"Botty," Welsh *bostiwr*, a boaster; verb *bostio*, to brag.

Boracic, *bo.ras'ik*, adjective of "borax." (French.)

Borage, *bō'rage* not *bur.ridge*. A herb.

Corruption of *Corage*, Latin *cor-ago*, to act on the heart; so called from its cordial virtues: *Ego Borāgo gaudia semper ago*: that is,

"Burrage gives courage," or "Borage, I ween, drives away spleen."

Border, *baw'der*, an edging. **Boarder**, one who boards, *q.v.*

Bore, to perforate. **Boor**, *boo'r*, a rustic. **Boa**, *bō.ah*, a serpent, *q.v.*

Borecole, *bōr.kōle* (a vegetable). Welsh *bore cawl*, early cabbage.

Born (to life). **Borne**, *born*, carried. **Bourn**, *bō'urn*, a limit.

"Born" and "Borne," Old English *boren*, verb *bér[an]*, to bear.

"Bourn," French *borne*, a limit or boundary.

Borough, **Burrow**, **Borrow**, **Barrow**.

Borough, *bur'rāh*, a town "represented," but not episcopal.

Burrow, *bur'ro*, a rabbit's lodge.

Borrow, *bor'ro*, to take on loan.

Barrow, *bar'ro*, a hand-cart, a mound over the dead.

"Borough," Old English *buruh* or *burug*, a city. Also *burh*.

"Burrow," Old English *burigen*, a sepulchre, or *buruh*, a dwelling.

"Borrow," Old English *borh* or *borg*, a loan.

"Barrow," Old English *berewe*, a wheelbarrow: *beorga*, a mound.

Borrow, *see above*. (Double r.)

Bos (in *Zoölogy*), the ox genus of animals. **Boss**, a knob.

"**Bos**," Latin *bes*, ox, bull, cow, &c. "**Boss**," French *bosse*, a hump.

Bosom, *booz'.om* not *buzzum*. Old Eng. *bōsm*. (Rule lx. d.)

Botany, *bot.ănŷ*. (Greek *bōtanē*, herbage.) This word should be limited to fodder and herbage. The science of plants should be *phytology*, *fi.tol'.o.gy*. (Greek *phūtōn lōgōs*, plants the subject.)

Both, *bōth* not *borth*. **Booth**, *boothe*. A tent-shop. (See **Booth**.)
Both of them. "**Both-of**" has an adverbial sense. It does not mean both out of them, but them *both-ly* or *both-together*. (See **All**. *All of them*.)

Bottle, *bot'.tl* (for wine, &c.) **Bottel**, a bundle (*bottel* of hay).

"**Bottle**," French *bouteille*; Low Latin *buticula* or *butticula*, a little *butta* or "butt"

"**Bottel**," French *botel*, a little *botte* or bundle.

Bottom (double t). The older form was *botm*.

Boudoir (French), *boo'.dwor*. A lady's private room.

Bough, *bōw* (of a tree). **Bow** (of a boat), to bend the head.

"**Bough**," Old English *bōh*, genitive *boges* (2 syl.)

"**Bow**," to bend the head, Old English *būg[an]* imperfect *būh*.

Boulder, *bold'.er*, a large rounded stone. **Bolder** (more bold).

"**Boulder**," corruption of *boulder*, a [stone which has been] bowled about.

"**Bolder**," Old English *bāldra*, more bold (*bāld*).

Bounty, *plu.* bounties, *boun.tiz*; bounti-ful, bounti-fully, bounti-fulness; but bounte-ous, bounte-ously, bounte-ousness. (*There is no sufficient reason for this change of the vowel. See Beauty.*)

French *bonté*, Latin *bōnitas*, goodness (*bōnus* good).

Bouquet, plural *bouquets* (French), *boo'.kay'*, *boo.kazé'*.

Bourgeois, *bour.zhwoiz* (sing and plural). A citizen, a burgess.
(Pronounced bour-zhwoi in French.)

Bourn, *bo'urn* not *bōrn*, a limit, a country. **Born**, brought forth.
Borne, carried. (See **Born**.)

Bow, *bōw* (to rhyme with *now*): (1) a salutation with the head, (2) the fore part of a boat or ship, (3) to bend. **Bough** (of a tree). See **Bough**.

Bow, *bōw* (to rhyme with *grow*): (1) the propeller of arrows, (2) a curve, (3) an instrument used with a violin, &c.

"**Bōw**" (to bend): Old Eng. *beg[an]*, *beōg[an]*, or *bāg[an]*.

"**Bōw**" (for shooting arrows) is from the same verb.

* * Compounds in which "**bow**" rhymes with *vow* :—

Bōw-grace (sea term), **bōwman** (first oar), **bōwpiece** (of a ship), **bōwline** (in ships), the Spanish *bolina*.

* * * Compounds in which "bow" rhymes with *grow* :—

Bow-bearer, bow-bent, bow-dye (so called from Bow, near London), bow-hand, bow-instruments (as violins, &c.), bow-legged, bow-less, bow-man (an archer), bow-net, bow-saw, bow-shot, bow-sprit, bow-string, bow-window, &c.

Bows, *bōwz* (of a ship). Bows, *bōwz* (of a saddle). Bouse, to drink. French *buveur*, a drinker, *boire*; L. Lat. *buo*.

Bowed, *bōwd* (term in heraldry). Bowed, *bōwd*, bent. Bode, to portend. Old English *bod[ian]*, to tell.

Bowing, *bōw-ing*, saluting. Bowing, *bōw-ing*, curving.

(As "bōw" and "bōw" are from the same verb, the only excuse for the twofold pronunciation is that of making the sense more clear.)

Bowel, plural *bowels*, *bōw.el*, *bōw.elz* ("bōw" to rhyme with *vow*), *bowell-ed*, *bowell-ing*. (Rule iii. -EL.)

French *boel*, Latin *botellus*, the gut.

Bower, *bōwer* (in a garden), a boudoir. Old Eng. *būr*, a bower.

Bower-anchor, *bōw.er an.kor* not *bōw.er an.kor*. The second anchor, carried at the ship's bows.

Bowie Knife, *bōw'.ee nīfe* not *bōw'.ee nīfe*. Used in North America. So called from "Jim Bowie," one of the most daring characters of the United States.

Bowl, *bōwl*, a basin. Bole, a clayey earth.

"Bowl," French *boule*, a bowl. "Bole," Greek *bōlōs*, a clod.

Bowler, *bōwl.er* not *bōw.ler*. One who bowls.

Bowling-green, *bōw.ling green* not *bōw.ling green*.

Bowled, *bōwld* not *bōwld*. Bold, intrepid. (See Bold.)

Boy, plu. *boys*, feminine Girl, plu. *girls*. Buoy, a float.

"Boy," Old English *býre*, a son (verb *býr[ian]*, to raise).

"Buoy," French *bouée*; Dutch *boei*, a float.

Brace, a tie; two head of game, &c. Brass, a mixt metal.

Brace (verb), *braced* (1 syl.), *brac-ing*, *brac-er*; but *brace-let*.

"Brace," French *bras*, the arms, hence *embrasser*, to hug.

"Brass," Old English *brass*, brass.

Brachial, *bray'.kī.āl*. Pertaining to the arms.

Latin *brachialis* (*brāchtum*, the arm); Greek *brachiōn*.

Brachiopod, plu. *brachiopods* or *brachiopoda*, *brāk'.ī.ō.pōd*, *brāk'.ī.ōp''.ō.dāy*. Molluscs with feet like arms.

Greek *brachiōn pous* (*podos*), arms [for] feet.

Brag, *bragged* (1 syl.), *bragg-ing*, *bragg-ingly*, *bragg-er*, *bragg-art*.

Braggadocio, plu. *braggadocios*. (Rule xlii.)

Old English *bræg[an]*, to pretend to arrogate to oneself.

Brahman or **Brahmin**, *plu.* **Brahmans** or **Brahmins**, never *Brahmen*. The termination *-man* is merely by accident like our word "man," as *Roman*, &c. It arises from the addition of *-n* to a noun ending in *-ma*, as *Brahma[n]*, *Roma[n]*. **Brahman'ic**, **Brahmin'ical**, **Brah'manism**.

"**Brahman**," from *Brahmā*; "**Brahmin**," from *Brahm*.
Brahma or *Brahm*, chief of the Hindū Trinity.

Braid, *brāde*, trimming. **Brayed**, past tense of *bray*. (*See Bray*.)

"**Braid**," Old English *breds* (verb *bred[an]*, to weave).

Brain, *brāne* (of the head). Old English *brægen*, the brain.

Brake. A female fern, a skid, a carriage for training horses, &c.

Break, *brāke*, to fracture

"**Brake**" (a fern), Danish *bregne*. Welsh *brwg*, bracken.

"**Brake**" (a skid), Latin *brachium*, an arm, a lever.

"**Brake**" (a carriage), Old Eng. *brece*, a [carriage for] breaking-in.

"**Break**" (to fracture), Old English *brec[an]*, to rupture.

Bramble, *bram'.b'l.* The older spelling is *bræmbel* or *brembel*.

Bran, *brān*. The husk of ground corn. **Brann-y**. (Rule i.)

French *bran*: as *bran de scie*, sawdust.

Bran-new. Quite new, with the sheen or brightness still there.

Old Eng. *brene* or *bryne*, shining; verb *byrn[an]*, *brenn[an]*, to burn.

The word occurs with a difference in "*Brown*" *brūn*, the colour of things burnt; "*brim-stone*," burning stone; "*brand*" (*bran-d*) *-d* being added to convert the participle into a noun; "*Burn-ish*," to make the surface glow. Not a corruption of *Brand-new*.

Brandy, *plural* brandies, *bran'.diz*; brandied, *bran'.did*.

German *brannt-wein*, Dutch *brand-wijn*, burnt-wine.

Brass, *brās* (a mixt metal). **Brasses**, monumental slabs of brass.

Brassy, brassi-ness; **brazen**, brazier (a worker in brass).

Old Eng. *bræs*, brass; *bræsen*, brazen: *bræslan*, to brase.

Bravado, *plu.* bravadoes, *bra.vah'.do*, *bra.vah'.doze*. **Brag**. (xlii.)

Spanish *bravata*, the brag of a bully; *bravesador*, a bully.

Brave, braver or more brave (*comp.*), bravest or most brave (*sup.*),

braved (1 syl.), brav-ing, brav-ery, brave-ly. (Fr. *brave*.)

Bravo, *plu.* bravos, *brah'.voze*. Assassins for hire. (Rule xlii.)

Italian *bravo* (noun and adj.); Spanish *bravo* (adj.), ferocious.

Bray, brays, brayed (1 syl.), bray-ing, bray-er. (Fr. *braire*.) R. xiii.

Braze, to solder with brass. **Braise**, charcoal used in a brasier.

Braize, a method of cooking over a slow fire. **Brays**, 3rd per. sing. of *bray*. **Breeze**, refuse coke, &c.

"**Braze**," Old English *bræ[sian]*, to cover with brass.

"**Braise**," French, prepared charcoal for cooking purposes.

"**Braise**," French *braiser*, to bake over braies.

"**Brays**" (pounds in a mortar), Old Eng. *bræ[an]*, to bruise.

"**Breeze**," French *brisé*, broken; Latin *brisa*, something trodden on.

Brazen, ought to be *basen*, adj. of *brass*, not "soldered."

Old English *bræsen*, made of brass (*bræs*).

Brazier, one who brazes or works in brass. **Brasier**, a pan to hold "braise" or charcoal in ignition.

Breach, *breech*, a gap. **Breech**, the thick end of a gun, &c.

"Breach," Old Eng. *brice* (c=ch), a fracture; French *breche*.

"Breech" (the hinder part or bottom), Old Eng. *brēc*, breeches.

Bread, *bréd*, food. **Bred**, past and past part. of *breed*.

"Bread," Old Eng. *bread* or *breod*, bread, food generally.

"Bred," Old Eng. *bræd* of the verb *bréd[an]*, to nourish.

Breadth. "Length," "depth," "breadth;" "height" not *height*.

Old Eng. *bréd*, broad, with *-th*. This suffix added to adjectives converts them into abstract nouns, as *strong*, *strength*; &c.

Break, *brāke* not *breek*, to rupture. **Brake**, a female fern.

Break, past *broke* [*brake*], past part. *broken* [*broke*].

Breakfast, *brék' fāst*. The morning meal (*break* [the] *fast*).

Breaking, *brākeing* not *breek.ing*. (See **Break**.)

Bream, a fish of the carp family. **Brim**, *brīm*, a rim, a brink.

"Bream," French *brème* [*brama*]. "Brim," Old Eng. *brymme*.

Breast, *brēst* (of the body). Old Eng. *brēost*, the breast.

Breath, *brēth* (noun); *breathe*, *breethe* (verb). Rule li.

Breath (*brēth*), breath'-less, breath'-lessly, breath'-lessness.

Breathe (*breethe*), breathed (1 syl.), breath'-ing, breathes (1 syl.), breath'-er, breath'-ing-time.

Old Eng. *brēth*, breath, an odour, exhalation.

Breccia, *brēc'h' ē.ūh*. A rocky mass of angular fragments. A mass of rounded fragments is a **Conglomerate**.

It ought to be *bricia* (Italian), a fragment. The Italian word *breccia* means a "breach."

Breech, plural *breeches*, *breech*, *britch'.ez*. In the singular it means the hinder part, as the "breech" of a gun. In the plural it means trousers terminating at the knees. The verb (*breech*) means to flog; and also to change the petticoat-suit of young boys for jacket and trousers.

Breach, *breech*, a gap, an opening. (See **Breach**.)

Breed, *brēde*, to hatch, to generate. **Bread**, *bréd*, food, *q.v.*

Breed, past *bred*, past participle *bred*.

Old English *bréd[an]*, past *bréd*, past part. *brēden*, to nourish.

Breeze, refuse coke. A gentle wind. A gad-fly.

"Breeze" (refuse coke), French *brisé*, broken; Latin *brisa*.

"Breeze" (a gentle wind), French *brise*, a breeze.

"Breeze" (a gad-fly), also spelt *Brise*, Old Eng. *briose*, a gad-fly.

Bressummer. It ought to be **Bretsummer**, a beam over a shop window, &c., to support the weight above it.

German *bret*, a plank or beam, and *summer* (Welsh) supporter.

Brethren, plural of brother, chiefly used in Scripture language
For all general purposes the plural of brother is **brothers**.

"Brethren" is altogether a blunder. The Old English was *bróðer*, plural *bróðra* or *bróðru*, later form *bróðre*.

Breve (1 syl.), a note in *Music*. **Brief**, *brēfe* (of a barrister).

"Breve," not *Ital.* but French *brève* (in *Music*). *Ital.* is *nota intiera*.

"Brief," Latin *brevis*, short. A short summary of a cause.

Brevet, *brev'et* [rank]. An honorary degree in the army, being one grade higher than that which takes the pay.

French *brevet*, brevet rank, a commission.

Brevier, *brev.veer'*. A small type, like that used in this line.

Latin *brevis*, small. Said to have been the type of *breviaries*.

Bridal, *brī.dāl*, adjective of *bride*. **Bridle**, *brī.d'l*, for a horse.

Bridal or *Brydal* was the marriage feast, the "bride ale." The adjective of bride in Old English is *bridlic* or *brydlic*.

"Bridle," Old Eng. *bridel* or *brydel* (verb *brid[an]*), to curb.

Bride, masculine bridegroom, a corruption of *bridegume*.

Old Eng. *brīd* or *bryd*; *brīd* or *bryd guma*

N.B.—*Gum-* (prefix) denotes excellence. *Gum-mann*, the famous man. *Gum-cynn*, man-kind; *Guma*, man "par excellence."

Bridesmaid, attendant on the bride. **Best man**, attendant on the bridegroom. (*Bridemaid* is incorrect. It does not mean the *bridal maid*, as "bridecake" means the *bridal cake*, but the *maid of the bride*.)

Bridecake, not *bridescake*. It means the *bridal cake* not the *cake of the bride*.

Bridge (over a river). **Brig**, a ship with two masts.

"Bridge," Old Eng. *bricg*. "Brig," a contraction of *brigantina*.

Bridle, *brī.d'l* (for a horse). **Bridal**, *brī.dal*, adj. of *bride*, *q.v.*

Bridled, *brī.d'ld*; **bridling**, *brī.d'ling*; **bridler**, *brī.d'ler*.

Brief, *brēfe*, the summary of a cause. **Breve** (in *Music*), *q.v.*

Brier or **briar** (a plant). **Briery** (Old Eng. *brær*, a brier).

Brigade Major, plural *brigade majors*, *brī.gāde'*, &c.

Brigade General, plural *brigade generals*, *brī.gāde'*, &c.

Bright, *brite*, shining, clear. (O. Eng. *beorht* corrupted to *breoht*.)

Bright'en (verb), **bright'ened** (2 syl.), **bright'ening**.

Bright-ly, **bright-ness**, **bright-eyed**, **bright-shining**, &c.

Brilliant, *bril'yant*. (French *brillant*, verb *briller*, to shine.)

Brim, a rim. **Bream**, a fish of the carp family. (*See Bream*.)

Brimm-er, **brimmed** (1 syl.), **brimm-ing**. (Rule i.)

Brim-less, **brim-ful** (full to the brim).

("Full," "fill," and "all," drop one *l* in the compounds.)

Brimstone, sulphur. (Old Eng. *bryne-stone*, the burning stone.)

- Brinded**, tabby, streaked. **Brindled** (diminutive of the same).
Italian brinato, speckled, spotted.
- Brine**, brin-ish, brin-ishness, brin-y (i long). Rule xvii.
 Old Eng. *bryne*, salt liquor. (*Bryne*, burning, has no accent.)
- Bring**, *past brought, past part. brought.* To carry to the place where *we are*, to carry elsewhere is "to take."
 Bring-er and bring-ing, not *brin-ger* and *brin-ging* like finger and fingering, where the *n* stands for *g* (*figger*).
 O. Eng. *bring(an)*, *past bróhte* or *brang*, *past part. ge-broht* or *brungen*.
- Bristle**, bristles, bristled, bristl-ing, bristl-y, bristli-ness, *bris'.s'l, bris'.s'lz, bris'.s'ld, bris'.ling, bris'.ly, bris'.li-ness.*
 Old Eng. *byrst*, a bristle. By metathesis *bryst* and dim. *le*.
- BRITAIN**, *Brit'.n*; Briton, *Brit'.ən*; British (one *t*).
 Britan'nia, Britan'nic. (Latin *Britannia, Britannicus*.)
 Brit'tany. (Double *t*. The *-y* is diminutive.)
 "Britain," Old Eng. *Brittan, Brytten, Bryten, Breoten, &c.*
 "British," Old Eng. *Brittisc, Bryttisc.*
 "Briton," Old Eng. *Brit* or *Britte*, plu. *Brittas* (i or y).
- Brittle**, *brit'.tl*; brittle or more brittle, brittlest, or most brittle; not *britteler, brittlest*. Easily broken.
 Old Eng. *bryttic*, verb *bryt(an)*, to break.
- Britzka**, *bríts'.käh* or *briz.kah*. Russian *britshka*. An open carriage which can be closed at pleasure.
- Broach**, to tap. **Brooch**, an ornament for the neck or breast.
 "Broach," Fr. *broche*, a spigot. "Brooch," Sp. *broche*, a clasp.
- Broad**, *brawd*, wide. **Brod**, a sharp-pointed instrument. **Brood**.
 "Broad," Old Eng. *brād* or *bræd*, broad.
 "Brod," same as *prod*, an awl, a goad; Danish *braad*, a goad.
 "Brood," Old Eng. *brōd*, a brood; *brōdig*, brooding.
- Broadwise**, not *broadways*. In the direction of the broad part.
 Old Eng. suffix *-wis*, in the direction of; *wisa*, a director.
- Broccoli**, plural *broccolis*, *brok'.kǒ.lǎ, brok'.kǒ.lǎz* not *broccolow*.
 French *brocoli* (one *c*), a spring cauliflower. (Not *Italian*.)
- Brogue**, *brōg* (*g* hard), a twang in speech, as the "Irish brogue."
 Gaelic *brog*, a shoe made of rough hide.
- Bromelia**, *bro.me'.lǎ.ăh*. A genus of plants. So named from Olaus Bromel, a Swedish naturalist. The pine apple, &c.
- Bromeliaceæ**, *bro-me'.li.a''-se-e*. The order containing the above.
 In Botany *-aceæ* denotes an order.
- Brome** (1 syl.), or **Bromine**, *brōmĭn*. A non-metallic element.
 Brom-al, a fluid obtained from *brome* by alcohol.
 Brom-ide, a *non-acid* combination of *brome* and oxygen.
 Brom-ic, an *acid* combination of *brome* and oxygen.
 Brom-ate, a salt from the union of *bromic acid* and a base
 Greek *brōmos*, fætor. (So called from its fetid smell.)

Bronchia, plural **Bronchiæ**, *brŏn'.kī.ăh*, *brŏn'.kī.ēē*. The ramifications of the tubes called bronchi, terminating in the vesicles of the lungs. **Bron'chial**, *brŏn'.kī.al* (adj.)

Bronchus, plural **bronchi**, *brŏn'.kus*, *brŏn'.kī*. **Bronchus**, either of the two branches of the windpipe (*bronchus dexter* or *bronchus sinis'ter*), the two are the *bronchi*.

Greek *brŏgchŏs*, the windpipe. (Note "g" before *g* or *ch* = "n.")

Bronchitis, *brŏnukī'tis*. Inflammation of the bron'chus.

In *Medical* phraseology the suffix *-itis* denotes "inflammation;" as *carditis*, inflammation of the heart; *peritonitis*, inflammation of the peritonæum; *pneumonitis*, inflammation of the lungs.

Bronze (1 syl.), **bronzed** (1 syl.), **bronz-ing**, **bronzes** (2 syl.), **bronz-ite**, **bronz-y**. (Italian *bronzo*, *bronze*.) Rule xix.

Brooch, an ornament. **Broach**, to tap. (See **Broach**.)

Brood, a progeny; (verb) to sit to hatch. **Broad**, *brawd*, wide (*q.v.*)
Old English *brŏd*, a brood; *brŏdig*, brooding. *Bræd*, broad.

Brook, a stream. **Broke**, *brŏke*, past tense of **break**, *brāke*.

"Brook," Old Eng. *brŏc*, a rivulet. "Broke," *bræc[an]*, *bræc*, *brocen*.

Broom, a brush. **Brougham**, *broom* (*q.v.*) **Brome** (*q.v.*)

"Broom," Old English *brŏm*, the broom shrub.

Broth, *brauth* not *brŏth*. (Old Eng. *brŏth*, *broth*.)

Brothel, *brŏth'.el*. Corruption of the Fr. *bordel*. Ital. *bordello*.

Brother, *plu.* brothers. In Scripture language, *plu.* brethren (*q.v.*)

Brother, *feminine* sister, *plural* sisters.

Brother-in-law, *plural* brothers-in-law, by marriage.

Step-brother, *plural* step-brothers, sons of different families made brothers by the second marriage of their surviving parents.

Old Eng. *step[an]*, to bereave. Brothers bereaved of one parent.

Foster-brother, *plural* foster-brothers, nursed together.

Old Eng. *fŏster*, to feed. Food-brothers, fed by the same parent.

Old Eng. *brŏthor*, plural *brŏthra* or *brŏthru*, later form *brŏthre*.

Brougham, *broom* not *broo'.am*. A light four-wheeled carriage.

So named from Lord *Brougham*, whose name, says Lord Byron, "is pronounced Broom from Trent to Tay." Similarly Vaughan is *Vawn*, and Maughan is *Morn*.

Brow, *brŏw* to rhyme with "now," not *brŏw* to rhyme with "grow."

Old English *bræw*, the eye-brow.

Brown, *brŏwn* to rhyme with "gown," not with *grŏwn*.

Old Eng. *brŏin*, the colour of burnt things, *brunen* or *burnen*, burnt.

Browse (1 syl.), to graze. **Brows**, eye-brows. (See **Brow**.)

"Browse," Greek [*bi*]brŏskŏ, to eat; *brŏsis*, food.

Brucine or Brucina, *bru'sin* or *bru'sināh*. An extract somewhat like strychnia (*strik'ně.ăh*). Named after Dr. Bruce, mineralogist and traveller, New York.

Bruin, *brū'An*, a bear. **Brewing**, *brew'ing*, making beer.

Bruin is so named from Sir Bruin, the bear, in the German beast-epic of *Reynard the Fox*. (The *brün* or *brown* animal.)

"Brewing," Old Eng. *breow[an]*, past *breaw*, past participle *browen*.

Bruise, *brūse*, a contusion. **Brews**, 3rd person sing. of "Brew."

"Bruise," Old Eng. *brys[an]*, to bruise, past *bryse*, past part. *brysed*.

Bruited, *brū'ted*, noised, rumoured. "It got bruited abroad."

A verb made from the French *bruit*, a noise, report.

"To bruit," in French, is *Répandre un bruit au loin*.

Brunette (French), *broo.net'*. A woman of dark hair and complexion. A fair woman is a *blonde* (French).

Brusque (French), *brūsk*, abrupt, blunt in manners.

Brute (1 syl.), a dumb animal. **Bruit** (French), a rumour. *Brūt'al'*, *brūt'-ally*, *brūt'-ality*, *brūt'-alise*, *brūt'-alising*, *brūt'-alisa'tion*, *brūt'-ish*, *brūt'-ishness*, *brūt'-ishly*. *brūt'-ism*, *brūt'-ify*, *brūt'-ifying*, *brūt'-ifies* (3 syl.), *brūt'-ified* (3 syl.) Rule xvii.

Latin *brūta* [*animālia*] brute animals.

Brutum fulmen (Latin), *brū.tum fūl.men*. A harmless threat.

Bryony, *brī'o.ny*. The wild vine, the lady's seal, &c.

Greek *bruō*, to sprout out; no plant makes longer shoots.

Bubble, bubbles, bubbled, bubb'ing, bubb'y.

bub'.b'l, *bub'.b'ly*, *bub'.b'ld*, *bub'.b'ling*, *bub'.b'ly*.

Dutch *bobbel*, a bubble.

Bucaneer not buccaneer *buk.a.neer*. A sea-robber.

French *boucanier* from *boucaner*, to smoke flesh; *boucan*, a smoking-place. *Boucaneers* originally hunted wild beasts for skins, and smoked the flesh for food. (*Boucan*, a Caribbean word.)

Buck, lye in which clothes are soaked to bleach; hence *Buck*, a fop, whose clothes are "buck," or well bleached and got up, and *Buck-basket*, a basket for dirty linen.

German *beuchen*, to steep clothes in lye.

Buck, feminine doe. Fallow deer. (Old Eng. *buc*, a stag.)

Buck (a gender-word): as buck rabbit, doe rabbit; buck hare, doe hare; buck goat; roebuck.

Buck-bean, corruption of *bog-bean*. The marsh or bog vetch.

Buck-wheat, corruption of *buche-wheat*. Beech-wheat.

German *buchweizen*, beech-mast or buck-wheat.

Bucketful, plural *bucketfuls* not *bucketsful*. *Bucketful* is a noun, and means the quantity which fills a bucket. Two *bucketfuls* is twice that *quantity*, but two "buckets-full" means two buckets filled full,—quite a distinct idea.

Buckle, buckled, buckling, buk'.k'l, buk'.k'ld, buk'.ling.

French *boucle*, a buckle or ring.

Buckler. A shield made of osiers and covered with ox-hide.

Low Latin *buccularium* (*buculus*, a bullock), ox-hide shield.

Bucolic, bu.kol'.ik. Pastoral, a pastoral poem. (One l.)

Latin *bucollus*; Greek *boukolos*, a herdsman; *boukolikos*.

Bud, budd-ed, budd-ing, budd-er. R. i. (French *bouton*, a bud.)

Buddlea, budd'.le.a not budd.lee'.a. A genus of shrubs. Named in honour of Adam Buddle, an English botanist.

Buffalo, plural buffaloes (Spanish *bufalo*). Rule xlii.

Buffet, buf'fet, a blow. Buffet, bŭ.fet' or bŭ'fay, a sideboard.

Italian *buffetto*, a fillip, a blow. French *buffet*, a cupboard.

Buffoon, buf.foon', a fool. (French *bouffon*, a jester.)

Bug, bugg-y, bugginess. (Welsh *bwcai*, a maggot, &c.) Rule i.

Buggy. A gig for commercial travellers. (French *bourgeois*.)

Buhl, būle. Brass, &c., for inlaying in wood furniture. So called from Sig. Boule, cabinet-maker to Louis XIV.

Build, bŭld, past and past part. built, bŭlt, or [builted].

Old English *byld(an)*, past *bylde*, past participle *bylde*d, to build.

Bul, bull. Four words (*bulb*, *bulge*, *bulk*, and *ebullition*) have the *u* short, as in "dull." All the rest have the *u* long to rhyme with "wool." (Rules lxxv. and lxxvi.)

Bulb, bŭlb, bulbous. A root *solid*, like the tulip; *scaly*, like the lily; *coated*, like the onion; or *jointed*, like the adoxa.

Latin *bulbus*, *bulbosus*; Greek *bōlbos*, a bulb.

Bull (rhyming with *wool*), not *bŭll* (rhyming with *dull*), *feminine* cow; *bull-calf*, *feminine* cow-calf or *heifer*.

Welsh *bwla*, a bull. "Cow," Old English *cū*, *cū-calf*, a cow-calf.

Bullock, an ox fed for slaughter. Steer, a young bullock.

Old English *bulluca*, a bullock. *Steor*, a steer.

Bullace not bullis, bull'.ace ("bull" rhyming with *wool*). A plum.

Welsh *Eirinen dulas* (Dr. Withering).

Bulletin, bull'.ē.teen ("bull" rhyming with *wool*). An official report.

French *bulletin* (2 syl.) This word and the Pope's "bull" owe their names to the *bulia* or seal which authenticates them.

Bully, bul'.ly ("bull" rhyming with *wool*), *bullies* (2 syl.), *bullied* (2 syl.), *bully-ing*, *bulli-rag*. (Rules xi. and xiii.)

Bulrush, bull'.rush ("bul" rhyming with *wool*, not with *dull*). *Bul* or *bull* prefixed to many words means "large": as *bull-frog*, *bull-trout*, *bul-rush*, &c.

Bulwark, *bul'werk* ("bul" rhyming with *wool*). A fortification. Dutch *bolwerck*, a fortified wall. The "boulevards" of Paris, &c., is the same word. (Boulevard [2 syl.], *boul.var.*)

Bumbailiff. Corruption of *bunde-bailiff*, i.e., a "bound bailiff;" a bailiff "bound" by sureties to the sheriff, who is responsible for his bailiff's acts. (Old Eng. *bunde*, bound.)

Bundle, *bundled*, *bundling*, *bun'.d'l*, *bun'.d'ld*, *bun'.dling*.

Old English *byndel*, *bnd[an]*, to bind, and *-el* diminutive, "A little bound thing;" *bndeale*, a binding or bond.

Bungle, *bungled*, *bungler*, *bungling*, *bunglingly*, *bun'.g'l*, *bun'.g'ld*, *bun'.g'ler*, *bun.gling*, &c.

Buoy, a float. **Boy**, a male child. **Buoyed** (1 syl.), **buoy-ing**, **buoy-ant**, **buoy-antly**, **buoy-antness**, **buoy-ancy**.

French *bouet*, a buoy or float.

Burden or burthen. (Old English *byrden* or *byrthen*.)

Bureau, *plu. bureaux* (French), *bū.ro*, *bū.roze*).

Burglar not *burgler*. The *-lar* is the French *larron* (Latin *latro*) a thief, and *burg* means a dwelling. The Old Eng. word was *burgbrice*, a house-breaker.

Low Latin *burglaria*, burglary (*burgagium latro*, house robber).

Burgess, *plural* *burgesses*, *bur'.gess*, *bur'.gess.es*. A man who has a town vote. The *-ess* is not the feminine termination, but a contraction of *-ensis*, "one employed on or for."

Low Latin *burg-ensis*, one employed in a town or borough.

Burlesque (French), *bur.lesk'*, *burlesqued* (2 syl.), *burlesquer*, *burlesqu-ing*. (Italian *burlesco*, *burlare*, to ridicule.)

Burn, *past* and *past participle* *burnt* or [*burned*].

Old Eng. *byrn[an]*, *past* *barn*, *past part.* *burnen*, to burn.

Burnish. To polish till the surface glows like fire. *-ish* added to nouns means "like," as *boyish*; *burnish* means [to make] like fire. (See **Bran-new**.)

Burr. For monosyllables ending in a double consonant, *see* Rule vii.

Burrow, *bur.rō*, a hole in the ground, to make a hole in the ground. **Borough**, *bur'.rāh* not *bur'.rō*, It is merely a corrupt way of pronouncing *burh*.

"Burrow," Old Eng. *beorg[an]*, to shelter, *borgh* or *borga(n)*.

Burst, *past* and *past part.* *burst*, not *bust*, *busted*, nor *bursted*.

Old Eng. *berst[an]*, *past* *bærst*, *past part.* *borsten*, to burst.

Bury, to inter. **Bury**, a borough. **Berry**, a fruit.

Bury, *buries* (2 syl.), *buried* (2 syl.), *burial*, *bury-ing*.

"Bury" (to inter), Old Eng. *byrg[an]*, to bury.

"Bury" (a borough), Old Eng. *burh* or *burhg*, a town.

"Berry" (a fruit), Old Eng. *berie* or *berig*, a berry.

Bush, *boosh* not *būsh*. This and **Push** are the only two words in *-ush* with the "u" like *oo*. All the others have "u" short. They are "blush, brush, crush, flush, gush, hush, lush, plush, rush, thrush, and tush."

"Bush" is French *bouchon*, a tavern bush, a wisp.

"Push" is French *pousser*, to push. (The "u" represents Fr. *ou*.)

Business, *biz'nez*. Vocation, employment. (*See Busy*.)

Buss, a contraction of *Omnibus* (*q.v.*) **Buss**, a kiss.

"Buss," Spanish *buz*; Latin *basium*, a kiss.

Busy, *busies*, *busied*, *biz'y*, *biz'iz*, *biz'id*, *busy-ing*, *busi-er* (*comp.*), *busi-est* (*super.*), *busi-ness*, *biz'nez*, *busi-ly*, *busy-body*, &c. (Rules xi. and xiii.)

Old Eng. *bysg[ian]*, to occupy; *bysgung*, business.

But (*conj.*) **But** [*end*], the big end. **Butt**, a tun; to toss.

"But" (*conj.*), Old Eng. *būtan* or *būta*, except, but, without.

"But [*end*]," French *bout*, the end.

"Butt" (a large tub), Old Eng. *butt* or *byt*, a tun.

"Butt" (to toss or thrust), Welsh *pwrtian*, to poke or butt.

Butcher, *boot'cher* ("but-" to rhyme with *foot*, not with "ūt"). This is the only instance of *but* so sounded. Of the nine other words one has "u" long as in "unit,"—viz., *būty'ric*; and eight have "u" short,—viz., *but* and *butt*, *butler*, *butment*, *butter*, *buttery*, *button*, and *buttness*.

"Butcher," French *boucher*. The "u" in *bush*, *push*, and *butcher* owes its abnormal sound to its representing the French *ou*.

Butt, a mark; to toss. **But** [*end*]. **But** (*conj.*) *See But*.

Butts, *plural*. A place where archers meet to shoot at butts.

Butter, *būt.ter*. (Old Eng. *butere* or *butyre*, butter.)

Latin *būtīrum*; Greek *boutūron* (*Gen. xviii. 8*), *bous turos*, cow curd.

Buttery, *plural* *butteries*, *but'tě.ry*, *but'tě.riz*. In the Universities the college buttery supplies all sorts of food to the students, from a penny roll to a banquet.

Butyric [*acid*], *bū.ty'.rik* not *but'.y.rik*. Obtained from butter.

Butyrine, *bū.ty'.rin* not *but'.y.rine*. An oily substance obtained from butter. (Latin *būtīrum*, butter.)

Buy, to purchase. **By** (*prep.*) **B'ye**, as Good b'ye.

Buy, *past* and *past part.* bought. **Buy-er**, *buy-ing*, *buys*.

"Buy," Old Eng. *bycg[an]*, *past* *bóhte*, *past part.* *geboht*.

Buzz. One of the monosyllables ending in a double consonant. (Rule vii.) The others are: *Add. odd*; *burr*, *err*; *ebb*, *egg*; *buzz*, *fuzz*; *fizz*, *frizz*; *butt*, *bitt*, *mitt*.

By (preposition). Spelt anciently *be*, *bi*, *big*, and *by* (be-cause). When both agent and instrument are expressed, *by* follows the agent, and *with* the instrument: as "The bird was killed *by* a man *with* a gun." If only the instrument is expressed, *by* follows passive and neuter verbs: as "London was destroyed *by* fire, in 1666." "Socrates died *by* poison." "Burnt *with* fire." "Killed *with* poison." "Slay him *with* the sword."

By (gerundial): as "It may be had *by applying* at the office." This is good English. The Gerund with the preposition *by* or *with* being used, both in English and Latin, to express the *manner*, *cause*, or *means*. "It may be had (how?) *by* paying sixpence." "It may be had (how?) merely *by* asking for it."

By (past, near). "The train has gone *by*." **By-gones.**

By and by, not *by and bye* (adverbial). Soon, presently. *Near*, in point of time; that is, *soon*. "By and by" means soon and nearly [now], almost immediately.

By or Bye, a borough, house, place, way; (*adj.*) local, private. **TOWN: By-word**, town talk.

By-laws, town or local laws, not statute or national laws. (Latin *leges privātæ*.)

PRIVATE: By-lane, by-path, by-play, by-road, by-way.

SECRET, underhand, sly: By-stroke.

OUT OF RULE: By-ball or Bye-ball. (*See below Bye.*)

By the by, by the way (*en passant*, French; *in transitu*, or *ob-iter*, Latin). (Old Eng. *bý* or *býe*, a way, a place.)

B'ye as Good b'ye, Good by, "God be wi' ye" (*à-dieu*, Fr.)

Bye, plural byes (in *Cricket*). "A bye" is a ball which passes the batsman and eludes the grasp of the wicket-keeper behind him.

Cabal, ka.bál', a junto. Cable, ka'.b'l, a rope.

Cabal, caballed' (2 syl.), caball'-er, caball'-ing. (Rule i.)

"Cabal," French *cabale*, a club. It is merely by strange coincidence that the initial letters of the British Cabinet in 1671 formed the word "CABAL." "Cable," French *cable*, a rope.

Cabbage, cab'.bidge, a vegetable. **Cab'bage**, to pilfer. (Double *b*.)

Italian *cappuccio*, a cabbage lettuce; Latin *caput*, a head.

"Cabbage" (to pilfer), Dutch *kabassen*, to pilfer.

Cabin, kab'.in, a hut. (Welsh *cab* and *caban*, a booth.)

Cable, ka'.b'l, a rope. Cabal, ka.bal', a junto. (*See Cabal.*)

Cabriolet, *ka.b'ri.ð.lay*. A one horse coach, with a hood.

Cab, a contraction of the same word. It means, a little coach, that scampers along like a kid or mountain-goat.

French *cabriole*, a caper, a scamper (*cabri*, a kid).

Cacao, *ka.ka'o*, the chocolate tree. **Cocoa**, *kō.kō*, made from cacao nuts. **Coca** is another word, being a Peruvian tree of narcotic virtues.

"Cocoa" is a contraction of *chocolate* (*choco'*), and both "cacao" and "chocolate" are corruptions of the Mexican word *cacauath* or *quachuath*, as the tree is called.

Cacoethes, *ka.k'oe'-theez*. A bad habit hard to resist. Generally applied to scribblers, whose love of writing is termed *cacoethes scribendi* (Greek *kakos ethos*, bad habit).

Caddis, a grub. **Caddy**, *plu. caddies*, *ka.d'iz*, a box for tea.

"Caddis," Latin *cādus*, Greek *kādōs*, a case or chest. The "caddis" or "case-worm" is enclosed in a case or sheath.

"Caddy" is the Chinese word *catty*, a small packet of tea.

Cadmean, *ka.d'mee'.an* not *ka.d'.mē.an*. Relating to Cadmus.

Cadmium, *ka.d'.mī.um*. A metal.

Latin *Cadmēus*, adj. of Cadmus, a mythical king of Thebes.

"Cadmium," Latin *cadmia*, brass ore, so called from Cadmus.

Caduceus, *ka.dū'.sē.us*, Mercury's wand. **Caducous**, *ka.dū'.kus*, in *Botany*, shedding as the calyx of a poppy is shed.

"Caduceus" (Latin), from the Greek *kérukios*, adj. of *kérux*, a herald.

"Caducous," Latin *cadūcus*, from *cado*, to fall.

Caffeine, *ka.f'.fē.in*. The bitter stimulating principle of coffee.

Theine, *tee'.in*, is the similar principle in tea.

French *café*, coffee. The plant is called "*Coffea Arabica*."

Cage (1 syl.), caged (1 syl.), cag-ing, *kay'jīng*. To coop, a coop.

French *cage*, a coop, Latin *cāvea*, a cave, or coop.

Caique, *kay.eek'* (French). A small Spanish war-ship.

Caitiff, *plu. caitiffs*. A knave, a wretch. (Rule xxxix.)

French *chetif*, Latin *captivus*, a captive.

Cajole, *kā.jole'*, cajoled (2 syl.), cajol'-er, cajol'-ing, cajol'-ery.

French *cajoler*, to flatter.

Calamanco, *plu. calamancoes*, *ka'.ā.man''.koze*. (Rule xlii.)

Spanish *calamaco*, a woollen cloth checkered in the warp.

Calamine, *ka'.ā.mīn*. A mineral, chiefly carbonate of zinc.

Chamomile, *ka.m'.o.mile*, a plant. **Calomel**, mercury.

"Calamine," Latin *caldmus*, a reed; when smelted it adheres to the furnace in the form of reeds.

"Chamomile," Greek *chamai melon*, apple lying on the ground, so called from a resemblance in the smell (French *camomille*).

"Calomel," Greek *kālōs mēlas*, beautiful black. It is prepared by rubbing mercury with corrosive sublimate which forms a black mixture, turned pale grey by heat.

- Calcareous**, *kal.kair'rē.us*. (Would have been better with *i*.)
 Latin *calcārius*, adj. of *calx*, lime.
- Calcedony**, better **Chalcedony**, *kal.see'.don.y*. A precious stone.
 From *Chalcēdon*, in Asia Minor, where the first was found.
- Calceolaria**, *kal-sē-ō.lair''rī.ah*, not *kal-se.lair''-ī.ah*.
 Slipper-wort. (Latin dim. of *calceolus*, a little shoe.)
- Calcine**, *kal'sine*. To reduce to powder by heat. (Fr. *calciner*.)
 Cal'cined (2 syl.), cal'cin-ing, calcin'-able (*i* long).
- Calculate**, *kal'.kū.late*. To reason by figures. Cal'culat-ed, cal'culat-ing, cal'culat-or, cal'cula''tion, cal'culable, cal'culably; in-calculable and in-calculably (negatives).
 Latin *calculāre*, from *calcūlus*, a pebble, used by Roman boys to assist in adding and subtracting.
- Cal'culus**, *plu. cal'culi*, stone on the bladder. Cal'culous, stony.
Calcūlus (Latin), a stone; *calcūlōsus* (Latin), stony.
- Caldron**, *kau'l'dron*, a large kettle. **Chaldron**, *chol'dron*.
 "Caldron," Latin *caldārium*, a caldron.
 "Chaldron," French *chaldron* = 36 English bushels.
- Cal'endar** (of the year). Cal'ender, a machine for calendering.
 "Calendar," Latin *calendārium*, an account-book.
 "Calender," French *calandre*, verb *calandrer*, to mangle; Latin *cylindrus*, a roller; Greek *kulindrōs* (*kulindō*, to roll).
- Calender**, cal'endering, not *calendring*, calendered, *kal'en.derd*.
- Calendrer**. One who calenders cloth. The poet Cowper uses the word *Calender* for "Calendrer." (See *John Gilpin*.)
- Calendula**, *ka.len'.du.lah*. Marygold, &c.
 Latin *calendā*, the first of the month; so called because these plants flower almost every month in the year.
- Calf**, *plu. calves*, *karf*, *karves*; bull-calf, *fem. cow-calf*.
 Old Eng. *cealf*, *plu. cealfu*. Our plural ought to be *calfs*. (R. xxxviii.)
- Caliber**, *kal'ī.ber* not *ka.lee'.ber*. The diameter of a gun-barrel.
 Fr. and Sp. *calibre*, dimension of a ball, bore of fire-arms (Arab *calib*, a mould, or from the Lat. *equilibrāre*, to weigh out in equal parts).
- Calico**, *plu. calicoes*, *kal'ī.ko*, *kal'ī.koze*. Cotton cloth. (R. xlii.)
 French *calicot*, from *Calicut* (E. Ind.), whence it was first imported.
- Calisthenics**, *kal'iss.rhen''-iks*. Exercises to develop the body.
 Greek *kālōs sthēnōs*, beauty and strength [combined].
- Calix**, *plu. calixes*, *kay'.lix.es*, a cup. **Calyx**, part of a flower.
 Latin *calix*, Greek *kulix*, a cup. (A different word to *calyx*.)
 Latin *calyx*, Greek *kalyx*, the empalement of a flower.
- Calk or Caulk**, *kauk*. To drive oakum into the seams of a ship.
Cauk, a sulphate of bary'ta. **Cork** (of a bottle).
 "Calk," Latin *calco*, to tread, to press (*calx*, the heel of the foot).
 "Cauk," a miner's term, derivation unknown.
 "Cork," Latin *cortex*, the bark of a tree. *Nare sine cortice*, to swim without corks (*Hor. Sat. l. iv. 120*); German *kork*, cork.

Call, to shout. **Caul** (of a wig), a membrane. (Old Eng. *cawl*.)

Call, *kawl*, called (1 syl.), call-ing, call-er.

Catcall, recall, callboy, &c. It retains the double "l" always.

Latin *cālo*, Greek *kālō*, to call.

Calliope, *kal'li.ō.pě* not *kal.li'ō.pě*, as it is generally called.

Greek *Kalliope*, the muse of epic poetry (*kallōs*, beauty).

Callous, *kal'lus*, insensible. **Callus**, bone gluten.

Latin *callōsus*, callous. *Callus*, a glutinous substance growing about the fracture of bones, serving to solder them.

Calm, *karm*; calmer, more calm; calmest, most calm. (Fr. *calme*.)

Calomel, *kal'o.mel*, prepared mercury. **Chamomile**, *kam'ōmile* (a flower). **Calamine**, *kal'a.mīn*, a fossil (*q.v.*)

Caloric, *ka.lō'rik* not *ka.lōr'rik* nor *kal'ō.rik*. The principle of heat. (Latin *cālor*, *cālōris*, heat; *cāleo*, to be hot.)

Caltrop, *kol'trop*. Ought to be coltrap. A kind of thistle.

Old Eng. *coltropspe*, a whin, thistle, or caltrop.

Calumet, *kal'u.met*. A pipe smoked by American Indians when they make a treaty or terms of peace.

Calumny, plu. *calumnies*, *kal'um.niz*. A slander.

Calum'iate (4 syl.), calum'iated, calum'niat-ing, calum'niat-or, calum'nia'tion, calum'niatory, calum'nious, calum'niously. (Latin *calumniā*.)

Cal'vary, the place of Christ's crucifixion. **Cavalry**, horse-soldiers. (Second "a" of "Calvary" is long in Latin. No such word in the Greek text of Luke xxiii. 33.)

"Calvary," Latin *calvāria*, a cemetery (*calva*, a skull).

"Cavalry," French *cavalerie*; Latin *caballus*, a horse.

Calve, *karve*, to bring a calf into life. **Carve**, to serve meat.

Calves, plu. of calf. (See Calf.)

"Calve," Old Eng. *cealf-ian*, to bring a calf into the world (c = k).

"Carve," *ceorf-an*, to cut, hew, or carve (c = k).

Calvinism not *Calvanism*. The religious tenets of John Calvin.

Calvinist. One who entertains the religious views of Calvin.

Calx, plu. *calxes* or *calces*, *kal'seez*. Lime, chalk.

Old Eng. *cealc* or *cdlc*; Latin *calx*, plu. *calces*, chalk.

Cal'yx, plu. *cal'yxes* or *cal'yces*, *kal'y.siez*. **Calix**, a cup (*q.v.*)

Latin *calyx*, plu. *calyces*; Greek *kalux*, plu. *kalūkēs*, the empalement of a flower.

Cambric, *kame'brik*. Fine linen made of flax.

From *Cambrai*, in Flanders, where it was first manufactured.

Camelion, better *Chamaeleon*, *ka.mee'.le.on*.

Latin *chamaeleon*; Greek *chamaileōn*, the reptile lion.

Camellia, generally called *ka.mee'.li.ah*, better *ka.mel'.li.a*.

These beautiful plants are named after *G. J. Kamel* (Latinised into *Camellus*), a Moravian Jesuit, and botanist.

Camelopard, generally called *kam'ēl.ō.pard* or *kam'el.lep'-ard*.

Latin *cāmēlopardālis*, the giraffe. The word is compounded of *camēlo-pardālis*, the parded camel, the camel spotted like the pard or panther, and should be pronounced *ka.mee'.lo.pard*.

Cameo, *plu. cameos*, *kam'ē.o*, *kam'ē.oze*. Stones cut in relief,

Intaglio, *in.tal.yo*. A stone cut in hollow, like seals.

Italian *cammeo* and *intaglio*.

Camomile, better **Chamomile**, *kam'o.mile*. A plant.

Calomel, *kal'o.mel*. A preparation of mercury.

"Chamomile," Greek *chamai mēlōs*, an apple on the ground. So called from a resemblance in the smell.

"Calomel," Greek *kālōs mēlōs*, beautiful black (bleached by heat).

Campaign, *kam.pain'*. The time an army is in "the field."

Champagne, *sham.pain'*. Wine made of Champagne grapes.

"Campaign," French *campagne*, a field or open country.

Campaigner, *kam.pain'.er*. One who has served in campaigns.

Campana, *kam.pay'.nah* (Latin). The pasque-flower.

Campanile not **campanel**, *kam'pa.nile*. A bell-tower. *

Latin *campānile*, a bell-tower. (The "i" is long.)

Campanula, *kam.pan'.ū.lah*. Hair-bell, blue-bell, Canterbury-bell.

Latin *campānūla*, the blue-bell, also the woodbine (*-pā* long).

Campanulaceæ, *kam.pan-u.lay''-se.ee*. The "campanula" order.

The suffix *-(a)ceæ*, (in *Botany*) means an "order" of plants.

Campanularia, *plu. campanulariæ*, *kam.pan'.u.lair''ri.ah*, &c.

Corals with bell-shaped cells.

Latin *campānūla*, a little bell.

Camphine, better **camphene**, *kam'feen*, cont. of *cam'phōgen*.

A mineral oil, identical with rectified oil of turpentine.

Latin *camphōra*, Greek *gēnō*, I produce camphor. (Its protoxide).

Camphor, *kam'for*. A gum from the camphor laurel.

Latin *camphōra*. Dr. Ure gives "*Kamphur*, Arabic."

Campion, *kam'pi.on*. Both catch-fly and cuckoo-flower.

"Corn-campion," the common *catch-fly*; "white and red champions," *lychnis* or *cuckoo-flower*; "rose campion," *bachelor's button*.

Can, *past tense could*. This is never an auxiliary verb, but it stands in regimen with other verbs without *to* between them: as "I can write," "I could write." Here *write* is infinitive mood, being the latter of two verbs in regimen. (I *ken*, to write.)

Old Eng. *cunnan*, pres. tense *can*, past *cūthe*, past part. *cūth*. (The "l" is interpolated, and the "th" changed to "d.")

Canaille (French), *kā.nah'.e*. The rabble. (Lat. *canes*, hounds.)

Canal, Ohannel, Kennel, ka.nal', chan'.nel, ken'.nel.

"Canal" (French), an artificial river; Latin *canālis*.

"Channel" (a watercourse), Old French *chenal*, a gutter.

"Kennel," Italian *canile*, a place for dogs. (Latin *canis*, a dog.)

Cancel, kan'sel, to obliterate. Cancelled, kan'seld; can'cell-ing, can'cell-ate. (In *Botany*) lattice-like. (Rule iii. -EL.)

Cancellor, one who cancels. Chancellor, a dignitary, q.v.

Latin *cancellō*, to make like a lattice (*cancelli*, lattices).

When a document is cancelled a pen crosses the writing into lattices.

Cancer, kan'ser, "the CRAB" of the Zodiac. Canker, a worm.

Latin *cancer*, the crab, sign of the summer solstice.

"Canker," Old Eng. *cancer* or *cancre* (c = k).

Candelabrum, plu. candelabra, kan'.de.lay".brum, kan'.de.lay"-brāh. (*The "e" of this word is long in Latin.*)

Latin *candelābrum*; *candelā*, a candle; *candeo*, to glow like fire.

Candid, frank. Candied, kan'.did (with sugar). See Candy.

"Candid," Latin *candidus*, white, sincere.

"Candied," Italian *candito*, *candire*, to candy.

Candidate, kan'.di.date. One who offers himself for a vacant post.

Latin *candidātus*, clothed in white; because Roman candidates dressed in white when they solicited the people's votes.

Candle, kan'.d'l. (*The older spelling is the better.*)

Old Eng. *candel*; Latin *candēla*; *candeo*, to glow.

Candlemas, kan.d'l.mas. Feb. 2, when "Catholics" consecrate all the candles to be used in churches during the year.

(-mas [postfix] drops one "s": Christmas, Michaelmas.)

Candy, kan'.dy; candied, kan'.did; candy-ing, kan'.dy.ing.

Ital. *candire*, to candy.

Cane, kain, a reed. Cain, brother of Abel.

"Cane," Latin *canna*; Greek *kanna*, a reed, a cane.

Canicula, ka.nik'.u.lah, the Dog-star. Canicular (adj.)

(*The "i" is long in the original Latin words.*)

Latin *canicūla*, the dog-star; *canicūlāris*, adj. (*canicūlāres dies*).

Canine, ka.nine' not ka.neen', adj. of canis, a dog. (Lat. caninus.)

Canister, kan'.iss.ter. A small box for tea, &c.

Latin *canistrum*, Greek *kanastron*, a wicker basket.

Canker, to corrode; a worm. Cancer, a disease; "the CRAB."

"Canker," Old Eng. *cancer* or *cancre* (c = k), a canker.

"Cancer," Latin *cancer*, the crab; Old Eng. *cancer*, the disease.

Cannabis (Lat.), kan'.nā.bis. Hemp. (Greek kannābis, hemp.)

Cannel-coal, kan'.nel cole. Corruption of Candle-coal. So called because it burns with a brilliant flame.

Cannibal, kan'.ni.bal. A human being who eats man. (Double n.)

Columbus says: "The natives live in great fear of the cannibals (that is, Caribals, or people of Cariba)."

Can'n'on, ordnance. **Can'on**, a church dignitary. It is difficult to recollect which of these two words has the double *n*.

A "cannon" is a *reed* for holding gunpowder; Greek *kanna*; Latin and Italian *canna*; French *canne* (all with double *n*).

Can'non-ade, **can'non-a'ded**, **can'non-a'ding**, **can'non-eer'**.

"Canon" is the Greek *kanon*; Latin *canon*, a rod for measuring, a "rule," hence a standard or model of excellence, and hence the books admitted as our Scriptures, and a church dignitary.

Canon'-ical, **canon'-ically**, **canon'-icals**; **can'on-ist**, **can'on-ise**, **can'on-ry**, **can'on-isa'tion** (not a Greek word, R. xxxi.)

Cannot, *kan'not*, familiarly contracted into **can't**, *karnt not kánt*. It is in reality "ca'n't (ca = kah).

Canny, *kan'ny*, cautious, knowing. **Cany**, *kain'y*, adj. of cane.

"Canny," Old Eng. *céne*, from *cunnan* to know or ken.

"Cany," Latin *cannus*, adj. of *canna*, a cane.

Canoe, *plu. canoes*, *ka.noo'*, *ka.nooz'*. (Rule xlii.) This word, meaning a boat made of skins or bark, is said by Spanish historians to be of Indian origin: "*Illa in terram suis lintribus, quas 'cánoas' vacant, eduxerunt.*" (Hist. of Amer.)

Canon, a church dignitary. **Cannon**, ordnance. (See **Cannon**.)

Canopy, *plu. canopies*, *kan'.ô.py*, *kan'.o.piz*. (Rule xliii.)

Canopied, *kan'.o.pid*, **can'opy-ing**. To cover with a canopy.

Low Lat. *canôpeum*; Greek *kônôpeiôn*, a pavilion to keep off gnats (*kônôps*, a gnat). The *-nô-* is long both in the Gk. and Lat. words.

Cant, hypocritical whining complaints. **Can't**, for "cannot," *q.v.*

Latin *canto*, to repeat the same thing often, to sing.

Cantata (Italian), *kan.tar'.tah* not *kan.tay'.tah*. A poem set to music (Latin *cantāre*, to sing).

Canteen. A soldier's tin vessel for holding drink.

Italian, *cantina*, a wine-cellar.

Canter, one who cants. **Canter**, a Canterbury gallop. The Canterbury gallop refers to the easy pace of pilgrims.

Cantharis, *plu. cantharides*, *kan'.thă.ris*, *kan.thar'ri.deez*.

Latin *cantharis*, the Spanish fly; Greek *kanthāros*, a beetle.

Canthus, the corner of the eye. **Acanthus**, a thorny plant.

Greek *kanthos*, the corner of the eye; Latin *canthus*, a wheel-tire.

"Acanthus," Latin, from Greek *akanthos* (*akantha*, a thorn).

Canticle, *plu. canticles*, *kan'.tĭ.k'l*, &c. A religious song.

"Solomon's Song" in the Bible is called "The Canticles."

Italian *cantica*; Latin *cantus*, a tune, and *-cle*, diminutive.

Canto, *plu. cantos* (Italian), *kan'.toze*. Divisions of a poem.

Canton, *kan'.ton*, a territorial division. **Cantle**, a fragment.

"Canton," French, from the Greek *kanthos*, a corner.

"Cantle," French *échantillon*, a sample, our "scantling."

Can'vas (one *s*), *plu. canvases*, cloth. **Can'vass**, to solicit votes.

Can'vass, **can'vasses**, **can'vassed** (2 syl.), **can'vass-er**, &c.

"Canvas," French *canevas*; Latin *cannābis*; Greek *kannābis*, hemp

"Canvass," Old Fr. *cannabasser*, to sift thro' hemp, hence to sift votes.

Cany, *kay'ny*, adj. of cane. **Canny**, knowing (*q.v.*)

Caoutchouc, *koo.tchouk'* not *ka.out'chouk* (Indian). India-rubber prepared for waterproof cloths.

Cap, capped (1 syl.), **capp-ing**, **capful** *plu. capfuls*. (Rule i.)

Cap-a-pie, *kap'ah pay'*. From head to foot.

Spanish [*de*] *cabeza a pies*. Not French. Fr. would be *de pied en cap*.

Capable, *kay'pā.b'l*, **ca'pableness**, **capabil'ity**.

French *capable*; Latin *capax*, *capācis* (verb *capio*).

Capacity, *plu. capacities*, *ka.pas'ī.tiz*; **capacious**, *ka.pay'shus*, **capa'ciously**, **capa'ciousness**. (Latin *capācitas*, capacity.)

Caparison, *kā.par'rj.zon*. To decorate a horse. (*This word is corruptly spelt "caparison" for "caparason."*)

Spanish *caparazon* (with *a* and *z*); French *caparaçon*.

Capillary, *plu. capillaries*, *ka.pil'.la.riz*, the extremities of arteries, fine as hairs. **Capillary**, adj., fine as a hair.

Latin *capillāris*, like a hair (*capillus*, a hair).

Capital (of a column), chief city. **Capitol**, a temple in Rome.

Cap'ital-ly, **cap'ital-ist**, **cap'ital-ise**, **cap'italised** (4 syl.), **cap'italis-ing** (*s* not *z*), **cap'ital-isa'tion**. (Rule xxxi.)

"Capital" (chief city; excellent), French *capital*; Latin *capitālis*.

"Capital" (of a column), ought to be **capitell**; Latin *capitellum*.

The termination is the dimin. *-ellus* (*-el*), and not the adj. *-al*.

"Capitol," Latin *capitōllum*, the temple of Jupiter, erected on the

Cap'itoline Hill of Rome.

Capitoline, *kap'ī.to.line* not *ka.pit'.o.line*. (Latin *capitōlinus*.)

Capitular, *ka.pit'.u.lar*. Member of an ecclesiastical chapter.

Capitulary, *plu. capitularies*, *ka.pit'.u.la.riz*. The laws of an ecclesiastical chapter.

Latin *capitulāris* (*capitūlum*, a chapter a summary).

Capitulate, *ka.pit'.u.late* not *ka.pit'.chu.late*; **capit'ulated**, **capit'ulat-ing**, **capitula'tion**, **capit'ulator**.

French *capitulation*, verb *capituler*, to surrender on terms; Latin *capitula*, chapters; hence articles of agreement.

Capivi, *ka.pee'.vi* or *ka.piv'.i*, corruption of *copaifer*. A balsam of the *copaifera officinālis* of South America.

Capriccio, *plu. capriccios* (Italian), *ka.prit'.sho*, *ka.prit'.shoze* (3 not 4 syl.) In *Music*, a caprice. Rule xlii.

Capriccioso (Italian), *ka.prit'.sho'.zo*. In *Music*, "ad libitum."

Caprice (French) *ka.preece'*, whim. **Capricious**, *ka.prish'.us* **capric'ious-ly**, **capric'ious-ness**.

Latin *capra*, a goat, our "caper."

Capsicum, *plu. capsicums*, *kap'sikum*, &c. The cayenne-pepper plant. (This word ought to be *capsacum* instead of "*capsicum*.")

Latin *capsa*, a coffer, referring to the pod which contains the seed.

Capstan (of a ship). **Capstone**, a fossil sea-urchin.

"Capstan," Fr. *cabestan*; Old Eng. *cabester*; Lat. *capistrum*, a halter.

"Capstone," so called from its resemblance to a cap.

Capsule, *kap'sule* (2 not 3 syl.) The seed-vessel of a plant.

Latin *capsula* (*capsa* and *-ula* dim.), a little chest (or pod).

Captain, *kap'tin*. (French *capitaine*; Latin *caput*, the head.)

Captaincy, *plu. captaincies*, *kap'tan.siz*. Rank of captain.

Suffix *-cy* denotes "rank," "office," "condition" (*-cy*, not *-sy*).

Caption, *kap'shun*. The act of taking by judicial process.

Captious, *kap'shus*, disposed to find fault; **cap'tiousness**.

Latin *captio*, *captiosus* (verb *capto*, *capto*, to entrap).

Captivate, *kap'ti.vate*; **cap'tivated**, **cap'tivat-ing**, **cap'tivat-or**, **cap'tiva'tion**. (*-or*, after *t* or *s*, is more usual than *-er*.)

Latin *captivare*, to make captive [by charms or otherwise].

Captivity, *plu. captivities*, *kap.tiv'.i.tiz*. (Rule xliv.)

Captor, he that captures. **Capture**, *kap'tshur*, to take prisoner.

Captured, *kap'tshurd*; **capturing**, *kap'tshur-ing*.

(*-tor* and *-sor* for agents, rarely *-ter* and *-ser*.)

French *capture*, verb *capturer*; Latin *captura*, a capture.

Capuccio, *plu. capuccios* (Ital.), *ka.pute'sho*, *ka.pute'shoze*.

(The plural of this word is Anglicised.)

Capuchin, *kap'u.shin*. A monk of the order of St. Francis.

So called from the "capuchin" or hood worn by them.

In French *capucin*, the monk; but *capuchon*, the hood.

In Italian *capuccino*, the monk; and *cappuccio*, the hood.

Cap'ut mor'tuum (Latin). What remains in a still, &c., when all the volatile matters have been driven off.

Car, a small one-horse vehicle. **Char**, to carbonise by fire.

"Car," Latin *carrum*, a cart or car; *carrus*, a wagon or wain.

"Char," French *charrée*, cinders; Latin *carbo*, coal.

Carafe (French), *car'raf*. A water decanter; not *craft* nor *craft*.

Carat, *caret*, *carrot*; *kar'rat*, *kair'.et*, *kar'rot*.

Carat (French), 4 grains Troy. 24 carats, standard purity.

Caret (Latin), term in *Gram*. "wanting," as "Vocative *caret*."

Carrot, a vegetable root. (French *carotte*.)

Car'avan' (one *r*). It is not derived from "carry," but from the Armenian word *karawan*; verb *karau*, to journey.

Persian *karwan*, a merchant; French *caravane*, a company of merchants travelling across deserts, &c.

Caravansary, *kar'ra.van''sa.ry*. A station for caravans.

Persian *karvan sarai*, a large place for travelling merchants.

Carbine, *kar'.bine*, a gun. **Carbon**, pure charcoal.

Carbon, *car'bonise*, *car'bonised* (3 syl.), *car'bonisa''tion*.

Latin *carbo*, coal, charcoal. (Rule xxxi.)

Carbonado, *plu.* carbonadoes, *kar'-bo.nay''-doze*. (Rule xlii.)

Spanish *carbonada*, a steak or chop broiled on carbon or charcoal.

Carbonate, *kar'.bo.nate*. A "salt" formed by the union of carbonic acid and a base: as "Carbonate of lime," &c.

Carbonated, *car'bonating* (carbon and suffix *-ate*, q.v.)

Carbuncle, *kar'.bun.k'l*. A gem of a deep red colour; a red ulcer.

Latin *carbo*, and the diminutive *-culum*, a little [live] coal.

Carburet, *kar'.bu.ret*. Carbon in union with some other substance, the compound not being an acid.

(*-uret*, in *Chemistry*, denotes a "base.")

Carburett-ed, *car'burett-ing*, *car'burett-er*. (R. iii., r.)

The "t" ought not to be doubled in these words. (R. iii.)

Carcass, *kar.kās*, a dead body. **Carcasse**, a projectile.

French *carcasse*, a dead body, a sort of shell, &c.

Cardamine, **Cardamom**, **Cardamum**. (N.B.—*-da* not *-di*.)

Cardamine. A plant called lady's smock, cuckoo-flower, &c.

Cardamom. An Indian spice plant—the seeds are useful.

Cardamum. Garden cress, nasturtium.

"Cardamine," dim. of Lat. *cardānum*; Gk. *kardāmōn*, a cress.

"Cardamom," Lat. *cardāmonum*; Gk. *kardāmōnum*, an Ind. plant.

"Cardamum," Latin *cardānum*; Greek *kardāmōn*, a garden cress.

Greek *kāra damaō*, to afflict the head [with its acrimony].

If spelt "*-di*," it would be the Greek "*kardia*," the heart.

Cardiac, *kar'.di.ac*. Adj. of the Greek *kardia*, the heart.

Carditis, *kar.di'tis*. (*-itis* denotes "inflammation.")

Greek *kardia -itis*, inflammation of the heart.

Cardinal, *kar'.di.nal*. An ecclesiastical prince; principal.

Latin *cardinalis* (*cardo*, a hinge); the election of the pope "hinges" on the cardinals. "Cardinal virtues," on which minor ones hinge.

Care, *cared* (1 syl.), *cār-ing*; *care-ful*, *care-less*, *care-fulness*.

Old English *cear*, *care* (verb *cārian*, past *cārode*, past part. *cārod*).

Careen, *ka.reen'*. To lay a ship on its beam-ends for repairs.

French *carène* (verb *caréner*); Latin *carina*, a keel.

Career, *ka.reer'*. A course of action. (French *carrière*, a career.)
(This word ought to have a double "r.")

Latin *carrum*, a car; *carrus*, a wagon (from *curro* to run).

Caress, *ka.ress'*. To hug, to "dear" one; an act of endearment.

French *caresser*, to caress: Latin *carus*, dear.

st, *kair'ret*, wanting. **Carat**, **Carrot**. (See **Carat**.)

- Cargo**, *plu. cargoes*, *kar'.goze*. (Spanish *cargo*, a ship's load.)
- Caricature**, *kar'ri.ka.ture'*. This word has no connection with *Character*. It is the Italian *caricatura*, from *caricare*, to load; and means to overcharge blemishes and faults.
- Caricatured'** (4 syl.), *car'icatūr''-ing*, *car'icatūr''-ist*.
- Caries**, *plu. caries*, *kair'ri.eez*, mortification of the bone during life. **Carries**, *kar'.rez*, 3rd pers. sing. of the verb *carry*.
- Carious**, *kair'ri.us*, adj. of *caries*. **Cariosity** (abst. noun).
 Latin *caries*, sing. and plu., decay of bone or wood.
- Carlovingian**, *kar'-lo.vin''-jā-an*. Adj. of *Karl* (German).
Carōlus (Latin). The dynasty of Charles (Martel).
- Carminative**, *kar.min'.a.tiv*. A medicine to cure flatulence.
 French *carminatif*; Latin *carmināre*, to card or clean.
- Carmine**, *kar.mine'*. A brilliant crimson colour.
 French *carmin*, from the Arabic *kermes* (2 syl.), an insect which gives a brilliant scarlet dye.
- Carnal**, *kar'.nal*, sensual. **Charnel**, *tchar'.nel*, animal refuse of a churchyard. (French *charnier*, a churchyard.)
- Carnal**, *car'nage*, *carnal'-ity*; *carna'tion*, flesh colour.
 "Carnal," Latin *carnālis*, carnal (*caro*, *carnis*, flesh).
- Carnelian** not *cornelian*. A carnation or flesh-coloured stone.
 Latin *carnēus*, and *lias* a word used by miners for a silicious or calcareous stone. "A flesh [coloured] silicious stone."
- Carnival** not *carneval*, *kar'.ni.val*. The Saturnalia preceding the abstinence of meat in the season of Lent.
 Latin *carni vale*, farewell to meat.
- Carnivora** (Latin), *kar.niv'.ō.rah* not *kar'.ni.vo''-rah*, flesh-eating animals. **Carnivorous**, flesh-eating.
 Latin *carnivōrus* (*caro*, *carnis*, *voro*, to devour flesh).
- Carol**, *kar'rol*; *car'olled* (2 syl.), *car'oll-ing*, *car'oll-er*. (R. iii. -OL.)
Car'ol-lit'ic (in *Architecture*), a garlanded pillar.
 Welsh *carol*, a love-song; Italian *carola*, a dance or carol.
- Carotid**, *ka.rot'.id* not *kar'rō.tid* [artery]. An artery of the neck (there are two) to convey blood to the head.
 Latin *carōtides*, the arteries of the neck, from *carōticus*, producing sleep. The ancients supposed these arteries controlled sleep.
- Carouse**, *ka.rowz'* not *ka.rooze*, *caroused* (2 syl.), *carous'-er*, *carous'-ing*, *carous'-al*. To revel, &c.
 French *carrouse*, *carrousel*. A "carrousel" consisted of four quadrilles of mounted knights, two quadrilles against two, in a tourney.
- Carpenter**, *car'pentry* not *car'pentery*. A worker in wood.
 Latin *carpentārius*, a coach-builder (*carpentum*, a chariot).
- Carpet**, *car'pet-ed*, *car'pet-ing* (with one t. Rule iii.)

Carriage, *kar'ridge*. A coach. (*See Carry*.)

Carrier, *kar'ri.er*, one who carries. **Career'**, a course (*q.v.*)

Carrion, *kar'ri.on*. Corrupting flesh. (Ought to have only one "r.") (*Latin caro*, flesh.)

Carronade, *kar'ro.nade*. A short cannon; so called from the Carron Foundry (Scotland), where they were first made.

Carrot, **Carat**, **Caret**, *kür'rot*, *kür'rüt*, *kair'.et*. (*See Carat*.)

Car'rot-y, red like a carrot. (*N.B.*—Double r, one t. R. iii.)

Car'ry, carries, *kar'riz*; **carried**, *kar'rid*; **car'ry-ing**, **car'rier**, **carriage**, *kar'ridge*. (Rule xlv.)

Welsh *cario*, to carry; *cariwr*, a carrier; *Latin carrus*, a cart.

Carte blanche (French), *kart blarnsh*. A piece of paper to be filled up at discretion, the giver being responsible.

Carte de visite, *plu. cartes de visite* (Fr.), *kart' देंव.zeet'*, &c.

Cartload, *plu. cartloads* not *cartload*, as "two cartloads."

Carthagin'ian not **Carthagenian**. Adj. of "Carthage."

Latin Carthāgo, *Carthagtnis*, *Carthaginiensis* (adj). Our "e" in "Carthage" is merely to soften the "g."

Cartilage, *kar'.tī.lage*, gristle. **Cartilag'inous** (adj.) (*g=j*.)

French *cartilage*, *cartilagineus*; *Lat. cartilāgo*, *cartilāginōsus*.

Cartouch, *kar.toosh'*. A cartridge-box. (French *cartouche*.)

Cartridge. The charge of a gun in an envelope of paper; the charge of a cannon is put into a serge envelope. When the charge contains *ball*, as well as powder, it is called **Ball-cartridge**; when it contains only powder, and no balls, it is called **Blank-cartridge**.

Cartridge-box. A small leather case to hold cartridges.

Cartridge-paper. The paper used for cartridges.

"Cartridge," a corruption of *cartouche*; Italian *cartoccio*.

Carve, to cut meat at meals. **Calve**, *karve*, to bring forth a calf.

Carves, third person singular of *carve*. **Calves**, *karves*, the plural of *calf*. (Rule xxxviii.)

Old Eng. *ceof[an]*, to carve or cut; *cealf[ian]*, to bring forth a calf; *cealf*, a calf; plural *cealfu*, calves. We have lost these distinctions.

Caryated, *plu. caryatides*, *ka.ri.at'id*, *ka.ri.at'ī.deez*. (In Arch.)

Female figures employed as pillars or supporters. So called from *Caryæ* (Peloponnesus), conquered by the Athenians. To celebrate their victory they made the supporters of the trophies represent women of *Caryæ* in their national costume.

Caryophyllaceæ, *ka'-rī.of'-īl.lay''-ce.ee*. Clove-carnations, &c.

Latin caryophyllum, the clove gilly-flower, with the suffix *-aceæ*, denoting an "order" of plants; Greek *karuophyllōn*.

Caryophyllia, *ka'-rĭ-ð.fil''-ĭ-ah*. A section of flowery corals.

Latin *caryophyllum*, the clove gilly-flower, with the suffix *-ia*, denoting an "order" or section; Greek *karyophyllōn*.

Caryopsis, *kar'ry.op''sis*. Technical name of a corn-grain.

Greek *kārūōn ēpsis*, a nut in appearance.

Casava, better **Cassava**, *kas.sah'.vah*. Starch of the cassava-plant.

Spanish *cazabe*; French *cassavi*.

Cascarilla, *kas'.ka.ril''.lah*. A tonic bark. (Span. *cascara*, bark.)

Case, **cased** (1 syl.), *cās'ing*. To put into a case. (Fr. *caisse*.)

Caseine, *kay'.zě.in*, the curd of milk. **Caseous**, *kay'.zě.us*, cheesy.

Latin *caseus*, cheese; French *caseins*.

Cashier, *kash'.eer* (cash-clerk); *ka.sheer'* (to dismiss in disgrace).

French *caissier*, cash-keeper (*caisse*, a till).

"Cashier" (to dismiss), French *casser*, to break off. (Lat. *casus*.)

Casino, *plu. casinos*, *ka.see'.noze*. A dancing saloon. (R. xlii.)

Italian *casino* or *casina*, a small house (*casa*, a house).

Cask, a tub. **Casque** (French), *kask*, a helmet.

"Cask," Spanish *casco*, a wine-tub. **Casket**, dim. of "cask."

Cassava, *kas.sah'.vah*. Starch of the cassava plant.

Cassock, *kas'.sok*. A clergyman's robe worn under the gown.

French *casaque*, the "par-dessus" of a clergyman's official dress.

Cast, *past* and *past part.* **cast**, to throw. **Caste**, tribe.

Old Eng. *cedst*, strive, verb *ceds[an]*, to fight [or throw darts].

"Caste," Portuguese *casta*, hereditary class distinction.

Castellan, *kas'.tel.lan*. Warden of a castle.

Low Lat. *castellānus*, Spanish *castellan*, warden of a castle.

Castellate, *kas'.tel.late*, *cas'tellated*, *cas'tellat-ing*.

Low Lat. *castellātio*, the building of forts (*castellum*, a fort).

Caster, a cruet, *plu. casters*, a set of cruets in a stand.

Castor. A beaver; a small wheel for furniture.

"Casters" (a set of cruets), Latin *castēria*, a place for the stowage of small articles. "Casters" hold in a frame small condiments.

"Castor" (a beaver), Latin *castor*, the beaver.

Castigate, *kas'.tĭ.gate*, *cas'tigated*, *cas'tigat-ing*, *cas'tigat-or*. *cas'tiga'tion*. (Latin *castigāre*, to chastise).

Castle, *kars.s'l* not *kās.s'l*; *castled*, *kar's'ld*; *castling*, *kar'sling*. (The older spelling of this word is preferable.)

Old Eng. *castell*, Latin *castellum*, a castle.

Castor, a beaver, a little wheel for furniture. **Oaster** (see **Caster**).

Castor-oil, a corruption of *Castūs-oil*. It is not an animal oil, extracted from the *castor* or beaver, but oil expressed from the *Palma Christi*, and used in religious rites.

Latin *castus*, a religious rite; *Castūs oleum*, oil for sacred rites.

Casualty, *plu. casualties*, *kaʹu.al-tiz*. An accident.

French *casualté*, casualty; Latin *casus*, accident.

Cat, **Tom-cat** (*male*), **Tabby**, *plu. Tabbies* (*female*).

Latin *catus*, a cat (from *catus*, wily, sly, cunning).

Cata- (prefix), Greek *kata*, "down," "against," "according to," &c.

Cataclysm not **cataclasm**, *kaʹ.ä.klizm*. **Cataplasma**, a poultice.

Lat. *cataclysmus*, a deluge; Gk. *kataklusmos* (*kata kluzo*, to wash down).

Catacomb, *kaʹ.ä.köme*. A cave for the burial of the dead.

French *catacombe*, from the Greek *kata kumbos*, a cave underground.

Catalepsy, *kaʹ.ä.lep.sy*. A trance, a fainting-fit.

Greek *katalépsis* (from *kata lambáno*, to hold down, to seize on).

Catalogue, *kaʹ.a.log*; **catalogued**, *kaʹ.a.logd*; **cataloguing**, *kaʹ.a.log.ing*; **cataloguer**, *kaʹ.a.log.er*.

Lat. *catálogo*; Gk. *katalógos* (*kata lógos*, [arranged] according to words).

Cataplasma, *kaʹ.a.plazm*. A plaster, a poultice. (See **Cataclysm**.)

Latin *catáplasma*; Greek *katáplasma* (*kata-plasso*, to plaster over).

Cataract, *kaʹ.a.ract* not *kaʹ.a.rak*. A waterfall; a disease of the eye.

Latin *catátracta*, from the Greek *kata grasso*, to dash down.

Catarrh, *ka.tarʹ*. A cold affecting the secretions of the eyes, &c.

Catarrh'-al, adj. of **catarrh**. (Latin *catarrhus*, rheum.)

Greek *katarrhós* (from *kata rheo*, to flow down). The "r" is repeated to compensate for the lost aspirate in *ῥέω*. In "catarrh," either the "h" or one "r" should have been omitted.

Catastrophe, *plu. catastrophes*, *ka.tas'tro.fe*, *ka.tas'tro.fiz*.

Latin *catastrôphê*; Greek *katastrôphê* (*kata strêphô*, to overturn).

Catcall not **catcal**. Only "fill, full, still, thrall" (postfixt) drop an "l." (Rule viii.)

Catch, *past* and *past part.* caught not *catchéd*, *catch'ing*, not *ketch*, *ketch'ing*.

Low Lat. *catzürus*, a hunter; *catzürro*, to go hunting (take in hunting). "Caught," a contraction of *catzurātus* (*catzurat*, *ca'u't*).

Catchpoll, *katch.pōle*, a parish constable. (Poll, the head.)

Catchup, **Ketchup**, or **Catsup**. Extract of mushrooms.

East Indian *ketjab*, soy sauce.

Catechism, *kaʹ.e.kizm*; **catechist**, *kaʹ.e.kist*; **catechizer**, *kaʹ.e.kize.er*; **catechize**, *kaʹ.e.kize*; **cat'echized** (3 syl.), **cat'echiz-ing** (Rule xxxii.), **catechetical**, *kaʹ.e.ket'i.kal*; **catechetically**, *kaʹ.e.ket'i.kal.ly*. (In the Greek words the "e" of all these words is long η not e.)

Greek *katéchismos*, *katéchistês*, *katéchizô* (from *kata échô*, to din into one, to teach the elements of religion orally).

Catechumen, *kaʹ.e.ku'men*. One being prepared for confirmation.

Latin *catéchuménus*; Greek *katéchouménos*, one learning the catechism or rudiments of religion. The plural is *catechumens*.

Category, *plu.* **categories**, *kat'.e.gör.ry, kat'.e.gör.riz*; more correctly *ka.tee'.go.ry*, but rarely so pronounced.

Categorical, *kat'.e.gör'ri.kal*, *adj.* of **category**.

(*In Latin and Greek the "e" of all these words is long.*)

Latin *catēgōria, catēgōricus*; Greek *katēgōria, katēgōrikos* (from *kata agōreuō*, to speak in public against a person, to prove).

Cater, *kay'.ter*. To provide food. (Norm.-French *acater*, to buy.)

Caterer, *fem.* **cateress**, *kay'.tēr.er, kay'.tēr.ess*. One who caters. Chaucer uses the word *achator* for caterer.

Cathartic not *cathartic*, *ka.ṛhar'.tik*. A purgative medicine.

Lat. *catharticus*; Gk. *kathartikos* (*kata hairō*, to carry downwards).

Cathedral, *ka.ṛhee'.drāl*. A church containing a bishop's seat.

(This word shows the perversity of the English language.

We outrage quantity to throw the accent back from the penultimate, and say "cas'tigate" for *castigate*, "blas'phemy" for *blasphemy*, "bal'ōny" for *balcōny*, "metamorphōsis" for *metamorphosis*, "apothē'ōsis" for *apothēōsis*, and hundreds more; but here, where accent and quantity favour our favourite system, we actually change short *e* (*e*) into long *e* (*η*), and say "cathēdral" instead of *cath'ē.dral*, or at any rate *cath.ed'.ral*)

Latin *cāthēdra*, Greek *kathēdra* (*καθέδρα*) *kata hēdra*, a seat.

Cathode, *kath.ode*. Where electricity makes its way out.

Anode, is where it makes its way in.

Greek *kata hōdos*, the way down or out. *Ana hōdos*, the way up or in.

Catholic, *kath'.ō.li.k*, universal. **Catholics**, or "Roman Catholics," are those who adhere to the Church of Rome.

Catholicism, *ka.thol'.i.sizm*. The creed of Catholics.

Catholicity, *kath'.o.lis''.ī.ty*. Universality.

Lat. *cathōlicus*; Gk. *kathōlikos* (*kata hōlikos*, according to the whole).

Catholicon, *ka.ṛhol'.ī.kōn*. A panace'a, or universal medicine.

Latin *cathōlicum* [*remēdum*], Greek *kathōlikon* [*iāma*], a universal remedy.

Cato, *plu.* **Catos** not **Catoes**, *ka'.toze*. (Rule xlii.)

Proper names in *o* add *-s* (not *-es*) to form the plural.

Catoptrics, *ka.top'.tri.k*. The science of reflexion and refraction.

Greek *katōptrikos* (*katōptron*, a mirror).

Caucasian, *kaw.kās'.ī.an* not *kaw.kay'.sī.an*. (Gk. *kaukāsios*.)

In Latin the word is spelt both *Caucasēan* and *Causasian*.

Caudal, pertaining to the tail. **Caudle**, *kaw.d'l*, a sort of food.

"Caudal," Lat. *cauda*, a tail. "Caudle," Lat. *caldus*, warm [food].

Caul, a membrane. **Call**, *kawl*, to speak with a loud voice.

"Caul," Old Eng. *cawl* or *cawl*, a basket. "Call," Lat. *calo*, to call.

Cauliflower, *kol'.i.flōw.er* ("flow-" to rhyme with *now*).

Latin *caulis flōreus*, flowering cole-wort.

Cause, caused (1 syl.), *caus'-ing*, *caus'-er*, *caus'-ative*.

Cause-less, *cause-lessly*, *cause-lessness*.

Causation, *kaw.za'.shun*. **Causality**, *kaw.za'l'.ity*. R. xxxii.

Latin *causa*, *causālis*, *causatio*. The reason or cause of an effect.

Causeway, a corruption of the French *chausée*. A raised way.

Caustic, *kaws'tik*, nitrate of silver. **Caustic'ity**, *kaws.tiss'.ity*.

Latin *causticus*; Greek *kaustikos* (*kausis*, burning heat).

Cauterize, *kaw'tē.rize*, *cau'terized* (3 syl.), *cau'teriz-ing*, *cau'terization*, *cauteriz-er*, *but* *cauterism*. (Rule xxxii.)

(In the Greek and Latin words the middle "e" is long.)

Lat. *cauterizo*; Gk. *kautēriōz*, *kautēr-tem* (from *kaio*, to burn).

Caution, *kaw'.shun*; *cau'tioned* (2 syl.) To warn, a warning.

Cautionary, *kaw'.shun.ä.ry*; *cau'tional*, *cautious*, *kaw'.shus*; *courteous*, *kor'.te.us*, polite, *q.v.*

Latin *cautio*, *cautionalis*, *cautus* (from *caveo*, to beware).

Cavalcade, *kav'al.kade*. A procession of horsemen.

Latin *caballus*, a horse.

Cavalier, *kav.ä.leer'*, a knight. **Cav'iller**, one who cavils.

Cavaliers (*plu.*) Royalists or partisans of Charles I.

Cavalierly, *kav.a.leer'.ly*. Haughtily, arrogantly.

"Cavalier," French, a horseman; Lat. *caballārius* (*caballus*, a horse).

"Caviller," Latin *cavillor* (deponent verb), to cavil.

Cavalry, *kav'äl.ry*. Horse-soldiers. (French *cavalerie*.)

Latin *caballus*, a horse; *caballārius*, a horseman.

Cave, caved (1 syl.), *cav-ing*, *kay'.ving*; *cav-ity*, *kav'.ity*.

Latin *cavēa*, a cave; *cavitas*, a cavity (*cavare*, to hollow).

Cavern, *kav'.ern*, *cav'erned* (2 syl.), *cav'ernous*. (Lat. *caverna*.)

Cavil, *kav'il*, *cav'illed* (2 syl.), *cav'ill-ing*. (Rule iii., -IL.)

Caviller, *kav'il.ler*, one who cavils. **Cavalier** (*q.v.*)

Lat. *cavillor*, to cavil; *cavillātor*, a caviller; *cavillātion*, a cavilling.

Cavity, *plu. cavities*, *kav'.itiz*. A hollow. (Latin *cavitas*.)

Cayenne, *kay.enn'*. Red pepper, from Cayenne (South America).

-ce (suffix) Latin -ce[a], -ci[a], -ti[a], added to abstract nouns.

Cease, *sece*; *ceased* (1 syl.), *ceas'-ing*, *cease'-less*, *cease'-lessly*.

Cessation, *ses.sa'.shun*. A pause or leaving off.

Latin *cessatio*; French *cesser*, Latin *cessāre*, to leave off.

Cedar, *se'.dar*, a tree. **Cedry**, adj. of "cedar," not *cedary*.

Old English *ceder*; Greek *kēdrōs*; Latin *cēdrus*, adj. *cedrātus*.

Cede, *seed*; *ceded*, *see'.ded*; *ced-ing*, *seed'.ing*. Seed (of plants),

"Cede," Latin *cedere*, to yield. "Seed," Old Eng. *sæd* (Lat. *satum*).

Cedilla, *sec.di'l'.lah*. A mark under *c* (*ç*) to indicate that it is to be pronounced like *s* (hard).

Spanish *cedilla*. It occurs only in *ça, ço, and çu*.

Ceil, Seal, Seel.

Ceil. To cover-in the ceiling of a room with plaster.

Seal. A sea-calf; a stamp; to fasten with sealing-wax.

Seel. To close the eyes of hawks, to hoodwink.

"Ceil," Latin *cælum*, heaven; French *ciel*; Ital. and Span. *cielo*.

"Seal," French *scelle* (*sceau*); Latin *sigillum*, contracted to *sig'l*.

"Seel," French *ciller* (*cil*, an eye-lash: Latin *cilium*).

Ceiled, seeld, past and p.p. of ceil. Sealed (1 syl.), with wax.

Ceiling (of a room), ceilinged (2 syl.) **Sealing** (with wax).

Celandine, *sel'.an.dine*. Swallow-wort. A blunder for *chelidine*.

Latin *chelidonia*; Greek *chelidônion* (from *chelidôn*, a swallow).

So called because swallows cure their young ones of blindness with this herb, according to an ancient fancy. (*Plin.* 25, 50.)

Celebrate, *sel'.ë.bräte*; cel'ëbrät-ed, cel'ëbrät-ing, cel'ëbra''tion.

Cel'ëbrator (-or, the Latin termination for an agent).

Cel'ëbrant. An officiating priest at a religious rite.

Celebrity, plu. celebrities, *se.leb'.rî.tiz*. One known to fame.

Latin *celebrâre*, *celebrâtor*, *celebrant*, *celebrîtas*, &c.

Celerity, *se.ler'ry.te*. Swiftmess. (-ty added to abstract nouns.)

Latin *celerîtas*, swiftmess (verb *celerâre*, to hasten).

Celery, *sel'.ë.ry* not *sal'.e.ry*, a vegetable. **Sal'ary, wages.**

"Celery," French *cèleri*; German *selleri*; Greek *sellôn*, parsley.

A species of parsley (*aptum graveolens*).

"Salary," Lat. *salarium*, money for salt, i.e., condiments; (pin-money).

Celestial, *se.les'.ti'al* not *se-les'.tchal*. Heavenly.

Celestials, plu. The heavenly deities of heathen mythology.

Celestially, *se.les'.ti'al.ly*, adv. In a heavenly manner.

Celestialise, *se.les'.ti'al.ize*. Celestialised (4 syl.) R. xxxi.

Latin *cælestis*, celestial, from *cælum*, heaven.

Celestine, *sel'.es.tine* not *se.les'.tine*, a mineral. **Cel'estin (a monk).**

"Celestine," Latin *cælestis*, so called from its sky-blue colour.

"Celestins," an order of monks named from Pope Cel'estin V.

Celibacy, *sel'.i.bū.sÿ*, an unmarried state. **Celibate, *sel'.i.bate*.**

Latin *cælebs*, a bachelor; *celibātus*, single life (from the Greek *koilips*, i.e., *koilē leipo*, I avoid the bridal-couch).

Cell (of honeycomb), a small room. **Sell** (for money).

Cellular, *sel'.lu.lar*. Cellulated, formed with cells.

Cellule, *sel'.hule*. A little cell.

Cellulose, *sel'.lu.loze*. The cell-matter of plants.

"Cell," Old Eng. *cellas*, cells; Latin *cella* (Greek *koilē*, a hollow).

"Sell," Old Eng. *syll[an]*, past *sealde*, past part. *seald*, to sell.

Cellar, a room for stores underground. **Seller**, one who sells.

Old Eng. *cellas*, cells; Latin *cellārium*, a cellar (*cella*, a cell).

-celli, -cello (Ital. diminutives), **-cul[us]** Latin diminutive.

Celt, Kelt. "Celt," a bronze cutting instrument found in tumuli. The people, called *Celts*, should be called "Kelts," for distinction sake. Similarly Keltic, adj. of kelt; and Celtic, adj. of celt.

"Celt," Latin *celtis*, a chisel (verb *cælo*, to carve or emboss).

"Kelt," Greek *Keltai* or *Gálatai*; Latin *Gálatae*; Old Eng. *Celt*.

Cement, *se.ment'* not *sem.ent* (noun), but verb and noun alike.

French *cement*; Latin *cæmentum* (*cæmenta*, mortar).

Cem'etery, plu. cem'eteries (for burials). **Symmetry**, harmony.

Cemetery not *cemetery*. **Symmetry** not *symetery* (double m).

(In Greek and Latin the "e" of "cemetery" is long.)

Latin *cemētērīum*; Greek *koimētērion* (verb *koimdo*, to sleep).

"Symmetry," Greek *summetria*, *sun metron*, [measured] with [one and the same] measure.

Cenotaph, sen'.ō.taf. A monument without the dead body.

French *cénotaphe*; Latin *cēnōtaphium*; Greek *kēnōtaphion* (*kēnōs taphōs*), an empty tomb. (N.B.—*ceno-* not *cena-*.)

Censer, Censor, Censure, sen'.ser, sen'.sor, sen'.sher.

Censer. A vase for incense.

Censor. A Roman officer to enforce decorum.

Censo'rious, censo'riously, censo'riousness, censorship.

Censure, censured (2 syl.), **cen'sur-ing, cen'sur-er, cen'sur-able, cen'sur-ably, cen'sur-ableness**. To blame, &c.

"Censer," French *encensoir*; Latin *incensum*, incense.

"Censor," Latin *censor, censorius* (verb *censere*, to think and judge).

"Censure," Latin *censura*, the office of censor; and hence the judgment or blame of censors (verb *censere*).

Census, Censers, Censors, Censures, sen'.sus, sen'.serz, sen'.sorz, sen'.shers.

Census (Latin). Registering the number of the inhabitants.

(The other three words are the plurals of words given above.)

Cent, Scent, Sent, all pronounced alike, *sent*. (See **Centum**.)

Cent, hundred: as 5 per cent, written thus 5 %.

Scent, perfume. **Sent, past and past part.** of send.

"Cent," Latin *centum*, a hundred; French *cent*.

"Scent," Fr. *senteur*, scent. (Lat. *sentire*, to observe by the senses).

"Sent," Old Eng. *send[an]*, past *sende*, past part. *sended*, to send.

Centaur. A fabulous being half man and half horse,

Latin *centaurus*; Greek *kentauros*. The centaurs were Greek buccineers, or horsemen who hunted wild bulls. Greek *kentēō tauros*, to prick or spear bulls.

Centaur, *sen' tau.ry*, not *centory*, a herb. **Century**, 100 years.

"Centaur," Latin *centaurēa*, the centaur, named from the centaur (Chiron), who cured with it a wound in his foot from one of the arrows of Hercules.

Centum. (1.) written *cent*. before vowels.

Centenarian, *sen'te.nair'ri.an*. One who is 100 years old.

Centenary, *plu. centenaries*, *sen'tē.nerriz*. The return of a period after the lapse of 100 years.

Centennial, *sen.ten'ni.al*. Once a century.

"Annual" suffix becomes *-ennial*, as *biennial*, *triennial*, &c.

Centesimal, *sen.tes'i.mal*, adj. **Centesimally**, adv.

Latin *centesarius*, *centesimus* (*centum*, a hundred).

Centum. (2.) *-i-* after "cent-" (next letter *-c*, *-f*, *-g*, *-m*, or *-pe*.)

Centiceps, *sen'ti.seps*. Having 100 heads. (*Capita*, heads.)

Centifolia, *fo'li.ăh*. Having 100 leaves. (*Folia*, leaves.)

Centigrade. Having 100 degrees between the freezing and boiling point of water. (*Gradus*, a degree.)

Centigram. The 100th part of a gram. (French measure.)

Centime, *sah'n.teem*. The 100th part of a franc. (Fr. coin.)

Centimetre. The 100th part of a metre. (Fr. measure.)

Centipede, *plu. centipedes*, *sen'ti.peeds*. Insects with 100 feet. (Latin *pes*, *pēdis*, *plu. pēdes*, feet.)

Centum. (3.) *-u-* after "cent-" (next letter *-m*, *-p*, or *-r*.)

Centumviri, *sen.tum'vī.ri*. Government lodged in the hands of 100 men. (Latin *centum viri*, 100 men.)

Centumvirate, *sen.tum'vi.rate*. The office of the above.

Centuple, *sen'tu.p'l*. A hundred fold. (*Plico*, to fold.)

Centuplicate, *sen.tu'pli.kate*. To make centuple.

Centurion, *sen.tu'rī.on*. Captain of 100 men.

Century, *plu. centuries*, *sen'tu.riz*. Period of 100 years.

Latin *centumviri*, *centuplex*, *centuplicātus*, *centurion*, *centūria*.

From *centum -um* must be effaced

Whene'er before a vowel placed.

Cent-i appears with *c*, *f*, *g*,

Or when preceding *m* or *p*;

Cent-u is reckoned better far

When joined to *m*, or *p*, or *r*.

As a "memoria technica" the word "Euis" (NS) will denote when *E* is used, and the word "Umpire" (MPR) when *U* is used. All other words belong to the second category.)

Cento, *plu. centos*. A patchwork poem, each line being from a different author, and used in a perverted sense.

Spanish *centon*; Latin *cento*, a patch or poem of patches. Greek *kentrōn*, a patch, a cento.

Centre, *sen'ter*, the middle; **centred**, *sen'terd*, placed in the middle; **centring**, tending to the centre.

Cen'tric, cen'trical, cen'trically.

Cen'tral, cen'trally, central'ity, cen'tralism.

Cen'tralise, cen'tralised (3 syl.), centralis'-ing, cen'tralisa''tion.

French *centre*; Greek *kētrōn*, a point; Latin *centrum*.

(It will be seen that the word center is quite indefensible.)

Centrifugal, *sen.trif'.u.gal*. A force directed from the centre to the circumference, a tendency to fly from the centre.

Latin *centrum fugio*, to fly from the centre.

Centripetal, *sen.trip'.ē.tal*. Tending towards the centre.

Latin *centrum pēto*, to seek the centre.

Centuple, **centurion**, **century**, &c., see above, **Centum**.

Cephalic, *se.fal'.ik*. Pertaining to the head.

Lat. *cēphalicus*, *cēphalicus*, adj.; Gk. *kēphalikos* (*kēphalē*, the head).

Cephalopod, *plu. cephalopods or cephalopida*, *sef'-a.lo.pods*, *sef'-a.lop'-ī-dah*. Molluscs, like cuttle-fish.

Greek *kēphalē pōdoi*, feet [placed round] the head.

Cepheus, *Se'.fuce*. A constellation containing thirty-five stars.

Cepheus, husband of Cassiopeia, both made constellations.

Cerastium, *se.ras'tium*. Mouse-ear chickweed.

Greek *kerastion* (from *keras*, a horn). "The horned plant," referring to the shape of the capsule (2 syl).

Cerasus, *ser'ra.sus*. A genus of plants containing the cherry.

Latin *cērāsus*; Greek *kērāsos*, the cherry-tree. So called from *Cērāsus* (now *Kērāsun*), whence it was brought by Lucullus.

Cerate, **Serrate**, **Serried**, see'.ret, ser'rate, ser'rid.

Cerate. A thick ointment containing wax.

Cerated, see'.ra.ted. Covered with wax.

Serrate (in *Botany*). Leaves with saw-like edges.

Serried. Compact, set in close array.

"Cerate," Latin *cērātum*; "cerated," Latin *cērātus*.

"Serrate," Latin *serrātus*, like a saw (*serra*, a saw).

"Serried," French *serré*, closely packed, crowded together.

Cere, *seer*, to cover with wax. **Seer**, a prophet. **Sear**, dry.

Cerement, *seer'.ment*. A waxed wrap for dead bodies.

"Cere," Latin *cera*, wax. "Seer," Old Eng. *seōn*, to see.

"Sear," Old Eng. *sear[ian]*, to dry.

Cereal, pertaining to grain. **Serial**, a periodical.

Cereals, *plu.*, all grains used for food. **Serials**, periodicals.

"Cereal," Lat. *cereālis* (*Cerēs*, goddess of corn). "Serial," from *series*.

Cerebrum, *plu. cerebra*, *ser're.brum*, *ser're.bräh*. The brain.

Cerebellum, *plu. cerebella*, *ser're.bel'-lum*, *ser're.bel-läh*.

The hinder part of the brain, where the animal spirits are supposed to be generated.

Latin *cerebrum*, the brain proper; *cerebellum*, the little brain, the animal not the intellectual part.

Ceremony, *plu. ceremonies*, *ser're.mun.y*, *ser're.mun.iz*.

Ceremonial, *ser're.mō''ni.al*; *cer'emo''nially*, *cer'emo''nious*, *cer'emo''niously*, *cer'emo''niousness*. Outward forms of courtesy.

Latin *cēremōnia*; French *cérémonie*, *cérémonial*, &c.

Cereous, waxen (Latin *cērēus*). **Serious**, grave (Latin *sērīus*).

Ceres, *See'reez*, goddess of corn. **Series**, *se'.rī.eez*, sequence.

"Series," Latin, *series*, a connected succession.

Certificate, *ser.tif'i.kate*, *certif'icated*, *certif'icat-ing*, *certif'ica''tion*. A written testimony; to testify in writing.

French *certificat*; Low Latin *certificatorium*. (*See Certify.*)

Certify, *ser'.tī fy*; *cer'tifies* (3 syl.), *cer'tified* (3 syl.), *cer'tifi-er*, *cer'tify-ing*. To attest in writing; to assure. R. xlv.

French *certifier*; Latin *certiōrem facere*, to make certain.

Cessation, *ses.sa'.shun*, a pause. **Cassation** (French), appeal.

Latin *cessatio*, cessation (from *cesso*, to leave off).

Cession, *ses'.shun*, a yielding. **Session**, an assize, &c.

"Cession," Latin *cessio*, a giving up (verb *cesso*, to leave off).

"Session," Latin *sessio*, an assize (verb *sedeo*, to sit).

Cesspool, *ses'.pool* not *cispool*, Receptacle for liquid filth.

Old Eng. *sesse-pōl*, a pool settle (verb *sess(ian)*, to settle).

Cetacea or **cetaceans**, *sing. cetacean*, *se.tay'.sē.ah*, *se.tay'.se.anz*, *sing. se.tay'.sē.an*. Whales and other marine mammals.

Ceta'ceous, adjective.

Latin *cete*; Greek *kété* or *kétos*; adj. *cetáceus*, *kéteios* (3 syl).

Cetiosaurus, *se'-tī-ō.saw''rus*. The fossil whale-saurian.

Greek *kéteio-sauros*, the whale-like lizard.

Cetotolites, *se.tot'.ō.lites*. Fossil ear-bones of whales.

Greek *kétos-ōta lithos*, whales'-ear stones.

Ch- represents three distinct sounds, and three distinct characters. The sounds are *sh*, *tch*, and *k*. The characters are *c* (before *a*, *e*, *i* and *eo*), *ch*, and the Greek *χ*.

(N.B.—In this dictionary "ch" is sounded "tch," unless otherwise expressed.)

All words (except two) beginning with "ch-" = *k*, are of Greek origin. The exceptions are *chem'istry* (Arabic), and *chia'ro-oscu'ro* (Italian).

"Ch" in English words sounded as "tch," unless otherwise expressed.

All native words, and two-thirds of those borrowed from the French beginning with "ch-" have the sound of *tch*. There are eighteen words beginning with "ch-" = *sh*, all of which are from the French, to which language indeed most of our irregularities are due. The eighteen words are *chad*, *chag'rin*, *chaise*, *cham'ois*, *cham'pagne*, *champaign*, *champignon*, *chandelier*, *chapeau*, *chap'eron*, *charade*, *char'latan*, *chas'seur*, *chat'eau*, *chemise*, *chevalier*, *chica'nery*, and *chiffonier*.

-ch (Old Eng. suffix of adjectives), "pertaining to": *rich*, Scotch. *Chafe*, *chāfe*, to rub. *Chaff*, *chāf* not *chāf*, husks of grain.

Chafe, *chāfed* (1 syl.), *chāf'-ing*, *chāf'-er*, *chāf'-ery*.

Chafing, *chay'-fing*, rubbing. *Chaffing*, *chāf'-fing*, quizzing.

"Chafe," French *échauffer*, to warm, to chafe.

"Chaff," Old Eng. *ceaf*, *chaff* ("c" = *ch*).

Chaffer, *chay'-fer*, a beetle. *Chaffer*, *chāf'-fer*, to haggle.

"Chaffer," Old Eng. *ceafor*, a chaffer, a beetle ("c" = *ch*).

"Chaffer," Ger. *schacherei*, chaffering (verb *schachern*, to bargain).

Chaff, *chaffed* (1 syl.), *chaffing*, to quiz. *Chafe*. (See above.)

Chaffer, *chāf'-fer* (noun); *chāf'-fer* (verb). Rule 1.

Chagrin (Fr.) *shāg'rin* (n.), *sha.grin'* (v.). *Shagreen*, *sha.green'*.

Chag'rin, vexation: *chagrin'*, to vex. (Rule 1.) *Shagreen'*, a sort of leather prepared from the shagreen whale.

Chagrin', *chagrined*, *sha.grind'*, *chagrin'-ing* (only one n).

(One of the few exceptions to a very general rule. Rule i.)

Chair, *cheer*, *share*, *shear*, *sheer*.

"Chair" (a seat), French *chaire*, a pulpit; Lat. *cathedra*.

"Cheer" (to console), French *chère*, cheer, welcome.

"Share" (a portion), Old Eng. *scr*, a part cut off.

"Shear" (to cut), Old Eng. *scr[an]*, to cut off, to divide.

"Sheer" (entire, pure), Old Eng. *scr*, pure, clear, &c.

Chaise, *shāze*, a one-horse carriage with two wheels. *Chase*, hunt.

"Chaise," French *chaise*. "Chase," French *chasser*, to hunt.

Chalcedony, *kal.see'.dō.ny* not *kal.sēd'.ō.ny*. A precious stone.

(The "e" and the "o" are both long in the Greek word.)

Greek *chalkēdōn*; Latin *chalcedōnius*. So named from "Chalcēdon," a Greek city of Bithinia, where the first was found.

Chaldee, *kal.dee'* not *chal.dee'*; *Chaldean*, *kal.dee'.an*.

Chaldaic, *kal.day'.ik*; *Chaldaism*, *kal.day'.izm*.

Latin *Chaldaei*, Chaldeans; *Chaldaicus*; Gk. *Chaldaia*, *Chaldaios*.

Chaldron, *chau'.dron* not *chāl'.dron*. Thirty-six bushels [of coke].

Caldron, *kawl'.drōn* not *kāl'.drōn*. A large boiler.

"Chaldron," French *chaldron*, an old dry measure of 1308.516 litres.

"Caldron," French *chaudron*; Latin *caldarium*, a large kettle.

"Ch" in English words sounded as "tch," unless otherwise expressed.

Chalice, *chāl'iss*, a cup. **Chaliced**, *chal'ist*, full of cups.

(This word ought not to have an "h" after the "c.")

Old Eng. *calic*, a goblet; French *calice*; Latin *calix*; Greek *kulix*.

Chalk, *chawk*. **Calk**, *kawk*, to fill the seams of a ship. **Cork**.

Chalky, *chawk'y*, adj. of **chalk**. **Corky**, like **cork**.

"Chalk," Old Eng. *cealc* or *calc*, lime; Latin *calx*; Greek *chalix*.

"Calk," Latin *calco*, to tread down (from *calx*, the heel).

"Cork," Spanish *corcho*; Latin *cortex*, bark.

Challenge (2 syl.), *chal'enged* (2 syl.), *chal'enger*, *chal'enging*.

Chal'engeable, *chal'lenj.ă.b'l*. (Only verbs in *-ce* and *-ge* retain the "e" before *-able*.)

Low Latin *calangium*, a challenge; Greek *kaleo*, to summon.

Chalybeate, *kă.līb'.ăt*. Ferruginous water.

French *chalybé*; Latin *chalybēus*, adj. of *chalybs*, steel; Greek *chālūbō*, steel, from "Chālups," one of the nations of the *Chalybes*, in Pontus, famous for working in iron and steel.

Chamber, *chām'.ber*, *chāin'bered* (2 syl.), *chām'ber-ing*.

French *chambre*; Latin *cāmēra*; Greek *kāmēra*, a vaulted room.

Chameleon, *ka.mee'.lē.on*. A lizard, able to change its hue.

Latin *chameleon*; Greek *chamai leōn*, the reptile lion.

Chamois, *sham'.wōr* (noun), *sham'.my* (adj.): as "chamois-leather."

French *chamois*, Spanish *gamuza*, a species of antelope or goat.

Chamomile, *kam'.ă.mīle*, a plant. **Cal'omel**, prepared mercury.

Calamine, *kal'.ă.mīn*. Carbonate of zinc.

"Chamomile," Latin *chamāmēlon*; Greek *kamaimēlōn*, the ground apple, so called ab odore mali Mariani. (Plin. 22, 21.)

(Our word is quite misspelt, and as usual we have taken the error from the French, *camomille* for *chamémel*.)

Champaign, *sham'.pain'*, a wine. **Campaign**, *kam.pain'* (q.v.)

Champion, *cham'.pī.on*, a defender. **Campion**, *kam'.pī.on* (q.v.)

"Champion," French *champion*, Low Latin *campio* (*champ pion*).

"Campion," both the Silēne (catch fly) and the Lychnia.

Chance (1 syl.), *chanced* (1 syl.), *chanc'-ing*. To happen.

French *chance*; Latin *cadens*, *cadentia*, things that occur.

Chancel, *chăn'.sel* (of a church). **Cancel**, to obliterate.

Chancellor, *chăn'.sel.lor*, a dignitary. **Cancellor**, one who cancels. **Chancery**, *chăn'.sē.ry*, a court of equity.

Latin *cancelli*, a chancel; *cancellarius*, *cancellaria* (from *cancelli*, lattices, which divided the clergy and lawyers from the laity).

Chandelier, *shăn.ă.lee'r*. A hanging candelabrum.

Chandler, *chănd'.ler* not *chând'.ler*. A dealer in candles.

French *chandelier*, *chandellier* and *chandler*; Latin *candēla*, a candle.

"Ch" in English words sounded as "tch," unless otherwise expressed.

Change, *chānge*; changed (1 syl.), *chāng'-ing*, *chāng'-er*.

Change'-able (verbs in *-ce* and *-ge* retain the "e" before *-able*), *change'-ableness*, *change'-ably*, *change'-ful*, *change'-fully*, *change-less*, *change-ling*. To alter, an alteration.

French *changer*; Latin *cambiāre*, to change, *cambium*, change.

Channel, *chan'.nel*; *channeled*, *chan'.něld*; *chan'nel-ing*. (R.iii.)

Canal', an artificial river. **Ken'nel** (for dogs), a gutter.

"Channel" and "canal," Latin *canālis*; French *canal*.

"Kennel" (a gutter), Fr. *chenal*. (A dog's house) *chenil* (*chien*, a dog).

Chanter, *fem. chantress*, *chan'.ter*, *chan'.tress*. One who chants.

Chanticleer, *chan'.tī.cleer*. A corruption of *cantic'ular*.

Chantry, *chan'.try* (should be *chantery*). A chantry-chapel.

"Chanter," Old Eng. *cantere*; Fr. *chanter*, v.; Lat. *cantare*, *cantātor*.

"Chanticleer," Latin *canticulārius*, a little singer, the cock.

"Chantry," Fr. *chantererie*; Low Lat. *cantaria* (*chanter*, to sing).

Chaos, *kay'.ōs*. The materials of the world before "creation."

Chaotic, *kay.ot'.ik*. Adj. of chaos. (Greek and Latin.)

Chap (the cheek), not *chop*. **Chap** (to crack from cold), not *chop*. *chap*, *chapped*, *chapt*; *chapp'-ing*, *chapp'-y*. (R. i.)

"Chap" and "chop" are the same words, but "chop" is now used to signify a cut, as a "mutton chop," or to cut, as to "chop wood."

"Chap" (the cheek), Old Eng. *ceaplas*, the jaws; *ceafel*, the snout.

"Chap" (as chapped hands), Low Latin *colpo*, to cut; French *coup*.

Chapel, *chāp'.el*, *chap'-el-ry*. Chapel was originally the canopy placed over the altar when mass was performed.

Low Lat. *capellus*, a cap or hood, *capellāria*, a chapelry; Fr. *chapelle*.

Chapel Royal, *plu. chapels royal*. ("Royal," adj. no plu.)

Chaperon *shap'.ē.rōne* (noun), *chaperone*, *shap'.ē.rōne* (verb).

Chaperone, *chap'erōned* (3 syl.), *chap'erōn-ing*.

French *chaperon*, a hood worn by an attendant, hence an attendant on young ladies, a guide or protector.

Chapiter, *chāp'.tī.ter*, the capital of a column. **Chap'ter** (of a book).

"Chapiter," Latin *capitellum* or *capitūlum* (*caput*, a head, and *-ellum* or *-ulum*, dim.; French *chapiteau*, a chapiter.

"Chapter," Old Eng. *capitol*; Latin *capitūlum*; French *chapitre*.

Chaplain, *chāp'.lan*. A clergyman to a private family, ship, &c.

Chaplaincy, *chap'lainship*. (It would be better *chapelain*.)

French *chapelain*; Latin *capellānus* (one who wears a hood, *capellus*).

Chaplet, *chāp'.let*, a wreath (Fr. *chapelet*; Low Latin *capellus*).

Chapter, *chāp'.ter* (of a book). **Chapiter**, *chāp'.tī.ter* (of a pillar), *q.v.*

"Ch" in English words sounded as "tch," unless otherwise expressed.

Char, to burn to carbon. **Char**, *chair*, to work by the day at house-work (applied to women). **Charr**, a lake fish.

Char (to burn). **Charred**, *chard*. (Rule i.)

Charring, burning. **Charing** (one r), doing char-work.

"**Châr**" (to burn), a contraction of the French *charbonner* (*charcoal*).

"**Châr**," Old Eng. *cérre*, a turn of business (verb *cérran*).

("Charing" is one of the few exceptions to a very general rule. R. i.)

"**Charr**" (the fish), Gaelic *cear*, one of the salmon family.

Character, *kar'ra.k.ter*. **Caricature**, *kar'ri.kă.ture* (q.v.)

Charactered, *kar'ra.k.terd*; **char'actering**, **char'acterless**.

Char'acterize, **char'acterized** (4 syl.), **char'acteriz-ing**.

Characteristic, *kar'ra.k.ter.is''tik*; **char'acteris''tical**, **char'acteris''tically**, **char'acterism**. Rule xxxii.

Greek *charaktér*, *charaktérizo* (from *charasso*, to impress coin); Latin *charactér*, *charactérismus*, the distinguishing of characters.

Charade (French) *sha.rard'*. A riddle. (See **Enigma**.)

Charge (1 syl.), **charged** (1 syl.), **charg'-ing**, **charg'-er**.

Charge-able (Verbs in *-ce* and *-ge* retain the "e" before *-able*), **charge'-ably**, **charge'-ableness**, **charge-less**.

French *charger*, to load, &c.; Low Latin *carreo*, to load (our cargo).

Chargé d'affaires, *plu. chargés d'affaires* (French), *sha'r.zja daf.fair*. One entrusted with diplomatic business.

Chariot (French) *cha'r.rÿ.ot*. A coach with only a front seat.

Charioteer, *cha'r.rÿ.ö.teer'*. The driver of a chariot.

Charity, *plu. charities*, **char'itable**, **char'itably**, **char'itableness**.

French *charité*; Latin *chāritas*, not *cāritas* (Greek *charitēs*, favours).

Charlatan (French), *sha'r.lă.tan*, a quack. **Char'latanism**.

Charr, a fish of the salmon family. **Char**, to burn. (See **Char**.)

Chart, *chart*, a map. **Cart**, a two-wheeled vehicle for stores.

Charter, a royal grant in writing. **Carter**, one who has charge of a team.

"**Chart**," Lat. *charta*; Gr. *chartēs*, papers. "**Cart**," Old Eng. *cræt*.

Chasable, *chās'e'.a.b'l*, that may be chased. **Chas'uble** (q.v.)

Chase, *chāse*, **chāsed** (1 syl.), **chās'-ing**, **chās'-er**, **chās'-able**.

(Only verbs in *-ce* and *-ge* retain the "e" before *-able*.)

French *chasser*, to chase; Low Lat. *chacea* or *chasea* (verb *chaceo*).

Chasm, *kāzm*, a gulf. (Greek *chasma*, a yawning; Lat. *chasma*.)

Chaste, *chāst*, **chāste'-ly**, **chāste'-ness**, *but chās'tity*.

French *chaste*, *chasteté*; Latin *castus*, *castitas*.

"Ch" in English words sounded as "toh," unless otherwise expressed.

Chasten, *chāse'.n* not *chāste'.n*; **chastened**, *chāse'.'nd*.

Chastening, *chāse'.'n.ing*; **chastener**, *chāse'.'ner*.

Chastise, *chās.tize'*; **chastised** (2 syl.), *chāstis'ing, chāstis'-er, chāstis'-able*. (Not in -ce or -ge. Rule xx.)

Chastisement, *chās'.tiz.ment*. Correction, punishment.

Old Fr. *chastier*, now *châtier*; Latin *castigare*, to correct, punish.

Chastity, *chas'.tity*. Purity of body and mind. (See **Chaste**.)

Chasuble, *shaz'.u.b'l*, a priest's robe. **Chasable**, *chāse'.a.b'l* (q.v.)

"Chasuble," French: Low Lat. *casubilla*, dim. of *castilla*, a surplice. It is worn over the alb when the priest performs mass.

Chat, *chatt'-ed, chatt'-ing, chatt'-er, chatt'-y*. (Rule i.)

Chatter, *chatt'ered* (2 syl.), *chatt'ering, chatt'erer*. To prattle.

French *faser*, corrupted first to *châsser* then to *chatter*.

Chateau, *plu. chateaux* (Fr.), *shāt'.o, shāt'.oze*. A country seat.

Chattels, *chat'.t'ls*. Goods in general. (Low Lat. *catalla*, *chattels*.)

Chaumontelle, *shaw'.mon.tel'* not *shar'.mon.tel'*. A pear.

So called from *Chaumont*, in France.

Cheap, *cheep*; **cheapen**, *cheep'.n*; **cheapened**, *cheep'.nd*; **cheapening**, *cheep'.ning*. Low in price, to lessen in value.

Old Eng. *cedp*, a bargain, *cedp[ian]*, to bargain, *cedpan*, to buy.

Cheat, *cheet*. Contraction of "escheat." Escheators were officers appointed to look after the king's escheats. This gave many opportunities of overcharging and of fraud.

Cheat'er, one who cheats. **Cheetar**, the hunting leopard.

Old Eng. *ceatta*, cheats. "Chetar," or *cheeta*, is a Mahratta word.

Check, a restraint, to restrain. **Check or cheque** (for money).

Checker or chequer. To form into checks or squares.

Old Eng. *ceac*, a fetter; French *écheq*, a repulse, hinderance.

"Cheque or check" (for money), *exchequer*, a treasury.

Cheek. Side of the face. (Old Eng. *ceāca*, the cheek or jaw.)

Cheer, Chair, Char, Sheer, Shear, Share.

Cheer. To gladden. (French *chère*, cheer, welcome.)

Chair. A seat. (French *chaire*, a pulpit; Latin *cathedra*.)

Char, chair. To do domestic work by the day. (Old Eng. *cérran*, to do a turn of business; *cérre*, a turn of business.)

Sheer. Entire, pure. (Old English *scír*, pure, clean.)

Shear. To cut. (Old Eng. *scir[an]*, to cut off, to divide.)

Share. A portion. (Old English *scír*, a part cut off.)

Chee'tah, the hunting leopard. **Cheat'er**, one who cheats (q.v.)

"Ch" in English words sounded as "tch," unless otherwise expressed.

Chef d'œuvre, *plu. chefs d'œuvre, shay d'urv.* (In art) the best production of an artist in his particular line.

Cheir- (Greek), *kire* or *ki'r...* The hand. Except in Zoological nomenclature, spelt *chir-* (*q.v.*)

Cheiracanthus, *ki'.ra.kan''.thus.* A fish armed with spines.

Cheirolepis, *ki.rol'.ē.pis.* A fossil fish. (Gk. *lēpis*, a scale.)

Cheiroptera, *ki.rop'.te.rah.* Bats. (Greek *ptēron*, a wing.)

Cheirurus, *ki.rū'.rus.* A trilōbite. (Greek *cheir oura*, hand-tail; *i.e.*, having a tail with five finger-like spines.)

Chelæ, *kee'.lee.* A claw (of a crustacean). (Gk. *chēlē*, a talon.)

Chelonia, *kē.lō'.ni.ah.* The tortoise family. **Chelo'nian** (*n.* or *adj.*) (Gk. *chēlōnē*, a tortoise.)

Chemise (French), *shē.meez'.* An undergarment of women.

Chemisette, *shim'.e.zet'.* A sort of female waistcoat.

Chemistry, **chemist** (*e* not *y*), *kem'.is.try, kem'.ist.* Chem'ic, chem'ical, chem'ically.

The same root as *al-chemy*, without the article *al*. Arabic *kimia*, the occult art. Even if taken from the Greek, the first vowel would be *ē* not *y* (*chēō*, to melt; not *chuo*).

Cheque or check. An order for money. (*See Check.*)

Cherish, *cher'rish*; **cher'ished** (2 syl.) Fr. *chérir*; *cher*, dear.

Cherry, *cher'ry* (ought to have only one *r*). A fruit.

Old Eng. *cirse*; Fr. *cérise*; Lat. *cérāsus*; Gk. *kērāsōs* (from *Cerasus*, on the Pontine coast, whence Lucullus imported the cherry).

Cher'ub, *plu. cher'ubs* (*Heb. plu. cher'ubim, Chaldaic cherubin*). (*The Bible word "cherubims" [Gen. iii. 24] is indefensible.*)

Chervil, *cher'.vil*, a herb. (Old Eng. *cerfille*; Lat. *chærephyllum*.)

Greek *chairo*, to rejoice, and *phullon*, a leaf, an exhilarating plant.

Chest'nut not Ches'nut. (Latin *castānēa nux*. Virg. *Ecc.* ii. 52.)

Old Eng. *cisten-hnut*, a chestnut. (From *Castānēa*, in Thessaly.)

Chevaux de frise (French), *she-vo' dē-freeze'.* A military fence.

Chevaux de frise, the horse [bar] used at the siege of *Frise*.

Chevalier (French), *shev'.ā.leer.* A cavalier.

Chew, *choo*, **chewed** (1 syl.), **chewing.** To masticate.

Old Eng. *ceow[an]*, past *cedw*, past part. *cowen*, to chew.

Chiaro-oscuro (Ital.), *ke.ah'ro os.ku'.ro.* Light and shade.

Chibouk or Chibougue (Turk.), *chī.booke'.* A Turkish pipe.

Chicane, *shē.kain'*; **chicanery**, *shē.kain'.ē.ry.* Trickery.

French *chicane*, *chicanerie*, pettifogging trickery.

"Ch" in English words sounded as "tch," unless otherwise expressed.

Chick or chicken, plu. chicks or chickens. (*Chicken* is not plural.)

Old Eng. *ciccn*, plu. *cicenu*. "Chick" is a contraction of *ciccn*.

Chide, past chode, past part. chidden [chid]. To reprove.

Chid'-er, chid'-ing, chid'-ingly.

Old Eng. *cid[an]*, past *cid*, past part. *ciden*, to chide.

Chief, plu. chiefs (Rule xxxix). Chief'tain (French *chef*).

Chiffonier, shif'fo.neer', not *cheffoneer*. A piece of furniture.

French *chiffonnier*, a rag-picker (from *chiffon*, a rag).

Chilblain, chil'.blain. A blain or sore from chill or cold.

Old Eng. *cele-blegen* or *blagan*, a chill blister or sore.

Child, plu. children, child, chil'.dren. Childe, a young nobleman.

"Child," Old Eng. *cild*, plu. *cildra*, later form *cildre* (*n* interpolated).

Childhood, the child period. (O. Eng. *-hād*, state, condition.)

Childish, like a child. (O. Eng. *-isc* [added to nouns] means "like," but added to adjectives is *diminutive*, as "blackish.")

Chiliad (Greek) *kil'.i.ad*, 1,000. **Kilo-**, used in French weights to express a multiple; **mille-** (Latin 1,000) to express a fraction. Thus *kilo-gramme* = 1,000 grammes; *mille-gramme*, $\frac{1}{1000}$ part of a gramme.

Chill, chilled (1 syl.), chill'-ing, chill'-er (*comp.*), chill'-est (*sup.*), chill'ingly, chill'ness, chill'y, chill'i-ness. (Rule viii.)

Chilli [vinegar]; **chillies** (*plu.*), *chil'.liz*, pods of Guinea pepper.

Chime, chimed (1 syl.), chīm'-ing. To make bell-music.

Danish *kime*, to chime; *kimen*, chiming.

Chimera, plu. chimeras, kī.mee'.rah, kī.mee'.rāz. A monster.

Chimerical, *kī.mer'ry.kal* (imaginary); **chimer'ically.**

Lat. *chimæra*; Gk. *chimaira*, a lion, dragon, and goat united.

Chimney, plu. chimneys, not chimnies. Chimney-piece.

(The word "*chimbley*" is a common error with children.)

French *cheminée*; Latin *cāminus*; Gk. *kāmīnōs*, a chimney.

Chimpanzee, chim'.pan.zee'. African name for the orang.

Chin (of the face). **Chine**, the back-bone, a "joint" cut from it.

"Chin," Old Eng. *cin*. "Chine," French *échine*, the spine.

Chinese. *Sing.* a Chinese or a Chinaman, *plu. Chinese* (indefinite), *Chinamen* (definite), as 1, 2, 3, &c., *Chinamen*.

Chintz, plu. chintzes. Cotton prints with more than two colours.

Hindūstan'ee, *chint*; Persian *chinz*, spotted cotton cloth.

Chip, chipped (1 syl.), chipp'-ing, chipp'-er. (Rule i.)

German *kippen*, as *kippen und wippen*, *kipper und wipper*, applied to money-clipping and money-clippers.

"Ch" in English words sounded as "tch," unless otherwise expressed.

Chir- (Greek *cheir*, the hand), *kā'.r...* (prefix), hand. (*See Cheir-*.)

Chirography, *ki.rog'.rā.fy*. Art of writing.

Chirograph, *ki'.rō.graph*. An official written document.

Chirographic, *ki'.ro.graf''.ik*, adj. **Chirographer**.

Greek *cheir grapho*, to write with the hand, hand-writing.

Chiromancy, *ki'.ro.man.sy*. Divining by looking at the hand.

Chiromancer, *ki'.ro.man.ser*. One skilled in the above.

Greek *cheir manteia*, hand-divination, &c.

Chiropodist, *ki.rop'.o.dist*. A corn and wart doctor.

Greek *cheir podes*, hand and feet (-ist, an agent).

Chis'el, *chis'eled* (2 syl.), *chis'el-ing*, *chis'el-er*. (Rule iii. -EL.)

French *ciseler*, to chisel (*ciseau*, scissors); Lat. *cæsum* (*cædo*, to cut).

Chivalry, *shiv'.al.ry*; **chivalric**, *shiv'.al.rik*; **chiv'alrous**.

French *chevalerie* (3 syl.), from *cheval*, a horse; Lat. *caballus*.

Chlorine, *klo'.rîn*. In *Chemistry* -ine denotes a gas.

Chloride, *klo'.rîd*. In *Chemistry* -ide denotes a base. If "lime" is the base, the compound is **chloride of lime**.

Chlorate, *klo'.râte*. In *Chemistry* -ate denotes a salt, the acid of which ends in -ic. The salt of *chloric acid* with a base.

Greek *chlôros*, pale green. Chlorine is a greenish yellow gas.

Chloroform, *klo'.ro.form*. A compound of chlorine, carbon, and hydrogen. -form in *Chemistry* denotes the "ter-oxide of a hydrocarbon," which resembles "formic acid."

Chlorophyll, *klo'.ro.fil*. The green colouring matter of plants.

Greek *chlôros phyllon*, the green of leaves.

Chocolate, *chok'.o.let*. (French *chocolat*, Spanish *chocolate*.)

Choice, *choic'-er* (*comp.*), *choic'-est* (*sup.*) Worthy to be chosen.

Old Eng. *ceôs[an]*, to choose; *ceôsung*, a choice.

Choir, *quire*. A band of singers; the place where they sing.

Old Eng. *chôr*; Latin *chôrus*; Greek *chôrôs*.

Choke, *choked* (1 syl.), *chōk'-ing*, *chōk'-er*. To block up.

Welsh *cegio*, to choke, (from *ceg*, a mouth).

Choler, *kol'.er*, anger. **Collar** (for the neck).

Choleric, *kol'.e.rik*. Irritable, passionate.

Greek and Latin *chôlêra*. (Greek *cholê rheo*, flow of bile.)

"Collar," Old Eng. *ceolr*, a collar; Latin *collum*, the neck.

Cholera, *kol'.e.rah*. A flow of bile, bile-flux. (*See above*.)

Choose, *past chose*, *past part. chosen*, *chooz*, *chōze*, *chōzen*; *choos'-ing*, *choos'-er*. **Choice**, *choic'-er*, *choic'-est*.

Old Eng. *ceôs[an]*, *past ceôs*, *past part. cōren*.

"Ch" in English words sounded as "tch," unless otherwise expressed.

Chop, to cut, to exchange. **Chap**, the jaw-part of the cheek, &c.

Chop, chopped (1 syl.), **chopp'-ing**, **chopp'-er**. (Rule i.)

"Chop" (to cut, &c.), Low Lat. *colpo*, to cut; French *couper*, to cut.

"Chop" (to exchange), Old Eng. *ceap*, a bargain; verb *ceap[an]*.

"Chap" (the jaw), Old Eng. *ceaplas*, the jaws.

"Chap" (to crack with cold), Low Latin *colpo*, to cut.

Choral, *ko'-ral*, adj. of choir (quire). **Coral**, *kor'al* (q.v.)

Chord, *kord* (in *Music*). **Cord**, *kord*, rope. **Cawed**, p. of *caw*.

"Chord," Greek *chordé*, the string of a lute, &c.; Latin *chorda*.

"Cord," French *corde*, string; Greek *chordé*; Latin *chorda*.

"Cawed," *kord*, past tense of "caw," an imitation-word; Old Eng. *cor*, a crow; Latin *corv[us]*; Greek *corax*.

Chorus, *ko'-rus*. **Cho'ral**, adj. (Latin *chōrus*, Greek *chōrōs*.)

Chough, *chuff*, a jackdaw, a crow. **Cuff**, *kuf*, a blow. "Chough" was originally pronounced *chow*, like "though" *tho'*.

Old Eng. *ceo* = *ch'ow*; Fr. *choucas*; Lat. *corvus* ("caw" the cry).

"Cuff," French *coup*, to blow; Latin *cōlāphus* (Greek *kōlaptō*).

Chrism, *kriẏm*, consecrated oil. **Chrisom**, *kris'om*, a child that dies within a month of its birth.

"Chrism," Greek and Latin *chrisma*, ointment (Gk. *chriō*, to anoint).

"Chrisom," so called from the "chrism cloth," anointed with "chrism," or consecrated oil, and placed over the child.

Christ, *krist*; **Christ-less**, *krist'-less*. Short in the compounds:

Christmas, *krist'.mas*. From Dec. 25 to Jan. 6. (Rule viii.)

Christen, *kris'.n* not *kris'.ten*; **christened**, *kris'.nd*.

Christening, *kris'.n.ing*; **christener**, *kris'.n-er*.

Christendom, *kris'.n.dom*. All Christian countries.

Christian, *kris'.tĭ.an*; **Christianity**, *kris'-tĭ.an''-ĭ.ty*.

Christianize, *kris'.tĭ.an.ize*; **christianized**, *kris'.tĭ.an.ized*.

Christianizing, **Christianism**, *kris'.tĭ.an.izm*. (R. xxxii.)

Greek *Christos*, *christiānōs*, *christianizō*, *christianismos*.

Latin *Christus*, *christiānus*, *christianismus*, *christiānitas*.

Chromate, *krō'.mate*. In *Chemistry* -ate denotes a salt, from the union of a most highly oxidized acid with a base. Thus chromic acid and potash is the chromate of potash.

Chromite, *krō'.mite*. In *Chemistry* -ite denotes a salt, from the union of a less oxidized acid with a base. Thus chromite of iron is an oxide of chromium (inferior to chromic acid) in union with iron.

Chromium, *krō'.mĭ.um*, a metal; also called **chrome** (1 syl.)

Greek *chrōma*, colour. The metal "chrōmium" is so called because it is a powerful colouring substance.

"Ch" in English words sounded as "tch," unless otherwise expressed.

Chromatics (*plu.*), *kro.mat'iks*, science of colours.

Chromatic Scale (*Music*), so called from the intermediate notes being printed in colours.

Chromatope, *kro'.ma.trōpe*. An apparatus for showing a stream of colours. (Greek *trōpāō*, to turn round.)

Greek *chrōma*, colour. All sciences in *-ic* are plural except logic, music, and physic (French words). Gk. *chrōmatikos*; Lat. *chrōmaticus*, chromatic music.

Chronic, *krōn'.ik* or *chron'ical*. Continuing a long time.

Chronicle, *krōn'.i.k'l*. History arranged in order of time.

Chronicled, *krōn'.i.k'ld*; **chronicl-ing**, *krōn'.i.k'ling*.

Chronicl-er, *krōn'.i.k'ler*. One who chronicles, an historian.

Greek *chrōntikos*; Latin *chrōnticus* (Greek *chrōnōs*, time).

Chronology, *plu.* *chronologies*, *krō.nōl'.ō.jiz*. Science of dates.

Chronol'oger or **chronol'ogist**. One who arranges dates.

Chronological, *krōn'.ō.lodg''i.kāl*, **chronolog'ically**.

Greek *chrōnōlōgia*, *chrōnōlōgōs* (from *chrōnōs*, time).

Chronometer, *krō.nōm'.ē.ter*. A watch or time instrument.

Chronom'etry. The art of making chronometers.

Greek *chrōnōs metron*, time metre.

Chrysalis, *plu.* *chrysalises* not *chrysales*, *kris'.a.lis*, *kris'.a.lis.ez*.

Chrysalid, *plu.* *chrysalids*, are better and more modern forms; "chrysalid" is also used as an adjective.

Greek *chrysalis*, gen. *chrysalid[os]*, with double *l* (*chrysos*, gold); Latin *chrysalis*, gen. *chrysalid[is]*, one *l*. (See *Aurelia*.)

Chrysanthemum, *kri.sān'.rhēmum* not *chrysanthenum*, *plu.* *chrysanthemums* not *chrysanthema*. A genus of flowers.

Greek *chrysanthēmōn* (*chrysos anthēmōn*, gold flower); Latin *chrysanthemum*, the yellow crow-foot, ox-eye, moon-daisy, &c.

Chrysolite, *kris'.ō.lite*. The topaz of the ancients, now improperly applied to a green crystal.

Latin *chrysolithus*; Greek *chrysos lithos*, the gold stone.

Chrysoprase, *kris'.ō.prāz* not *chrysophrase*. A green stone.

Latin *chrysoprāsus*; Greek *chrysoprāsos* (*chryso prāson*, gold leek). "Quod sit coloris porracei; i.e. viridis, aureis intervenientibus guttis *Isid.*" (See also *Plin.* 37, 20.)

Chuckle, *chuk'l*; **chuckled**, *chuk'.ld*; **chuckl-ing**, *chuk'.ling*.

Corruption of the Latin *cāchinno*; Greek *kagchaza*, to laugh.

Church. Old Eng. *circe* = *chir.che*; Scotch *kirk*; Greek *kur[ios]* the Lord, with the suffix *-ch*, "belonging to."

Churl, a surly fellow. **Cur**, *kurl*, a ringlet.

"Churl," Old Eng. *ceorl* = *ch'orl*, a freeman of the lowest rank.

"Cur," Old Eng. *circul*, a circle; Welsh *owr*, with dim., a little circle.

"Ch" in English words sounded as "tch," unless otherwise expressed.

Churn, to make butter. (Old Eng. *cerene*, a churn, verb *cern*[an].)

Chyle, *kīle*. A milky fluid separated from food by digestion.

Greek *chalos*; Latin *chylus* (Greek *chēo*, to pour out).

Chyme, *kīme*. Digested food before it is converted into chyle.

Greek *chumos*; Latin *chymus* (Greek *chuo*, same as *chēo*, to pour out).

Cicada, *plu. cicadæ* (Lat.), *sī.kay'.dah*, *sī.kay'.dee*. Tree-hoppers.

Cicatrix, *plu. cicatrices* (Lat.), *sik'.ă.trix*, *sik'.a.trī.sez*. A scar.

Cicatrise, *sik'.a.trize*; **cicatrised** (3 syl.), *cic'atrīs-ing* (R.xxxi.)

In Latin the "a" of these words is long: *cicātrix*, &c.

Cicerone (Ital.), *sīs'.e.rō''.ne* or *chē'.chēy.rō''.ne*. A guide.

The "orator" or Cicero who shows over a show-place.

Ciceronian, *Sīs'.e.rō'nī.an*. A manner of writing or speaking in imitation of the style of the great Roman orator.

Cider, *sī'.der*. Wine made from apples. (Old Eng. *cider*.)

Latin *stōera*; Greek *sikēra*, any fermented drink except grape wine.

Ci-devant, *see d'.vah'n* (French). An ex-[official], former.

Cigar, *sē.gār'* (Spanish *cigarro*, French *cigare*).

Cigarette, *sīg.ă.ret'* (French). Tobacco in a paper envelope.

Cilia, *sil'.ī.ah*, hair-like organs. **Sillier**, more silly.

Latin *cilium*, *plu. cilia*, the eye-lash (from *cilleo*, to twinkle).

"Silly," Old Eng. *sælig*, German *selig*, innocent. Idiots are termed "innocents;" and Jesus Christ is called "the harmless silly babe." "Silly sheep," i.e., *innocent*.

Cinchona, *sin.ko'.nah*. Peruvian bark. So called from the Countess del Cinchon, wife of the Viceroy of Peru.

Cincture, *sink'.tcher*. A girdle. (Latin *cinctura*; *cingo*, to gird.)

Cinder, *sin'.der*. Burnt coal. (Old Eng. *sinder*; Lat. *cinēres*, ashes.)

Cindery, *sin'.de.ry*, not *cindry*. Full of cinders.

Cineraria, *sin'.e.rair'ri.a*. Rag-wort; some are "ash" coloured.

Cinerary, *sin'.ē.rā.ry*. Applied to sepulchral urns. It ought to be *cin'ery*. (Lat. *cinēreus*). *Cinerārius* means a tiring-man, or maker of wash-balls.

Cinnamon, *sin'.nū.mōn*. The inner bark of a kind of laurel.

Greek *kinndamon*; Latin *cinnamum* or *cinnamōmum*.

Cinque- (French), *sink*. Used as a prefix to denote 5.

Cinque-cento. Degraded or 15th century style of art.

Cinque-foil, *sink-foil*. Five-leaved (French *-feuille*, a leaf).

Cinque-ports. Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover, Sandwich.

Cipher, *sī'.fer*, the figure 0; to do sums. **Ci'phering**, doing sums.

Arab. *sifr*, zero; Low Lat. *ciphra*; French *chiffre*; Italian *cifra*.

Circean, *Sir.see'an* not *Sir'.sē.an*. Adj. of Circè (Lat. *Circæus*).

Circle, *ser'.k'l*; **circled**, *ser'.k'ld*; **circling**, *ser'.k'ling*; **circlet**.

Latin *circulus* (*circus*, around); Greek *kirkos*; French *cercle*.

Circuit (French) *ser'.kit*. The route of a judge.

Circuitous, *ser.ku'.i.tus*, round-about. **Circuitously**.

Circular, *ser'.ku.lar*, adj. of circle. **Circularly** (Lat. *circulāris*.)

Circulate, *ser'.ku.late*; **circulat-ed**, **circulat-ing**, **circula'tion**,
circulator not *circulater*, (*-ed* sounded after *d* or *t*).

Latin *circulāre*, *circulator*; French *circuler*, *circulation*.

Circum- (Latin preposition), "around." Used as a prefix.

Circumambient, *ser.-kūm.am''-bē-ent*; **circumambien**cy.

Latin *circum ambio*, to encompass or go all round.

Circum-ambulate, *-am'.bu.late*; **-ambulāt-ed**, **-ambulāt-ing**,
-ambulāt-or (Rule xxxvii.), **-ambula'tion**.

Latin *circum ambulāre*, to walk all round.

Circum-cise, **circum-cised** (3 syl.), **-ci'ser**, **circūm-cis'ion**.

Latin *circum cædo* (*cæsum*), to cut all round.

Circumference, *ser.cum'.fē.rence*. The line that bounds a circle.

Latin *circum fero*, to carry all round.

Circumflex, **circumflexed** (3 syl.) A mark (∪) over a letter.

Latin *circum flecto* (*flexum*), to bend round.

Circum'-fluent, **circum'-fluence**, **circum'-fluons**, flowing round.

Latin *circum fluens*, *circumfluus*, flowing all round.

Circumfuse, *ser-cum.fuze'*, **-fused'**, **-fu'sing**, **-fu'sion**.

Latin *circum fundo*, supine *fusum*, to pour all round.

Circumjacent, *ser'-cum.ja''sent*. Lying round on all sides.

Latin *circum jacens*, lying all round.

Circum-locu'tion, **circumlocutory**, *ser'-cum.lok'-ŭ-tō-ry*.

Latin *circum locutio*, a round-about manner of speaking.

Circum-navigate, **-nav'igāt-ed**, **-nav'igāt-ing**, **-nav'i.ga''.tion**,
-nav'igāt-or (R. xxxvii.), **circumnavigable**, **-nav'i.ga.b'l**.

Latin *circum navigāre*, to sail all round (*navis*, a ship).

Circum-scribe, **-scribed'**, **-scrib'-ing**, **-scrib'-er**, **-scrip'tion**.

Latin *circum scribo*, to write or draw a line all round [a place,
beyond which combatants must not pass], hence to limit.

Circum-spect. Cautious. (Lat. *circum specto*, to look round.)

Circum-spection, *spec'-shun*. Caution. (See Rule xxxiii.)

Latin *circum spicio*, supine *spectum*, to look round.

Circum-stance, **-stanced**, **-stanst**; **-stantial**, **-stan'shal**.

Circum-stan'tials (*plu.*), incidents; **circum-stan'tially**.

Circum-stantiate, **-stan'she.ate**, **-stan'tiāt-ed**, **-stan'tiāt-ing**.

Latin *circumstantia*, *circum stans*, standing all round.

"Circumstances" are the details of time, number, names, incidents,
influences, qualities, &c., &c., which contribute to an effect.

Circum-vallation, -val.la'.shun. A military trench all round.

Latin *circum vallāre*, to make a *vallum* (trench) all round.

Circum-vent, -vention, -ven'.shun. (See Rule xxxiii.)

Latin *circumventio*, *circum vento*, supine *ventum*, to come all round, and hence to impede, to out-trick.

Circum-volve, -volved, -volv'd; -volv'-ing, circum-volu'tion.

Latin *circum volvo*, to roll all round, *circumvolūtus*.

Circus, plu. circuses not *circi*. A circular place for equestrians.

Latin *circus*, plu. *circi*; Greek *kirkos*, plu. *kirkoi*.

Cirrus, plu. cirri. Curled filaments [for locomotion]. "Cirrus clouds" curly clouds. **Scirrhus, skir'.rus**, a tumour.

Cirrous, adj. of cirrus. **Scirrhus, skir'.rus**, tumourous.

"Cirrus," Latin *cirrus*, a lock of hair; Greek *keras*, a crumpled horn.

"Scirrhus," Latin *scirrhus*, a hard swelling; Greek *skirrhos*.

("Cirrh", so often written in scientific books to denote "curl-clouds" is a mistake. The Greek "kirrhos" means yellow or flesh-coloured.)

Cis- (Latin preposition), prefix to adjectives, "on this side."

Cis-Alpine, this side the Alps; *i.e.*, the south or Roman side.

Cis-Padane, this side the "Padus" or Po; *i.e.*, the Rom. side.

Cistern, sis'.tern. A box for water. (Latin *cisterna*.)

Citadel, sit'.ă.del. A fortress in or near a city.

French *citadelle*; Italian *cittadella* (*citta -della*, a little city).

Cite, site, sight; all pronounced alike.

Cite, cit'-ed, cit'-ing, cit'-er, cit'-able, cita'tion. (Rule xix.)

Sight, sight-ed, sight-ing. To come in view of.

"Cite," Latin *citāre*, to quote, to call, to summon.

"Site" (a building plot), Latin *situs*, a situation.

"Sight," Old Eng. *gesiht*, vision (*g* of "sight" is interpolated).

Citizen, sit'.i.zən. There is no such word as *citizeness*.

Citizenship. State of having the privileges of a citizen.

-*en*, "one belonging to"; *citi-z-en*, one belonging to a city.

(As there is no "z" to Latin words, it ought to be "citisen.")

Latin *civitati* (dative case) contracted to *civiti*, *citi*, to a city.

Citrate, sit'.rāt. In *Chemistry* -*ate* denotes a salt formed from the union of an acid ending in -*ic* and a base: Thus "citrate of magnesia" is citric acid united with magnesia.

Citric. In *Chemistry* -*ic* denotes an acid most highly oxidised.

Citron, sit'.ron. Fruit of the citron tree.

French *citron*; Latin *citrus* (*citrum*, citron wood).

City. A corporate and cathedral town. (O. Eng. *cite*, Lat. *civitas*.)

Civet. A substance taken from the civet-cat.

Civic, siv'.ik. Pertaining to a city. (*Ci-* long in Latin.)

Latin *civicus*, adj. of *civis*, a citizen; *civitas*, a city.

Civil, *siv' il*, *civ'il-er* (*comp.*), *civ'il-est* (*sup.*); *civil-ly*; *civilise*, *siv' il.ize*; *civ'ilised* (3 syl.), *civilis-ing*, *civiliser*, *siv' il.ize.er*; *civilisation*, *siv' il.i.za''shun* (R. xxxi.); *civility*, *si.vil'i.ty*; *civilian*, *si.vil'yan*.

Latin *civilis*, courteous like a citizen; *civilitas*, civility.

French *civil*, *civilisateur* (civiliser), *civilisation*, *civiliser*, *civilité*.

Clack, *clacked*, *kläkd*. To chatter. (French *claquer*, to clack.)

Claim, *claimed* (1 syl.), *claim-ant*, *claim-able* (1st Latin conj.)

Meant originally to demand with noisy clamour.

Old Eng. *hlemm[an]*, to make a noise; Latin *clamāre*, to exclaim.

Clair-voyant (Fr.), one who sees without eyes. **Clair-voyance**.

Clam, *clammed* (1 syl.), *clamm-ing*, *clamm-y*, *clammi-ness*.

Old Eng. *clam*, sticky mud, &c.; verb *clæm[ian]*, to smear. (R. i.)

Clamour, *klām'er*, outcry. **Glamour**, *glām'er*, a charm which acts on vision. **Claymore**, a Highland broad-sword.

"Clamour," (one m), Old Eng. *hlemm[an]*, to make a noise; French *clameur*; Latin *clāmōr* (verb *clamāre*, to clamour).

"Glamour," Scotch, same as glimmer.

"Claymore," Gael. *claid mor*, great-sword.

Clamp, *clamped* (1 syl.), *clamp-ing*. (The *p* not doubled. R. ii.)

Old Eng. *clam*, a bandage. To "clamp" is to fasten with clamps.

Clan, *clann'-ish*, *clann'-ishly*, *clann'-ishness*. (R. i.)

Clan-ship, *clans-man* not *clanman*. One of the same clan.

Gaelic *klann*, children; Latin *cliens*, a client, a tenant, &c.

Clandestine, *klän.des'tin*, *clandestine-ly*. In an underhand way.

Latin *clandestinus*, secret, private, &c. (*clam*, secretly).

Clang, *clanged* (1 syl.), *clangor*, *klang'ger* not *klang'er*.

"Clangor" not *clangour*, it is not through the French, but direct from the Latin *clangor*, verb *clangō*, to cry like a trumpet, &c.

Clap, *clapped* (1 syl.), *clapp'-ing*, *clapp'-er*. (Rule i.)

Old Eng. *clapp[an]*, to clap, to strike the hands together.

Claret (French), *klär'ret*. A red wine, the colour of the wine.

Latin *vinum clarētum*, clarified wine.

Clarify, *klar'ri.fy*; *clar'ifies* (3 syl.), *clar'ified* (3 syl.), *clar'ify-ing*, *clar'ifica'tion*. To make free from impurities.

French *clarifier*; Latin *clārificō* (*clarus facio*, to make clear).

Clarion, a trumpet. **Clarinet**, *klar'ri.net*, not *clarionet*.

("Clarionet" means a small clarion, which it is not.)

"Clarion," Ital. *clarino*; Low Lat. *clarigarius*, a herald.

"Clarinet," Spanish *clarineta*; French *clarinette*.

Class, *classed* (1 syl.), *class-ing*, to arrange in a class.

Class'ic or **class'ical** (adj.), *class'ical-ly*, *class'ical-ness*.

Classics, the best authors. (Latin *classicus*, highest of the six divisions of Roman citizens made by Servius; hence *classici auctōres*, the highest class of authors.)

Class'ify, class'ifies (3 syl.), **class'ified** (3 syl.), **class'ifi-er**, **class'ify-ing**, **class'ifica'tion** (Lat. *classis-ficio* [*facio*]).

Latin *classis*, one of the six divisions of Roman citizens.

Clat'ter, clattered, klat'terd; clat'ter-er, clat'ter-ing, clat'ter-ingly. (The *r* not doubled. Rule ii.)

Old Eng. *clatruŋg*, a clatter, a drum; Welsh *clewtian*, to clatter.

Clay, plu. clays, clay-ey (not clay-y), **clay-ish.**

(There are three words which take the postfix *-ey* instead of *-y*,—viz., *clay-ey*, *sky-ey*, and *whay-ey*.)

Old Eng. *clæg*, clay; Danish *klæg*, loam, clay.

Claymore, a Highlander's broad-sword; Glamour, glam'er; Clamour, clam'er. (See Clamour.)

"Claymore," Gaelic *claid-mor*, great sword; Welsh *cledd-mo*.

-cle (suffix), diminutive, as *parti-cle*, a little piece; also written *-cule*, as *animal-cule*, a little animal; *-ule*, as *glob-ule*, a little globe or ball; *-el*, as *satch-el*, a little sack; *-cle* or *-kle*, as *sic-kle* [*sik'k'l*], a little scythe. (Latin *-cul[us]*).

Clean, kleen; cleaned (1 syl.), **clean'er, one who cleans; clean'-ness; clean-ly**, in a clean manner; **clean-er, clean-est, clean-ly** (adj.), **klén'-ly; cleanli-ness, klén'li-ness.**

Old Eng. *clén*, verb *clén[an]*, *clénlice* and *clénlice*, cleanly.

Cleanse, klénz; cleansed, klénzd; cleans-ing, klén'zing; cleans-er, klén'zer. To purify, to make clean. (R. xix.)

Old Eng. *cléns[ian]*, past *clénsede*, past part. *clénse*d.

Clear, clear-er (comp.), **clear-est** (sup.), **cleared** (1 syl.), **clearer** (n).

Welsh *clær*; French, *clair*; Latin *clārus*; verb *clāro*, to clear.

Cleat not *clate*. A piece of iron for the heels of shoes and boots.

Old English *cleot* or *clút*, a clout; Welsh *clwt*, a patch.

Cleave (to stick), **past cleaved** (1 syl.) [*clave*], **past part. cleaved, cleav-ing.** "Clave" occurs in the Bible (Acts xvii. 34).

Old English *cláf[an]*, past *cláf*, past part. *clifen*, to adhere.

Cleave (to split), **past cleaved** (1 syl.), or **cleft** (obsolete forms "clave" and "clove"), **past part. cleaved or cleft** (obs. "cloven"). "Clave" (split) occurs often in the Bible (See Gen. xxii. 3). "Cloven" is used as an adj.: as "cloven foot," "cloven tongues."

Cleaver, one who cleaves, a butcher's chopper. Clev'er (*q.v.*)

Cleav-age, klee'väge not *cleaver-age*. The act of splitting, cleavable structure. **Cleav'-able.** (Rule xix.)

Old English *cláf[an]*, past *cláf*, past part. *clafen*, to split.

(The two verbs were originally quite distinct in all their parts, and it is to be regretted that the distinctions are not preserved.)

Clef, plu. clefs (of Music). **Cliff, a precipice. Cleft, a crack.**

(Monosyllables ending in "f" preceded by one vowel, double the f. The exceptions are "if," "of," and "clef." R. v.)

"Clef," French; Latin *clavis*, a key. "Cliff," Old English *clíf*.

Cleft. A crack. (Old Eng. *cleofa*, verb *clúf[an]*, to cleave.)

Clam'atis, plu. clem'atise not *klě.māy'.tīs*. "Traveller's Joy," "Virgin's Bower," "Old Man's Beard," "White Vine."
(The "e" is long in the Latin and Greek words.)

Latin *clēmātis*; Greek *klēmātis* (from *klēma*, a vine twig).

"Traveller's Joy," because it decks the hedges in autumn.

"Virgin's Bower," because it climbs and overhangs, bower-like.

"Old Man's Beard," because it looks like grey hair.

"White Vine," because it is a "vine" and bears a whitish flower.

Clemeney, plu. clemencies, klēm'.en.siz. Gentleness, mercy, -cy, suffix to abstract nouns. (Lat. *clementia*, *clemens*, mild.)

Clench, clinch. "Clench" (to grasp), as "he clenched my hand"; (to settle), as to "clench an argument." **Clencher**, a settler, a finishing stroke, as "that was a clencher." "Clinch," to turn a nail, to rivet. We use both words.

Dutch *klinken*, to rivet; Danish *klínke*, to clinch.

Clarestory, kler'ris.tō.ry. Corruption of the French *cléristère*, and generally called *clear-storey*.

Clergy (no plu.). A noun of multitude. (French *clergé*.)

Clergy-man, plu. clergy-men. One of the clergy. (R. xi.)

Clerical, klěr'ri.kal. Pertaining to the clergy.

Old Eng. *cleric* or *clero*, a priest; Latin *clērus*, *clēricus*; Greek *klérōs*, a lot or heritage. The "church" is God's heritage (1 Peter v. 3), and the priestly tribe was "God's lot."

Clerk, klurk, a clergyman; **klark**, a church servant, &c.

Old Eng. *clerc*, a priest; Latin *clērus*; Greek *klérōs*.

Clever, klěv'.er, clev'er-er (comp.), clev'er-est (super.) See **Cleaver**.

Old Eng. *gladw*, talented, changed to *glē.wd*, corrupted to *clever*.

Clew. A hint. (Old Eng. *cleowen*, *cliewe*, *clīwe* or *clōwe*.)

Latin *globus*, a ball of thread, by which strangers were guided through labyrinths. Incorrectly spelt *clue*.

Cliff, clef, cleft, clift.

Cliff. A hill by the sea.

Clef (of Music), q.v. **Cleft or Clift**, a fissure, a crack.

In the Bible "cliff," "clift," and "cleft," a fissure, are used indifferently. "I will put thee into a clift of a rock" (Exod. xxxiii. 22); "To dwell in the cliffs of the valleys" (Job xxx. 6); "Thou art in the clefts of the rock" (Cant. ii. 14).

* * The distinction should be preserved thus:

Cliff, cliffs (of the sea); clef, clefs (of Music).

Clift, clifts (fissure); cleft (cut), as "cleft wood."

"Cliff," Old Eng. *clif*, a rock, a cliff of the sea. "Clef," Fr., *q.v.*

"Clift" or "Cleft" (a fissure), Old Eng. *cleofa*, a cleft, *clufth*, splits.

Climate, *kli'măt*; **climatic**, *kli.măt'.ik* (adj.) (i short in Lat.)
 French *climat*; Latin *clīma*, *clīmātis*; Greek *klima*, a heavenly zone. Ancient geographers divided the globe into 60 parts called "climates," 30 north and 30 south of the Equator.

Clīmax, *plu. clīmaxes*; **Climac'teric**, a crisis; **Climac'terical**.
 Latin *clīmax*, *clīmac'tēricus*; Greek *klimax*, a ladder.

Climb, *past* climbed [clomb], *past part.* climbed, **climb-ing**, **climb-er**, *klime*, *klīmed* (1 syl.), *klīme'-ing*, *klīme'.er* (*klōme*).
 ("Clomb" and "clamb" [past] are still used in poetry.)

Old Eng. *climb[an]*, *past* clamb (*plu. clumb[on]*), *past part.* clomben.

Clime. A region or tract having its characteristic climate.

Latin *clīma*; Greek *klima*. (See **Climate**.)

Clinch, to fix, as to "clinch a nail." **Clench**, to grasp (*q.v.*)

Dutch *klinken*; Danish *klinke*, to rivet.

Cling, *past* clung [clang], *past part.* clung; **cling'-ing**, **cling-er** not *cling'ging*, *clin-ger*, to adhere firmly.

"Finger" (*fin'ger*), "Clinger" (*klīng'er*). The root of "finger" is *fin* or *fōn*, to seize, and therefore the division of the word is *fin'ger*. The root of "clinger" is *cling*, and hence the division of the word is *cling'er*.

Old Eng. *cling[an]*, *past* clang, *past part.* clongen, to cling.

Clip, clipped (1 syl.) or clipt, **clipp-ing**, **clipp-er**. (Rule i.)

Old Eng. *clipp[an]*, *past* clypte, *past part.* clypt, to clip or clasp.

Clique (French), *cleek*; **cliquey**, *cleek-y*; **cliqu-ish**, *cleek-ish*.

A clique is an exclusive "set" of similar rank or tastes.

Cloak. An outer garment. (O. E. *cláth*, a covering, and *-ock* dim.)

Clock, a time-piece. (Old Eng. *clucgge*; Low Lat. *clocca* or *cloca*.)

Clod, **clodd-ish** (Rule i.) **Clodhopper**, a rustic, a peasant.

Old English *clūd*, a clod, a stone; Danish *klods*, blocks, clods.

Clog, **clogged** (1 syl.), **clogg'-ing**, **clogg'-y**, **clogg'i-ness**. (R. i., xi.)

Old Eng. *clot*, a log; Welsh *cloigen*, anything tied to another.

Clois'ter (of a cathedral), **clois'tered** (2 syl.), **clois'tering**.

Old Eng. *clustro*, a cloister; *clustor*, an enclosure; Latin *claustrum*.

Close, *kloce* (noun), *klōze* (verb), to shut, a place shut in.

Closed, *klōzd*; **clos-ing**, *klōze'-ing*; **clos-er**, *kloze'-er*; **close-ly**, *kloce'-ly*; **close-ness**, *klōce'-ness*; **close handed**, **clos-er**, *kloce'-er* (*comp.*), **clos-est**, *kloce'-est* (*sup.*) R. xix.

Old Eng. *clusa*, close, a prison; Latin *claustrum* (verb *claudio*, to shut).

Closet, *kloz'.et*. A little enclosure. (*Close* and *-et* diminutive.)

Clot, **clott-ed**, **clott-ing**, **clott-y**. A lump, to coagulate. (R. i.)

Cloth, *klōth* (noun); **clothe**, *klōthe* (verb); **clothes**, *klōthz*.

Cloth, *plu. cloths*, *klōth*, *klōths*. Any woven fabric.

Clothes, *klōthz*, garments. **Clothe**, to dress in garments.

Clothes-brush, *clōze-brush*; **clothes-basket**, *clōze-bas.ket*.

Clothe, *past* and *p.p.* **clothed** (1 syl.) or **clad**, *clōth-ing*.

Clothier, *klōthe'-yer*. A dealer in clothes, an outfitter.

Old Eng. *clāth*, cloth; *clāth*, a garment: *clāth[ian]*, to clothe.

Cloud, *cloud'y*, *cloud'i-er* (*comp.*), *cloud'i-est* (*super.*), *cloud'i-ly*, *cloud'i-ness*. The vapours of the air amassed (Rule xi.)

Welsh *cluder*, a heap or pile; Old Eng. *clud*, a heap, a hill.

Clove. A spice, a division of a root of garlic, &c. In *Bot.*, a bulb.

"Clove" (a spice), French *clou*, a nail; Latin *clavus*.

"Clove" (of garlic), Old Eng. *clufe* (from *clif[an]*), to cleave.

Cloven. Divided, as "cloven foot," "cloven tongues of fire."

Old Eng. *clýfer-fōte*, cloven-footed, *clufen*, *p.p.* of *clúfan*, to cleave.

Cloy, *cloyed* (1 syl.), *cloy-ing*, *cloy-less*. To fill to loathing (R.xiii.)

Danish *kløge*, to retch, to feel sick.

Club, *clubbed* (1 syl.), *clubb-ing*, *clubb-ist*. (Rule i.)

"Club" (a cudgel), Welsh *clob* a knob, *clopa* a club stick.

"Club" (a society), Germ. *gelübde*, a body of men united by a sacred vow.

Clue. Shakespeare uses this word (*All's Well*, &c., i. 2), but *clew* is better. (See *Clew*.)

Clum'sy, *clum'si-er* (*comp.*), *clum'si-est* (*super.*), *clum'si-ness*, *clum'si-ly*. Awkward, not natty. (Rule xi.)

Old Eng. *clom*, a bond; *clom-sy*, as if one's hands were tied.

Clyster. An injection for medical purposes.

Latin *clyster*; Greek *klustér*, a syringe (*kluzo*, to wash).

Co-. The Latin prefix *con*, with the *n* dropped. It stands before a vowel or *h*, as *coalesce*, *cohabit*. Before "o" it is separated by a hyphen, as *co-operate*. With a hyphen it is used before any letter: as *co-mates*, *co-partner*. In *Mathematics* it means the complement, as *co-sine*, *co-tangent*, &c. (See *Con-*.)

Co. Contraction of *Company*: as "Smith and Co."

Coach, *kōch*. A close carriage with front and back seats.

French *coche*; Latin *carrūc(a)*, a calash.

Coadjutor, *fem.* **coadjutrix**, *ko'.ad.jū''.tor*, &c., a helper.

Latin *co* [*con*] *adjūtor* (*juvo*, to help), a fellow-helper.

Coagulate, *ko.ag''.u.late* (to clot), *coag'ulāt-ed*, *coag'ulāt-ing*, *coag'ulāt-or*, *coag'ulāt-ive* (Rule xix.), *co-ag'ula''tion*, *coag'ulant*, *coag'ulum*, *coag'ulable*, *coag'ulabil'ity*.

Latin *co-āgulāre*, to curd; *coāg'ulātio*, *coāg'ulātus*, *coāg'ulum*.

Coal, *kōle*. A black mineral used for fuel.

Collier, *kōl'.yer*. A ship for conveying coals, a coal labourer.

Collier-y, *plu.* **collieries**, *kōl'.ye.riz*. A coal-pit, coal-works.

Old Eng. *cōl* or *cōll*. The *a* of "coal" is to compensate for the accent.

Coalesce, *ko'ă-less'* (to assimilate), **coalesced**, *ko'a-les't'*; **coalescing**, *ko'a-les'-sing*; **coalescent**, *ko'a-les'-sent*; **coalescence**; **coalition**, *ko'a-lish'on*; **coalition-ist**.

Lat. *co* [*con*] *alesco*, to grow closer and closer together (*alo*, to cherish).

Coarse, *korse* not *co.orse* (gross). **Corse** (a corpse). **Course** (*q.v.*)

Coars-er (*comp.*), **coars-est** (*super.*), **coarse-ly**, **coarse-ness**.

Old Eng. *gorst* (rough), as in *goose-berry*, *cea-lettuce*; *ursinion*, or *eursinion*, a coarse onion (corrupted to Latin *allium ursinum*).

"Corse," a poetical form of *Corpse*. "Course" (a process, a chase). French *course*; Latin *cursus*, a course.

Coast, *kōst*, land lying next the sea. **Coastwise** not *coastways*.

French *coste* now *côte*; Low Lat. *costēra*, Lat. *costa*, a rib or side.

Coat, *kōte*, **coat-ed**, **coat-ing**; **coatee**, *kō-tee*, a half-coat.

French *cotte*; Germ. *kutte*; Ital. *cotta*. (Our word is ill-spelt.)

Coat-of-arms, *plu. coats-of-arms*, not *court-of-arms*.

Coat-of-mail, *plu. coats-of-mail*, not *coat-of-male*.

Coax, *kōxe*; **coaxed**, *kōxd*; **coax-ing**, **coaxing-ly**, **coax-er**.

Welsh *coor*, to coax; *coeru*, to fondle: French *cocasse*, funny.

Cobble, *kob'b'l* (to botch); **cobbled**, *kob'b'ld*; **cobbler**, *kob'ler*; **cobbling**, *kob'ling*; **cobbling-ly** (double *b*, root *cob*, R. i.)

Welsh *cobb*, a thump; *cobbio*, to thump; *coblyn*, a thumper.

Cobra da Capello, *plu. Cobras or Cobra da Capellos*. Hooded snake.

Portuguese, "the hooded snake;" *capello*, a hood.

Cob'web; **cobwebbed**, *kob'.webd*; **cob'webb-ing**, **cob'webby**.

(The double "b" would be contrary to Rule iii., but the word was originally joined with a hyphen.)

Cob or *esp*, a spider; as Old Eng. *atter-cop* the poison-spider; Dutch *spinne-kop*; Chaldee *kopi*, a cobweb.

Coca, *kō'-kah* (a narcotic). **Cocoa**, *kō'.kō* (a nut), or substance prepared from the *Cacao* (*kă.kay'o*) plant.

"Coca," the dried leaf of the *Erythroxylon Coca*, of Peru.

"Cocoa," the fruit of the *Theobroma Cacao* (West Indies).

Cochineal, *kōch'.i.neel* not *kok'.i.neel*. Crimson dye-stuff.

Spanish *cochinilla*, the wood louse; French *cochenille*, cochineal.

Cochlea, *kōk'.lē.ah* (part of the ear); **Cochlear**, *kōk'.lē.ar* (In Bot.)

Cochleary, *kōk'.lē.ă.ry*. Spiral, like a shell.

Cochleate, *kōk'.lē.ate*; **cochleat-ed**, *kōk'.lē.ate'.ed*. (R. xix.)

Latin *cochlēa*; Greek *kochlīs*, a snail's shell.

Cock, *fem. hen*; **cock'erel**, *fem. pullet*. Barn-door fowls.

Cock and hen are also gender-words: as

Cock-bird, *fem. hen-bird*; **cock-sparrow**, *hen-sparrow*; **cock-pheasant**, *hen-pheasant*; **moor-cock**, *moor-hen*;

peacock, pea-hen; turkey-cock, *fem.* turkey; cock-lobster, hen-lobster. Woodcock is both *mas.* and *fem.*

Old Eng. *coc* or *coco*, and *hen* or *henn*; French *coq*, *poule*.

("Pullet," like "beef," "mutton," "veal," &c., shows that the Norman lords retained their names for the "meats," while the Saxon serfs retained theirs for the living animals which they tended.)

Cockade (2 syl.) A livery worn on the hat. (French *cocarde*.)

Cockatrice, *kŏk'.ă.trīs* (French *cocatrice*).

Cockchafer, *kŏk'.chafe.er*. The May-bug. (Old Eng. *ceafor*.)

Cockle, *kŏk'.k'l*. The corn-rose. (Old Eng. *coccel*, the darnel.)

Cockle, *kŏk'.k'l*. Shell-fish. (Latin *cochlĕa*, Greek *kochlŏs*.)

Cockle, *kŏk'.k'l*; **cockled**, *kŏk'.eld*; **cockling**. To pucker.

French *re-coquiller*, to curl up, dog's-ear, or cockle.

Cockroach, *kŏk'.rŏtch*. A black beetle. (Old Eng. *hreoce*.)

Cockscomb (a plant). **Coxcomb**, a fop. Both *kŏx'.kome*.

The licensed jesters were called *coxcombs*, because they wore a "cock's comb" in their caps. Spelling incorrect.

Coddle, *kod'.d'l*. To parboil, to pamper; one pampered.

Coddled, *kod'.d'ld*; **coddling**, *kod'.ling*; **coddler**, *kod'.d'ler*.

Codling. A young cod.

Old English *-ling*, "offspring of," "young of."

Codlin. An apple fit for coddling or cooking (*-in* not *-ing*).

Latin *cortil(is)*, fit for roasting or baking. Old Eng. *cod-ceppel*, the cooking apple. "Cod" (the fish), is a corruption of *Gad(us)*. Lat. the codfish: "hadd[ock]" is another form of the same word.

Code (of laws), **codex**, *kŏ'.dex* (Latin). An ancient manuscript.

Codicil, *kŏd'.i.cil*, a supplement to a will (Lat. *cōdicillus*, a little book); **codicillary**, *kŏd'.i.cil''.lŭ.ry* (adj. of codicil).

Codify, *kŏ'.dī.fy*; **codifies**, *kŏ'.dī.fize*; **codified**, *kŏ'.dī.fide*; **co'difi-er**; **codify-ing**; **codifi-cation**, *ko'.dī.fi.ka''.shun*; **codist**, *kŏ'.dist*, one who reduces laws to a "code." R. xi.

Latin *cōdex*, a volume (from *caudez*, the stock of a tree), books being at one time made of boards (from *cædo*, to fell).

Cohorn, *ko'horn*. A military projectile. (See *Cohorn*.)

Coequal, *ko.e'.qual*, **coequal-ly**; **coequality**, *ko'.e.QUAL''.i.ty*.

Latin *co* [con] *æquālis*, [all] alike equal.

Coerce, *ko.erse'*; **coerced**, *ko.erst'*; **coerc-ing**, *ko.er'.sing*; **coerc-er**, *ko.er'.ser*; **coerc-ion**, *ko.er'.shun*; **coerc-ive**, *ko.er'.siv*; **coercive-ly**; **coerc-ible**, *ko.er'.sib'l*. R. xix.

Latin *coercĕo*, *co* [con] *arcĕo*, to drive or press together. The word "compel" (*com-pello*) means the same thing.

Coessential, *ko'.es.sen''.shal*, same in essence; **coessential-ly**; **coessentiality**, *ko'.es.sen'-shi.al''-i.ty*, coessential state.

Latin *co* [con] *essentiālis*, partaking of the same essence.

H

Coeternal, *ko'.e.ter'nal*, **coeternal-ly**; **coeternity**, *ko'.e.ter''ni.ty*.

Latin *co* [con] *æternus*, *co* [con] *æternitas*, equally eternal, &c.

Coeval, *ko.e'val*, **coeval-ly**. (Latin *co* [con] *ævum*, equal ages.)

Coexecutor, *fem. coexecutrix*, *ko'.ex.ek''ũ.tor*, *ko'.ex.ek''ũ.trix*.

Latin *co* [con] *executor*, &c., joint executor with [another].

Coexist, *ko.ex.ist'*; **coexist-ed**, **coexist-ing**, **coexist-ent**, **coexist-ence** not **coexist-ant**, **coexist-ance**.

Latin *co* [con] *existere*, to exist at the same time (followed by *with*.)

Coextend, *ko'.ex.tend'* (to extend equally); **coextend-ed**, **coextend-ing**, **coextent**, *ko'.ex.tent'*; **coextension**, *ko'.ex.ten''shun* (Rule xxxiii.), **coextensive**, *ko'.ex.ten''siv*; **coextensive-ly**, **coextensive-ness**.

Latin *co* [con] *extendo*, supine *-tensum*, *co-extensivus*, *co-extensio*.

Coffee, *kof'fe*. The berry of the *Coff'ea arab'ica*, from Caffa or Kaffa, a province of Abyssinia.

French *café*; Spanish *cafe*; Italian *caffe*; Danish *kaffe*.

Coffer, *kof'fer* (a chest), **coffer-ing**; **coffered**, *kof'ferd*.

Coffin, *kof'fin*; **coffin-ing**, **coffined**, *kof'finnd*.

(The double "f" is French, our chief source of error.)

Old Eng. *cofa*, a box; Low Lat. *cofera* or *cofra*; Ital. *cofano*; Latin *cōphnus*; Greek *kōphnós*, a basket.

Cog- (prefix). The Latin *con-* before the derivations of *nascor*, *nosco*, and *nomen*: as *cognate*, *cognition*, *cognomen*.

Cog (of a wheel), to trick; **cogged** (1 syl.), **cogging**. **Cog**, a boat.

"Cog" (of a wheel), Welsh *cocos*, cogs of a wheel.

"Cog" (to trick), Welsh *coegio*, to trick; *coeg*, a trickster.

"Cog," Low Latin, *coggo*, a sort of small boat.

Cogent, *ko'jent*, **cogent-ly**; **cogen-cy**. Urgent, urgently, urgency.

Latin *cogens*, *cogentis*, *co* [con] *ago*, to urge together.

Cogitate, *koj'.ĩ.tate* (to think), **cog'itāt-ed**, **cog'itāt-ing**, **cog'itāt-ive** (Rule xix.), **cogitative-ly**, **cog'ita''tion**, **cogitable**.

Latin *cogitare*, supine *-tātum* (to think); *cogitatio*, *cogitabilis*.

Cognac, *kōn'.yāk*, not *cogniac*. The best French brandy.

So called from *Cognac*, in Charente. (French *cognac*.)

Cognate, related on the mother's side; **Agnate**, on the father's.

Cogna'tion, relationship on the mother's side.

Aгна'tion, relationship on the father's side.

An uncle on the *father's* side is an agnate, because he bears the same surname; an uncle on the *mother's* side is a cognate only, he is related by birth, but does not bear the same surname, or belong to the same "gens."

Cognisable, *kōg'.nĩ.ză.b'l* (R. xxiii.); **cognisant**, *kōg'.nĩ.zant*; **cognisance**, *kōg'.nĩ.zance*; **cognisee**, *kōg'.nĩ.zee*.

Latin *cog* [con] *noscere*, to know for the first time.

"To recognise," is to know not for the first time, to recall.

(These words ought not to be spelt with a "z." Rule xxxi.)

Cognoscente, *plu. cognoscenti*, *kog'.nös.sen.te*, *kog'.nös.sen''.ti*.
One learned in art. (Italian, from the Latin *cognoscere*.)

Cognomen, *plu. cognomens*, *kög.nö'.men* not *kog'.nö'.men*.

Latin *cog* [con] *nomen*, a name with [your personal name].

Cohabit, *ko.hab'.it*. To live together not in a married state.

Cohab'it-ed, cohab'it-ing; cohabitation, ko.hab'.i.ta''.shun.
(“*ed*,” after “*d*” or “*t*” makes a separate syllable.)

Latin *co* [con] *habito*, to dwell together; *co-habitatio*.

Coheir, *fem. coheiress*, *ko.air*, *ko.air'.ess*. **Cohere**, *ko.hear'* (q.v.)

“Coheir” (joint heir), Latin *co* [con] *hæres*, heir with [others].

(Only five words have the initial “*h*” mute: they are *heir*, *hour*, *honest*, *honour*, and *humour*.)

Cohere, *ko.heer'* (to stick together), *cohered'* (2 syl.), *cohēr'-ing*;
cohēr'-ence; *cohēr'ency*; *cohēr'ent*, *cohēr'ent-ly*. (R.xix.)

Cohesion, *ko.he'.zhun*; **cohesive**, *ko.he'.siv*, *cohe'sive-ly*, *cohe'-sive-ness*; *cohe'sible*; *cohesibility*, *ko.he'.si.bil''.i.ty*.

Latin *co* [con] *hære*, sup. *cohæsum*, to stick together; *co-hærentia*.

Cohorn, *ko.horn*. This is the French spelling, and is better than *coehorn*. A mortar invented by *Baron de Cohorn* (Coe-hoorn) of Holland, called the Dutch *Vauban* (1641-1704).

Cohort, *ko'-hort* not *ko'.ort*. A body of soldiers. (Lat. *cohors*.)

Coif, *koyf* (Fr. *coiffe*). **Coiffure**, *koyf'.fure* (Fr.), a headdress.

Coil, *koyl*; **coiled**, *koyld*. To gather a rope together in rings.

French *cueillir*, to coil; Latin *colligere*, to collect.

Coin, *koyñ*; **coined**, *koynd*; **coin-er**, **coin-ing**, **coin-age**.

French *coin*, a wedge; Latin *ounëus*, a die for stamping money.

Coincide, *kō.in.side''* (to agree), *coincid''-ed*, *coincid''-ing*;
coincidence, *kō.in'.sī.dense* not *ko.in.sī'.dense*; **coin-**
cident, *kō.in'.sī.dent*; **coincident-ly** (simultaneously).

Latin *co* [con] *incidere*, to fadge in together (*cadere*, to fall).

Coke. Coal deprived of its volatile matters by heat.

Old English *colc*, refuse, the core of an apple, &c.

Col- (Latin prefix). *Con* before “*l*” is so written. (See **Con-**)

Colander, *ku'.an.der*. A strainer. (Latin *cōlans*, straining.)

“*Cōlātor[ium]*,” not “*colander[ium]*,” is the Latin word.

Colehium, *köl'.chī.kum*. Meadow-saffron, Naked lady.

From *Colchis*, on the Euxine sea, where it flourishes.

“Naked Lady,” because the flowers are without leaves.

Cold, **cold-er** (*comp.*), **cold-est** (*superl.*); **cold-ish**, rather cold.

Old Eng. *cald* or *ceald*, cold. (*-ish* added to adj. is diminutive.)

Coleopter, *plu. coleoptera*, *köl'.ē.op''.ter*, *köl'.ē.op''.te.rūh*, also

Coleopteran, *kol'.ē.op''.te.ran*, beetles, &c. **Coleop'terous** (adj.)

Gk. *kōlēōs pterōn*, sheath-wing. Insects with sheaths to their wings.

Col'ic not **Cholic**, a bowel attack. **Choleric**, *kol'.e.rik*, passionate.

Latin *cōlicus*, the colic (from Greek *kōlōn*, the intestine).

"Choleric," Latin *chōlēricus* (from Greek *chōlē*, bile).

Coliseum, *kōl.i.see'.um*. The largest amphitheatre in Rome.

The same spelling is kept in "*Rue de Colisée*," Paris.

Colosseum is the more usual spelling in English.

The Rom. "Coliseum" was so called from the "Colossus" or gigantic statue of Nero which stood near it, as well as from its great size.

Collapse, *kōl.laps'*, not *ko.laps'*; **collapsed**, *kōl.lapst'*; **collapse'-ing**.

Latin *col* [con] *lābor*, *lapsus*, to sink, or tumble all together.

Collar (for the neck). **Choler**, *kōl'.er*, anger.

"Collar," Old Eng. *ceolr*, from *ceole*, the throat; Lat. *collum*, the neck.

"Choler," Latin *chōlēra*; Greek *chōlē*, bile, anger.

Collate, *kōl.late'* not *ko.late'*; **collāt-ed**, **collāt-ing**. (Rule xix.)

Collation, *kōl.la'.shun* not "Co-lation" (a very common error); **collā'-or** (R. xxxvii.); **Collat'-able** (an error in spelling); the Latin *collātāre* means "to make wide."

Collat-ible is the proper derivative of *conferre*, *collatum*.

Latin *con-ferro*, supine *col-lātum*, to bring together, to compare.

Collateral, *kōl.lūt'.e.ral* not *ko.lūt'.e.ral*; **collat'eral-ly**.

Latin *col* [con] *laterālis*, indirect (*col lātus*, *lātēris*, the side), running on the side, proceeding from one side.

Colleague, *kōl'.leeg* (noun), *kol.leeg'* (verb); **colleagued**, *kol.leegd'*; **colleagu-ing**, *kol.leeg'.ing*. To league together.

French *colleque*; Latin *collēga* (from *con lego*, to gather together).

Collect, *kōl'.lect* (noun), *kōl.lect'* (verb), **collect'-ed**, **collect'-ing**, **Collect'-ive**, **collect'ive-ly**, **collect'ive-ness**; **collect-ible**, **Collection**, *kōl.lec'.shūn* not *ko.lec'.shōn* (Rule xxxiii.)

Lat. *col* [con] *legere*, *-lectum*, to gather together; *collectio*, *collectivus*.

College not **colledge**; **collegian**, *kōl.lee'ji'an*; **collegiate**, *kōl.lee'ji'ate*. A society, a superior school institution.

Latin *collēgium* (from *col* [con] *lego*, to gather together).

Colley or collie, a cur. **Cooley or colie**, a porter (East Indies).

Collier, *kōl.yer*; **collier-y**, *kōl.yě.ry*. (See **Coal**.)

Collision, *kōl.lizh'.un* not *ko.lizh'.un*. A striking together.

Latin *collisio* (from *collido*, *col* [con] *lædo*, to hurt mutually by "striking together"; so *elisio* (*e lædo*), to strike out).

Collocate, *kōl'.lō.kate*; **col'locāt-ed**, **col'locāt-ing**; **collocation**, *kol'.lo.kay'.shun*. A setting side by side. (Rule xxxiii.)

Latin *collocatio* from *col* [con] *locāre*, to place together.

Collodion, *kōl.lō.dī.on* not *ko.lo'.dī.on* nor *ko.lo'.dī.um*. A solution of gun-cotton in ether, used in photography, &c.

Greek *kolla eidos*, glue-like. It was first used in surgery, because in drying it left a gluey film over wounds. (An ill-formed word.)

- Colloquial**, *köl.lō.quā.al* not *ko.lō.quā.al*; **collo'quial-ly**;
Collo'quial-ism, form of expression in common use.
Colloquy, *plu. colloquies*, *köl'.lō.kwā*, *köl'.lō.kwiz*.
Colloquist, *köl'.lō.kwist*. A speaker in a dialogue.
 Lat. *col* [con] *loquor*, to speak together; French *colloque*, conference.
- Collude**, to conspire in a fraud; **collusion**, *kol.lu'.zhun* (R. xxxiii.)
Collusive, *kol.lu'.siv*, **collu'sive-ly**, **collu'sive-ness**;
Collusory, *kol.lu'.zō.ry*. Of the nature of a fraud.
 Latin *col* [coh] *lūdo*, supine *lūsum*; *collūsiō*, to play into each other's hands, with the view of deceiving a third party.
- Colocynth**, *köl'.ō.sīnth* (only one *l*). The bitter-apple.
 Latin *cōlōcynthīs*; Greek *kōlōkunthīs*, bitter-gourd.
- Colon**, *kō.lōn*. The largest intestine. A stop made thus (;).
 Latin *colon*; Greek *kōlōn*, a limb or member of anything.
- Colonel**, *ker'.nel*; **colonel-cy**, *ker'.nel.sy* (-*cy* denotes "rank");
colonel-ship, *ker'.nel.ship* (-*ship* denotes "tenure of office.") In "Hudibras" we have "colonelling" (4 syl.)
 (Our pronunciation is a vulgar contraction, "Co'n-el.")
 French *colonel* (from *colonne*, a column), a commander of a column or regiment of soldiers: till the reign of François I. called *capitaine-colonel*. Low Latin *colonellus*.
- Colonnade**, *köl'.ōn.nade*. A covered walk with columns.
 French *colonnade* (from *colonne*, a column). Latin *columnātus*.
- Colony**, *plu. colonies*, *kol'.ō.niz*; **col'onist**; **col'onise**, *col'onis-ed*, *col'onis-ing*, *col'onis-er* (R. xix.), *col'onisa'tion* (R. xxxi.)
Colonial, *ko.lō.ni.al* (not *collo'ni.al*), belonging to a colony.
 Latin *colōnia*, a colony. (In Latin the -*lō*- is long)
- Colophon**, *plu. colophons*, *köl'.ō.fon*. The printer's impress at the end of a book. (Greek *kolophōn*, a finishing-stroke.)
Cōlōphon, a city of *Iōnia*, the inhabitants of which were such good horsemen that they could turn the issue of a battle; hence the phrase *colophōnem addere* (*κολοφῶνα ἐπιτίθεσθαι*), to put a finishing stroke to a matter.
- Colosseum**, *köl'.ōs.see'.um* or **Coliseum**. The great Roman amphitheatre was called "Colisæum," but as the word is from "Colossus." *Colosseum* is the better spelling.
Colossal, *ko.lōs'.sal* (not *colossal*); **colossean**, *ko.lōs.see'.an*.
 Lat. *cōlossēus*; Greek *kōlossōs*, *kōlossiōs*. The "Colossos of Rhodes" was a gigantic statue of Apollo, near the harbour.
- Colour**, *kul'.er*; **coloured**, *kul'.erd*; **col'our-able**, **col'our-ably**.
 French *couleur*; Latin *cōlor*. (Our word is neither Fr. nor Lat.)
- Colporteur**, *köl'.por.teur'*, a book hawker. **Col'portage** (French.)
 Latin *collum portāre*, to carry round the neck.
- Colt**, *fem. filly*, both called foal, *fōle*. A young horse or ass.
 Old Eng. *coll*; Lat. *filīa*, a daughter; Old Eng. *folā*, a foal.

- Coluber**, *kŏl'.u.ber* (Latin). A genus of serpents.
- Columbine**, *kŏl.um.bine*. A plant, so called from the Latin *columba*, a dove. The flower resembles a dove's claw.
- Columella**, *kŏl'.u.mel''.la*. The column in the capsule of mosses; the axis of fruits. (Latin *columella*, a little column.)
- Columellia**, *kŏl'.u.mel''.li.ah*. A genus of Peruvian shrubs.
- Column**, *kŏl'.um*, a pillar. **Columnar**, *ko.lum'.nar* (adj.)
 Latin *columna*. The adjective *columnar* is ill-chosen, as the Latin word *columnarium* means a "tax on columns." The adjective of "columna" is *columnatus* (columnate).
- Colure**, *plu. colures, kŏ.leurs'*. Two great circles cutting at right angles the four cardinal points of an artificial globe.
 Greek *kŏlourŏs* (*kŏlos oura*, a mutilated tail), these circles are "curtailed" or cut by the artificial horizon.
- Colza**, *kol'.zah*. A variety of cabbage which affords an oil.
 French *colza*; Old English *cawl*, cole-wort; Flemish *kolzaad*.
- Com-** (prefix, for *con-* before *b*, *m*, and *p*. Also in the English words *comfit* and *comfort*, in Lat. "con-ficio," "con-fort[is].")
- Coma**, *ko'.măh*, lethargy. **Comber**, *ko'.mer*, one who combs.
Comatose, *ko'.mă.toze*, lethargic; **comatous**, *ko'.mă.tŭs*.
 "Coma," Lat. *cŏma*, lethargy; Gk. *kŏma* (*koimăo*, to put to sleep).
 "Comber," Old Eng. *camb*, a comb; Germ. *kammer*; Lat. *cŏmo*.
- Comate**, *ko'.mate*, a companion. This word should be *commate*.
 "Comate" (from the Latin *comătus*), should mean "hairy." If from *co* and *mate*, it ought to be joined with a hyphen. (See **Co-**.)
- Comb** (*b* mute), **combed**, *kŏmd*; **comb-ing**, *kŏme'.ing*; **comb-er**.
 Old Eng. *camb*, a comb; Latin *cŏmo*, to dress the hair (*cŏma*, hair).
- Combat**, *kom'.băt*; **comb'at-ed**, **comb'at-ing**, **comb'at-ant**, **comb'at-ive**, *kom'.băt.iv*; **comb'ative-ness**. (Rule iii.)
 French *combattre*; Latin *com batŭo*, to fight together.
- Combine'**, **combined'** (2 syl.), **combĭn'-ing**, **combĭn-er** (R. xix.), **combĭn-able**; **combination**, *kom'.bi.na''.shun*. To unite, &c.
 Lat. *combināre*, to combine (from *com binus*, two and two together).
- Combustion**, *kom.bus'.tchun*, a burning; **combustible**, not *-able*; **combustibil'ity**, **combustible-ness**, **combustive** (R. xxii.)
 Latin *combustio*; *combūrere*, sup. *combustum*, to consume with fire.
- Come**, *past came, past part. come, kum, kăme*; **com'-ing**, **com'-er** (Rule xix.) To arrive at the place where *we* are; hence A. says to B. "I am *coming* to pay you a visit." "I am *going* to pay you a visit," would mean *I intend, I am about to...*
 To come about, to happen: "How did that come about?"
 „ come at, to get-to, or obtain: "I cannot come-at it."
 „ come of, to arise from: "What came-of it?"
 „ come-off, to escape: "We came-off with flying colours."

- To come on, to proceed: "The train came-on quickly."
 „ come out, to publish: "The book came-out last month."
 „ come over, to get the better of: "You cannot come-over me."
 „ come round, to recover: "The man will come-round."
 „ come up to, to amount to: "It comes-up-to 300."
 „ come upon, to attack: "He came-upon me unawares."

Old Eng. *cum*[an], past *com*, past part. *eumen*; *cuma*, a comer.

Comedy, *plu.* comedies, *kõm'.e.diz*; **Comedian**, *ko.mee'.dian*.

(In Latin and Greek the first two vowels are long; "*cõmẽdus*" [short] means "one who eats with you.")

Latin *cõmẽdia*, *cõmẽdus*; Greek *kõmõdia*, *kõmõdos*, i.e., *kõmẽ õde*, a village song, an ode sung at a village [fair].

Comely, *kum'.ly*. Nice-looking (applied to peasant girls, &c.); **comeli-ly**, *kum'.li.ly*; **comeli-ness**, *kum'.li.ness* (R. xvii.)

From *come*. So in Lat. *con-veniens*, suitable, &c., is from *venio*, to come.

Comestible, *kõm.ess'.ti.b'l* (adj.), edible. **Comestibles** (*plu.*)

French *comestible*; Latin *comessor*, to revel; Greek *kõmazo*, to revel. The proper meaning of "comestibles" (eatables) is *extra foods*, foods in addition to those which form the "meals."

Comet, *kõm'-et*, a "hairy star"; **cometarium**, *plu.* **cometaria**, *kõm'.e.tair'rẽ.um*, a machine to show how comets move.

Cometary, *kõm'.ẽ.tã.ry* (adj.); **Com'mentary**, a comment.

Cometography, *kõm'.e.tog'.ra.fy*, treatise on comets.

Latin *cõmẽta* (from *cõma*, hair); Greek *kõmẽtẽs* (*kõmẽ*, hair).

Most comets have some sort of "hairy" light about them; sometimes it forms a "tail," sometimes a "beard," sometimes a "nebula," &c.

Comfit, **Comfort**; **Comfiture**, **Comforture**; **Dis-** (negative).

Comfit, a seed coated with sugar. **Comfort**, consolation.

Comfiture, *kõm'.fi.teur*, preserved fruit (French *confiture*).

Comforture, *kõm'.for.tchur*, what gives comfort.

Dis-comfit, to rout. **Dis-comfort**, inquietude.

Dis-comfiture, defeat. **Dis-comforture**, want of comfort.

Com'fort (to console), com'forted, com'forting, com'forture; **comforter**, *fem.* comfortress or comforter; **com'fort-able**, com'fort-ably, com'fortable-ness; **com'fort-less**, com'fort-less-ly, com'fortless-ness, absence of comfort.

"Comfit," French *confit*; Latin *confectus* (our "confection").

"Dis-comfit," "dis-comfiture," French *dẽconfire*, *dẽconfiture*; Latin *dis configo*, to unfasten. Both French and English are ill-formed.

"Dis-comfort," French *dẽcomfort*; Latin *dis con (fortis, strong)*.

"Comfort," French *conforter*; Latin "*confortãri*," to be strong.

(There is no reason why "con" should be changed to "com" before fit and fort, and it violates all analogy. At all events, "comfit" should be confit, a "confection.")

Comic, *kom'ik*, droll. **Com'ical**, com'ical-ly, com'ical-ness; comicality, *kôm'.i.kal''.i.ty*, drollery.

Latin *cômicus* (the *o* long); Greek *kômikôs*. (See **Comedy**.)

Coming, *kum'.ing*, approaching. (See **Come**.)

Comma, plu. *commas*, *kom'.mâz*. A stop made thus (,). **Co'ma**, *q.v.*

Latin *comma*; Greek *komma*, a part cut off (*koptô*, to lop).

Command, *kom.mând'*; command'-able, command'-ant, command'-atory, command'-er, command'-ment. To order.

Comman'der-in-chief, plu. **comman'ders-in-chief**.

French *commande*, *commandant*, *commander*, *commandement*; Latin *con-mandâre*; to give orders with [others].

Commemorate, *kom.mem'-o.rate*. (Double *m* followed by one *m*.)

Commem'orât-ed, *commem'orât-ing*, *commem'ora''tion*.

Commem'orative, *kom.mem'.o.ra.tiv*; **commem'orable**.

Latin *com* [con] *mēmōrāre*, *commēmōrābilis*, *commēmōrātio*, *commēmōrāre*, to call to mind with [some special act].

Commence, *kôm.mense'*, to begin; **commenced**, *kom.menst'*; **commenc'-ing** (Rule xix.), **commence'-ment** (Rule xviii.)

("Comince" would have been better, but as usual we have followed the French, and copied their error.)

French *commencer*, *commencement*. Corruption of the Ital. *cominciare*; Lat. *cum initio*, with the beginning.

Commend', **commend'ed**, **commend'-able**, **commend'-ably**, **commend'able-ness**; **commendation**, *kom'.men.day'shun*.

Commend'er, one who praises. **Commendator**, *kôm.men'.da.tor*, one who holds a living in trust (*in commendam*).

Commendatory, *kom.men'.dă.tô.ry*, laudatory. **Commenden'tary**, one who holds a living in trust (*in commendam*).

("Commendatary" is often spelt commendatory, but the distinction should be observed.)

French *commender* to recommend; Latin *com* [con] *mendâre*, to entrust one with [a commission], (*mandâre*, to give to one's charge).

Commensurate, *kôm.men'.sû.rate* not *kôm.men'shu.rate*; **commen'surate-ly**, **commen'surate-ness**; **commen'surable**, **commen'surably**, **commen'-urabil'ity**, **commen'sura''tion**.

French *commensurable*, *commensurabilité*; Latin *com* [con] *mensurâre*, to measure a thing proportionate with [something else].

Comment, *kom'.ment* (noun), *kom.ment'* (verb). Rule 1.

Comment'-ed (R. xxxvi.); **comment'-ing** (followed by *on*).

Comment, *kom'ment*; **comment'-ary**. A book of comments.

Commentate, *kom'.men.tate*, to make comments; **commentât-ed**, **commentât-ing** (R. xix.); **commentator** (not *-ter*), R. xxxvii.; **commentator''ial**, **commenta'tor-ship**.

French *comment*; Lat. *commentâri*, to write comments, *commentâtus*, *commentârium*, *commentâtor* (from *comminiscor commentus*, to call to mind many things together, *mentiscor*, i.e., *mentis*, to remember).

Commerce, *kom' merse*, trade; **commercial**, *kom. mer' shal* (adj.), *commer' cial-ly*. (French *commerce*, *commercial*.)

Latin *com* [con] *mercor*, to trade with [others], *commercium*.

Commingle, *köm. min' g'l*; **commingled** (3 syl.), **commingling**.

Old Eng. *mencg[an]* or *meng[ian]*, to mingle, with the Lat. prefix *com*. It would have been better with the English prefix *ge-* ("gemingle").

Comminute, *köm' mī. nute*. To reduce to small pieces, to pulverize. **Com'minūt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **com'minūt-ing** (Rule xix.); **comminution**, *köm' mī. nu' shun*.

Fr. *comminution*; Lat. *com* [con] *mīnuo*, to break into minute parts.

Commiserate, *köm. miz' ě. rate*, to pity; **commis'erāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.); **commis'erāt-ing** (R. xix.); **commis'erāt-or** (R. xxxvii.); **commiseration**, *köm' miz. ě. rāy' shun*, pity. (Double *m*.)

Commiserative, *köm. miz' ě. rā. tīv*; **commis'ervative-ly**.

Commiserable, *kom. miz' ě. rā. b'l*, deserving of pity.

French *commisération*; Latin *commisērāri*, to condole with, *misērātio* (*misereo*, to pity; *miser*, wretched, an object of pity).

Commissary, *plu. commissaries*, *kom' mis. sār. rīz*. A person employed to provide an army with personal requisites.

Com'missary-general, *plu. com'missary-generals*, chief of the commissaries; **com'missary-ship**, office of commissary.

Commissariat, *köm' mis. sār' rī. at*. Commissary department.

French *commissaire*, *commissariat*; Low Lat. *commissarius*; Latin *com* [con] *missus*, sent with [the army], verb *mitto*, to send.

Commission, *köm. mish' shun*; **commissioned** (3 syl.), **commis'sion-ing**; **commis'sion-er**, one authorized.

Fr. *commission*; Latin *commissio*, (*com mitto*, to send with [orders]).

Commit', to give in charge; **committ'-ed**, **committ'-ing**, **committ-al**, **committ-able** (R. i., R. xxiii.); **Commit'-ment**.

Committer, one who commits. **Committor**, the Lord Chancellor when he commits a lunatic to a trustee.

Committee, *plu. committees*, *kom. mit' ty*, *kom. mit' tiz*.

French *commettre*, *comité*; Latin *com* [con] *mitto*, to send together.

Commix', **commixed**, *köm. mixt*; **commixture**, *kom. mix' tchur*; **commix'-ible** not **-able**. (Not of the 1st Lat. conjugation.)

Latin *com* [con] *miscere*, supine *commixtum*, to mix together.

Commodious, *köm. mō' dī' us* not *köm. mō' jus*; **commo'dious-ly**, **commo'dious-ness** (Lat. *commōdus*, convenient, suitable), **commodity**, *plu. commodities*, *kom. mod' i. tiz*, wares.

Latin *commōditas*; French *commodité*, a convenience.

Commodore, *köm' mō. dor*. Commander of a detachment of ships.

Italian *comandatore*, a commandant; Spanish *comendador*.

Com'mon, **com'moner** (*comp.*), **com'monest** (*super.*), **common-ly**, **com'mon-ness**; **com'mon-able**, held in common; **com'mon-age**, right of pasturing on a common; **com'mon-alty**, the common people; **Com'mon-er**, one under the rank of a nobleman; **Commons**, provisions.

House of Commons, *plu.* **Houses of Commons**.

Common-council, *plu.* **Common-councils**.

Common-councilman, *plu.* **common-councilmen** (*not* -sel).

Commonweal, *kõm.mon-weel*. The public good.

Commonwealth, *plu.* **commonwealths**, *kõm'.mon.welths*.

French *commun*; Latin *commūnis*, common (*munis*, tied to duty).

Commotion, *kõm.mõ'.shun* *not* *kõ.mõ'.shun*. Disturbance.

Latin *commōtio* (*com* [con] *moveo*, to move together).

Commune, *kõm'.mune* (noun), *kõm.mune'* (verb). Rule 1.

Communed' (2 syl.); **commūn'ing**; **communion**, *kõm.mū'.-nī.on*; **commu'nity**; **commu'nicant** (of the Lord's Supper).

Com'munist, **com'munal**; **com'munism**, **com'munistic**.

French *commune*, *communal*, *communion*, *communisme*, *communiste*; Latin *commūnio*, communion; *communitas*.

Communicate, *kõm.mu'.nī.kate*; **commu'nicāt-ed**, **commu'nicāt-ing** (R. xix.), **commu'nicāt-or** (R. xxxvii.); **commu'nicāt-ive**, **commu'nicative-ly**, **commu'nicative-ness**; **commu'nica-tory**; **communicable**, *kõm.mu'.nī.kā.b'l*, **commu'nicably**, **commu'nicable-ness**, freedom in imparting; **communi-cation**, *kõm.mu'.nī.kay''.shun*; **commu'nicabil'ity**.

French *communication*, *communicatif*, *communicabilité*; Latin *com-municāre*, *communicatio* (*commūnis*, common).

Community, *plu.* **communities**, *kõm.mu'.nī.tīz*. Body politic.

French *communauté*; Latin *communitas*, the community.

Commute, *kõm.mūte* (to exchange); **commūt'-ed**, **commūt'-ing**, **commūt'-er**, **commūt'-able**, **commūt'-ative** (Rule xix.)

Commutation, *kõm'.mu.tay''.shun*; **Commu'tabil'ity**.

French *commutation*, *commutatif*; Latin *commutāre*, to commute; *commutatio* (*com* [con] *muto*, to change with [another]).

Compact, *kõm'.pact* (noun); *kom.pact'* (adj.) Rule 1. **Com-pact'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **compact'-ed-ly**, **compact'-ly**.

Compaction, *kõm.pak'.shun*; **compact'-ible** (*not* -able).

French *compacte*; Latin *compactus*, compact; *compactum*, a covenant, *compactio*, compaction; *compactilis*, compatible (from *com* [con] *pango*, sup. *pactum*, to drive close together).

Companion, *kom.pan'.yun*; **compan'ion-able** (*not* a Lat. word), **compan'ionably**, **companion-less**, **companion-ship**. (*-ship* Old Eng. postfix, meaning *tenure*, *state*, *being*.)

French *compagnion*; (*cum pennon*, under the same flag).

Company, plu. companies, kôm.pă.nîz. A party, a firm, &c.

("A firm" is contracted into "Co.," as "Smith and Co.")

French *compagnie* (not *cum panis* [eating] bread together, as is usually given, but *cum pennon*, under the same flag).

Compare, kôm.pair'; compared' (2 syl.), compār'-ing, compār'-er (R. xix.) Comparable, kôm.pă.ră.b'l, worthy to be compared, followed by *to* (Lam. iv. 2); kôm.pair'.a.b'l, able to be compared with each other, as "The two things are not comparable," cannot be compared together.

Comparative, kom.par'ra.tîv. In a more or less degree.

Comparison, kôm.par'ri.sun not *comparason*.

Latin *comparāre* (*com* [con] *paro*, to make or set things together.) (The "i" of *comparison* is indefensible; it is the conjugational letter, and transfers the word from *comparāre* "to compare," to *comparēre* "to be extant." We are alone in this outrage, which is a great stumbling block to young spellers. Latin *comparatio*, Italian *comparazione*, Spanish *comparacion*, French *comparaison*.)

Compartment. A special department or part of a machine.

French *compartment*, but *appartement*! (Latin *com pars, partis*)

Com'pass, plu. com'passes; com'passed (2 syl.), com'pass-ing.

French *compas*, verb *compasser*, to measure; Latin *com* [con] *passus*, a stride or pace in common.

Compassion, kôm.pash'.un; compassion-ate, compassionāt-ed, compassionāt-ing (Rule xix.), compassionate-ly (Rule xvii.), compassion-able. (French *compassion*.)

Latin *compassio* (from *com* [con] *pātior*, to suffer with [another]).

Compatible. kôm.pat'.i.b'l not *-able* (not of the 1st Lat. conj.)

Compat'ibly, compat'ibil'ity, compat'ible-ness.

French *compatible, compatibilité*; Lat. *com* [con] *pētēre*, to seek the same thing, not *compātior*, to suffer the same thing.

Compatriot, kôm.păt'.rî.ôt. A fellow patriot. (Ital. *compatriotto*.)

Compeer', an equal. Compare, kom.pair', to judge by comparison.

"Compeer," French *compère*; Latin *compar*, a compeer or equal.

Compel' (to force); compelled' (2 syl.); compell'-ing, compell'-er, compell'-able (Rule i.)

Latin *compellēre* (*com* [con] *pello*, to drive together).

("Compellable" is quite incorrect, as it would be derived from *compellāre*, to address or accost some one. It ought to be "-ible;" and "compel" would be better with double "l.")

Compen'dium, plu. compen'diums or compendia (Latin).

Compensate, kôm.pen.sate; com'pensāt-ed, com'pensāt-ing;

compensator, kom'.pen.sa.tor (not *-ter*, Rule xxxvii.);

compensation, kôm'.pen.say''shun, amends (Rule xix.);

compensative, kôm.pen'.sa.tîv; compen'sative-ly.

Latin *compensāre*, to make amends, *compensatio*; French *compenser*, to compensate, *compensation, compensatoire*.

Compete, *kôm.peet'*; **compēt'-ed**, **compēt'-ing**; **compēt'-er** (R. xix.,
Competitor, *fem. competitress, competitrix, or competitor*,
kôm.pet'.i.tor, kôm.pet'.i.tress; **compet'itory**; **competi-**
tive, *kôm.pet'.i.tiv*; **compet'itive-ly**, by competition;
competition, *kôm.pe.tish'un*, rivalry in merit.

Latin *compēttor, compētēre* (*com* [con] *pēto*, to seek with [another]).

Comp'etence or com'petency, *plu. com'petencies, -tense-es*.
Com'petent (not *competant*), able; **competent-ly** (*adv.*)

Latin (see above) *compētenter* (*adv.*), *compētens*, *gen. -tentis*.

Compile, *kôm.pilē'* (to pile or get together), **compiled** (2 syl.),
compil'-ing, **compil'-er** (R. xix.); **compile'-ment** (R. xviii. ¶)

Compilation, *kôm'.pi.lay''shun*. A book compiled. &c.

French *compiler, compilation*; Latin *compilo, compilatio* (from
com [con] *pilo*, to pile together. Our word "pillage.")

Complacent, *kôm.play'sent*. **Complaisant**, *kôm'.pla.zant'*.

Compla'cent, affable; **com'plaisant'** (French), courteous.

Compla'cent-ly, affably; **complaisant'-ly**, courteously.

Compla'cence, affability; **com'plaisance'** (French), courtesy.

Com'placency, *kom.play'sen.sy* (same as *compla'cence*).

Latin *complācens -centis* (*com* [con] *placere*), to please altogether.

(All the French words [*com'plaisant'* &c.] are wrong. If from
complāceo the -a of the last syl. should be -e; if from *complācare*
[complācans], to pay court to one) the -s of the last syl. should be -c).

Complain', **complained'** (2 syl.), **complain'-ing**. To find fault.

Complaint'. Dissatisfaction expressed in words.

Complain'ant, a plaintiff. **Complain'er**, one who complains.

French *complainte, complainant*; Latin *com* [con] *plangere*, *supine*
placētum, to bemoan with [someone about a grievance].

Complaisant, *kôm'.pla.zant'*. (See **Complacent**.)

Complement, *kôm.plee'ment*; **compliment**, *kom'.plī.ment*.

Comple'ment. That which completes or supplies a deficiency.

Com'pliment. An expression of praise or civility.

Complement'-al or complement'-ary. Adj. of **complē'ment**.

Compliment'-al or compliment'-ary. Adj. of **com'pliment**.

Com'plement'-ing. Supplying what completes.

Com'pliment-ing. Paying a compliment.

"Complement," Latin *complementum* (*com-plēre* to complete).

"Compliment," French *compliment* (from Latin *complēre*). In Italian
complimento and Spanish *complimiento*, both meanings. French
complément, compliment; German *complement, compliment*.

Complete, *kôm.pleet*; **complēt'-ed**, **complēt'-ing**, **complēt'-er** (one
 who completes), **complēt'-er** (*comp.*), **complēt'-est** (*superl.*),
complēt'-ory (R. xix.) (Suffix -ory, Lat. -ori[us] added
 to adj.), **complete-ly**, **complete-ment**, **complete-ness** (Rule
 xvii.) **Completion**, *kom.plee'shun*, finish. (Rule xxxiii.)

French *completer, complètement*; Latin *compleo, complētum*.

Complex, *kom'.plex* (noun), *kõm.plex'* (verb). Rule 1.

Complexed, *kõm.plext'*; **complex'-ing**, **complex'-ity**, **complexedness**, *kõm.plex'.ed.ness*; **complication**, *kom'.plĩ.kay''shun*, a mixture of several things.

French *complexe*; Lat. *complexus* (*com* [con] *plecto*, to twine together).

Complexion, *kõm.plek'.shun*. The hue of the face.

French *complexion*. An old medical term, from the notion that the skin "embraced" or contained a hue corresponding to the humour or element of the body: If the element of the body is *fire*, the humour is *bile*, and the hue *yellow*; if *air*, the humour is *blood*, and the hue *red*; if *earth*, the humour is *black-bile* or "*melancholy*," and the hue *livid grey*; if *water*, the humour is *phlegm*, and the hue of the skin *dead white*. What contains the "key."

Complicate, *kom'.plĩ.kate* (to involve); **complicat'-ed** (R. xxxvi.); **complicat'-ing** (Rule xix.); **complicat'-er** (Rule xxxvii.)

Complication, *kõm'.plĩ.kay''shun*. Intricacy.

Complicacy, *kõm'.plĩ.kã.sy* not *kom.plik'.ã.sy*.

Complicative, *kõm'.pli.kã.tiv* not *kom.plik'.ã.tiv*.

Latin *complicare* (*com* [con] *plico*), to fold together, to tangle.

Complicity, *kõm.plis'.ĩ.ty*. Participation [in guilt].

French *complicité* (*complice*, an accomplice); Latin *complicare*.

Compliment, *kõm'.plĩ.ment*. **Complement**, *kõm.plee'.ment* (q.v.)
"Present my *compliments*" (salutations), not *complements*.

Complimenter not *-tor*. (It is not a Latin word.)

Complot', **complott'-ed**, **complott'-ing**, **complott'-er**. (Rule i.)

Comply', **complied'** (2 syl.), **complies** (2 syl.), **compli'-er**, **compli'-ance**, **compli'-ant**, **compli'-antly**, **compli'-able**, **compli'-ably**, **compli'-ableness**, *but comply'-ing*. (Rule xi.)

Latin *complicare* (*com* [con] *plico*), to fold with [you], to agree.

It is not from *compleo*, nor yet from *complaceo*, generally given.

Compo'nent not *compo'nant*. Constituent. (Latin *compōnens*.)

Comport, *kõm.port'*, to suit; **comported**, &c.; **comport'-able**.

Fr. *comporter*; Lat. *comportare*, to carry together (*com* [con] *porto*).

Compose, *kõm.põze'*; **composed'** (2 syl.), **compõs'-ing**, **compõs'-ible**.

Composedly, *kõm.põ.zed.ly*, calmly; **compo'sedness** (4 syl.)

Composure, *kõm.põ.zhur*. Tranquility. (Rule xix.)

Composition, *kõm'.põ.zish''.on*. A putting together.

Compositor, *kõm.põz'.i.tor*. One who sets up type in printing.

Composer, *kõm.põ.zer*. One who composes.

Composite, *kom'.põz.zite*. Not simple, mixt.

Compositæ, *kom'.põz'.i.tee*. An order of plants.

French *composer*, *composite*, *composition*; Latin *compōnere*, *compositio*, *compositor* (*cum* [con] *pōno*, to put together).

Compound, *kom'.pound* (noun), *kom.pound'* (verb). Rule 1.

Compound'-ed (-ed forms a separate syl. after *d* or *t*).

Compound'-able (Rule xxiii); **compound'-er**.

Latin *componderāre* (*com* [con] *pondēro*), to weigh out [different things for a mixture]. (Not from *componēro*, to put together.)

Comprehend', **comprehen'sible**, **comprehen'sibly**.

Comprehension, *köm'.pre.hen''shun*. (Rule xxxiii.)

Comprehen'sive, **comprehens'ive-ly**, **comprehen'sive-ness**.

Latin *comprehendere*, sup. *hensum* (*com* [con] *prehendo*, to grasp).

Compress, *köm'.press* (noun), *köm.press'* (verb). Rule 1.

Compress', **compressed'** (2 syl.), **compress'-ing**. To press close; **compress'ive**, **compress'-ible** (not -able), **compress'ibil'ity**.

Compression, *köm.presh'.un*; **compressure**, *köm.presh'.ür*.

Compress-or (not -er). That which serves to compress. (R. xxxvii.)

Latin *compressio*, *compressor*, *comprimo*, sup. *compressum* (*cum* [con] *prēmo*, to press or squeeze together).

Comprise, *kom.prize'* (*s* between two vowels = *z*), to include; **comprised'** (2 syl.), **compris'-ing**, **compris'-al**. (Rule xix.)

French *compris*, past part. of *comprendre*; Lat. *comprehensum*, sup. of *comprehendo* (*cum* [con] *prehendo*, to seize hold of).

Compromise, *köm'.prö.mize* not *kom.prom'iz*, **com'promised** (3 syl.), **com'promis-ing**, **com'promis-er**. (Rule xix.)

French *compromis*; Latin *compromissum* (*cum* [con] *pro mitto*, to send forth with [a bond]; i.e., to give bond to abide by arbitration).

Compt, **count**, an account (*nearly obsolete*); **comptroller**, *kön.trole'.er*, an officer to control or verify accounts.

French *compte*, an account; Latin *computo* [*comp'tl*], to compute.

Compulsion, *köm.pul'.shun* (force); **compulsive**, *köm.pul'.siv*; **compul'sive-ly**, **compul'sive-ness**. (Rule xvii.)

Compulsory, *köm.pul'.sö.ry* (adj.), **compul'sori-ly** (adv.)

Latin *compello*, sup. *compulsum* (*cum* [con] *pello*, to drive together).

Compunction, *köm.punk'.shun*. A pricking of conscience.

Compunctious, *köm.punk'.shus*. Having quarms of conscience.

Latin *compunctio*, *cum* [con] *pungo*, to prick with [remorse].

Compute' (2 syl.), **compüt'-ed**, **compüt'-ing**, **compüt'-er**, **compüt'-able** (Rule xix); **computation**, *kom'.pu.tay''shun*.

French *comput*, *computation*; Latin *computāre*, to compute.

Comrade, *köm'rad*. Companion. (French *camerade*.)

From *camēra*, a chamber, one who occupies the same chamber. Our word has quite lost sight of the true meaning.

Con-; also **co-**, **cog-**, **col-**, **com-**, and **cor-**. (Latin prefix.)

Co-, before *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, and *h*. Also before any letter with a hyphen, as "co-mate," "co-partner," "co-trustee." In *Mathematics* = complement, as "co-sine," "co-secant."

Cog-, before *nascor*, *nosco*, *nōmen*, with their derivatives.

Col-, before *l*, as "col-lect."

Com-, before *b*, *m*, *p*, and *u*. Also with *fit* and *fort*.

Con-, before *c*, *s*; *d*, *l*, *t*; *q*, *v*, *f* (except "fit" and "fort").

Cor-, before *r*, as "cor-rect."

Con.: As *pro* and *con*, "for" and "against" [a proposal]. In this sense, it is a contraction of *contra* (Latin) against.

Con (to learn by repetition), **conned**, *kŏn.d*; **conn'-ing** (Rule i.)

Old English *conn[an]* or *cunn[an]*, to know; *con*, can.

Concatenate, *kŏn.kăt'.ĕ.nate*; **concat'enāt-ed**, **concat'enāt-ing**.

Concatenation, *kŏn.kăt'.e.nay''.shun*. To link together.

(In Latin the "e" of all these words is long.)

Latin *concatĕnāre*, to chain together (*catĕna*, a chain). Rule xix.

Concave, *kŏn'.kāve*. Hollowed out. "Bulged out" is **convex**.

The inside of a **C** is "concave," the outside is "convex."

Con'cave; **concaved**, *kŏn'.kāved*; **concav-ing**, *kŏn.kāve'.ing*

(R.xix.) **Concavity**, *kŏn.kāv'.ĭ.ty*. The reverse is **Convex'ity**.

(When put in opposition the accent is thrown on the final syllable, as glasses for short sight are *concave'*, for far sight they are *convex'*.)

Latin *con-cāvus*, altogether hollow; *con-cāvitās* (*cāvus*, a cave).

Conceal, *kŏn.seel'*; **concealed'** (2 syl.), **conceal'-er**, **conceal'-able**.

Latin *con-cēlāre*, to hide altogether (*cēlo*, to hide).

Concede, *kŏn.seed'*. One of the seven verbs in *-cede*. The three in *-ceed* are "exceed," "proceed," and "succeed." (R. xxvii.)

Conceded, *kŏn.seed'.ed*; **conceding**, *kon.seed'.ing* (Rule xix.)

Concession, *kŏn.ses'.shun*. Something conceded.

French *conceder*; Latin *con-cēdo*, to go with [you], to yield to you.

Conceit, *kŏn.seel'*, vanity. **Conceited**, *kŏn.seel'.ed*, vain. (Rule xxxvi.) **Conceit'-ed-ly**, **conceit'-ed-ness**. (Italian *concetto*.)

Latin *con-cēpto*, sup. *conceptum*, a conceived [opinion of oneself].

Conceive, *kŏn.seev'* (to suppose, to comprehend, &c.); **conceived'** (2 syl.), **conceiv'-ing**, **conceiv'-er**, **conceiv'-able** (Rule xxiii.), **conceiv'-ably**, **conceiv'-ableness** (Rule xix.)

Conception, *kŏn.sep'.shun*. Notion, impregnation.

("-ceives" take e first, "-lieves" take i first. Rule xxviii.)

Latin *con-cēpere*, *conceptio*, (*con capio*, to take with [you]).

Concentrate, *kŏn'.sen.trāte* (to bring together); **con'centrāt-ed**, **con'centrāt-ing** (R. xix.); **concentration**, *-tray''.shun*.

Concentrative, *kŏn.sen'.tra.tĭv*; **concen'trative-ness**.

Italian *concentrare*, to concentrate; *concentrazione*, concentration.

Concen'tre, to bring to a point. **Consen'ter**, one who consents.

Concentre, *kŏn.sen'.ter*; **concentred**, *kŏn.sen'.terd*;

concentring, *kŏn.sen'.tring* not *kŏn.sen'.ter.ing*;

concen'tric, **concen'trical**; **concentricity**, *kŏn'.sen.tris'.i.ty*.

French *concentrer*; Latin *concentricus* (*con centrum*, common centre).

Conception, *kŏn.sep'.shun*. **Notion**, impregnation.

Conceptive, *kŏn.sep'.tīv*. (See **Conceive**.)

Concern' (noun), affair; (verb) to take interest in something.

Concerned, *kŏn.sernd'*. Moved with interest or sympathy.

Concernedly, *kon.ser'.ned.ly*. Sympathetically.

French *concerner*; Latin *concernere*, to separate (*con serno*, to separate and put together [what belongs to each]).

Concert, *kon'sert* (noun), *kon.sert'* (verb). Rule 1.

Con'cert, a musical entertainment. **Concert'**, to scheme.

Concerto, *plu. concertos*, not *concertoes*. (Rule xlii.)

Concertina, *plu. concertinas*, *kŏn'.ser.tee'.nah*, &c.

Concert-ed, *kŏn.sert'.ed*; **concert-ing**, *kon.sert'.ing*.

French *concert*; Ital. *concerto*; Lat. *con certare*, to strive together.

Concession, *kŏn.sesh'.ŏn*, a grant; **concession-ist**, a granter.

Concession-ary, *kŏn.sesh'.ŏn.ă.ry*; **concessory**, *kon.ses'.sŏ.ry*.

("Concession-ery" would be more correct.)

Latin *concessio* and *concessum*, a concession (*con cedere*, to give way).

Conchifera, *kŏn.kif'.e.rah*. The mussel, oyster, and other bivalves.

A single specimen is a **Conchifer**, *kon'.ki.fer*.

Conchoidal, *kŏn.koy'.dal*. Having a concave and convex surface, like a bivalve shell. (Gk. *kogchē eidos*, cockle-like.)

Conchology, *kŏn.kŏl'.ŏ.gy*. The natural history of shells.

Conchologist, *kŏn.kŏl'.ŏ.gist*. One skilled in conchology.

Greek *kogchē lŏgŏs*, shell lore; Latin *concha*, a shell.

Cenciliate, *kŏn.sil'.i.ate*, to propitiate; **concil'iat-ed** (R. xxxvi.);

concil'iat-ing (R. xix). **Conciliatory**, *kŏn.sil'.i.ă.tŏ.ry*.

Conciliator, *fem. conciliatrix*, *kŏn.sil'.i.ă.tor, -trix*.

Conciliation, *kŏn.sil'.i.ă''.shun*. Reconciliation.

Latin *conciliator*, *conciliatrix*, *conciliatio*, *conciliare*, to reconcile (*con cŏlo*, to call together, hence to unite or bring together).

Concise, *kŏn.sise'* (brief), **concise'-ly**, **concise'-ness**, brevity.

Latin *concisus* (*concido*, to cut small; *con cædo*, to cut entirely).

Conclude, *kŏn.klude'*, **conclūd'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **conclūd-ing**,

conclūd-er (R. xix). To determine, to end, &c.

Conclusion, *kŏn.klū'.shun*, the end (R. xxxiii.); **Conclusive**,

kŏn.klū.siv; **conclusive-ly**, **conclusive-ness** (Rule xvii.)

Latin *conclusio*, verb *concludo*, supine *conclūsum*, to conclude (from *con claudo*, to shut-up altogether, hence to finish).

Concoct', concoct'-er (not *-tor*); **concoction**, *kõn.kok'.shun*.

Latin *concoctio*, *con-coquo*, to cook together, to concoct.

Concom'itant, concom'itance, concom'itant-ly, concom'itancy.

Latin *concomitans*, *-tantis* (*con cõmittãre*, to go often together).

Concord, kõn'.kord (noun), *kõn.kord'* (verb). Rule 1.

Concord'ance (not *kon'.kor.dance*). An index of words.

Concord'ant, concord'ant-ly, concord'ancy.

Concor'dat. A convention between a king and the pope.

Latin *concordia*; *concordãre*, to agree (*con corda*, hearts together).

French *concordance, concordant, concordat, concorder*, to agree.

Con'course, not con'course. (Fr. *concours*, a throng; Ital. *concorso*.)

Latin *concursum* (*con curro*, sup. *cursum*, to run together).

(This is one of the puzzles of spelling: course, source. RULE.—Every word beginning with "c" is followed by "s," and every word beginning with "s" is followed by "c": coarse, corse, course, "con-course," "dis-course," "inter-course," &c.: source, "re-source," sauce, &c. The only other words in "-ce" of a similar sound are force, with its compounds "en-force," "per-force," "re-enforce," and divorce.)

Concrete, kon'.kreet (noun), *kon.kreet'* (verb). Rule 1.

Concrēt'-ed (R. xxxvi.), **concrēt-ing, concrēt-ive** (R. xix.)

Concretion, kon.kree'.shun. A concreted mass, union of parts.

Con'crete (noun), a cement; adj. having a real existence, not abstract. *White* is abstract, *white paper* concrete.

French *concret, concretion*; Latin *concrētum, concretio*, a concretion (from *con cresco*, supine *crētum*, to grow together).

Concubine, kõn'.ku.bine. A woman who acts as a wife.

Concubinage, kõn.kũ'.bĩn.age; concubinal, kõn.kũ'.bĩn.al.

Latin *concubinus*, a concubine (*con cũbare*, to lie together).

Concupiscence, kõn.kũ'.pis.sense, lust; concu'piscant, lustful.

(The *-sc-* is the Latin frequentative or intensifying prefix.)

Latin *concupiscentia* (*con cupiscens, -entis*, greatly desiring).

Concur, kõn.kur', to agree; concurred' (2 syl.), concurr'-ing, concurr'-ence, concurr'-ent, concurr'-ently. (Rule i.)

Latin *concurrans, -entis* (*con currẽre*, to run together).

Concussion, kon-kũsh'.on; concussive, kon.kũs'.siv.

Latin *concussio*, a striking together (*con quãtio*, to shake together).

Condemn, kõn.dẽm'; condemned, kõn.dẽmđ'; condemning, kõn.dẽm'.ing (not *kõn.dẽm.ning*); **condemner, kõn.dẽm'.er; condemnation, kõn.dẽm'.nay''.shun; condemnable, kon.dẽm'.na.b'l** (not *kon.dẽm'.a.b'l*), censurable; **condemnatory, kõn.dẽm'.nũ.tõ.ry**, worthy condemnation.

Latin *condemnatio, condemnãre* (*con damno*, to cast in a law-suit).

Condense', **condensed'** (2 syl.), **condens'-ing**, **condens'-er** (Rule xix.), **condens'-ity**, **condens'-able**, **condensation**, *kõn'.den.say''shun*. To shorten, to make more close.

Latin *condensatio*, *condensare*, to condense (*con denso*, to make thick). (There are nearly seven hundred words ending in "nce," and only nine in "-nse": viz., *dense* and *condense*; *dispense*, *expense*, *pre-pense*, and *recompense*; *immense*, *sense*, and *tense*. The larger part of the seven hundred have as much claim to "s" as these nine.)

Condescend, *kõn'.de.send'*, to stoop (morally); **condescend'-ence**; **condescension**, *kon'.de.sen'.shun* (Rule xxxvii.)

Latin *con descendere* (*de scando*, to climb down, dis-mount).

Condign, *kon.dine'*, deserved; **condign'-ly**, **condign'-ness**.

French *condigne*, appropriate; Latin *con dignus*, wholly deserved.

Condiment, *kõn'.di.ment*. (French; Latin *condimentum*, sauce.)

Condition, *kõn.dish'on*; **condition-al**, **condition-ally**, **condition-ary**, **condition-ing**; **conditionality**, *kõn.dish'on.al''.i.ty*; **conditioned**, *kõn.dish'-ond*; **condition-ate**.

French *condition*; Latin *conditio*, *conditionalis* (adj.)

Condole, *kõn.dole'*; **condoled** (2 syl.); **condol'-ing**, **condol'-er**, **condol'-ence** (Rule xix); **condole'-ment** (Rule xviii.)

Latin *condolentia*, *con dolere*, to grieve with [those who grieve].

Condor, *kon'.dor*. The vulture of S. America. (Span. *condor*.)

Conduce, *kõn.duse'*; **conducted'** (2 syl.), **conduc'-ing**, **conduc'-ible** (not *-able*), **conduc'-ibly**; **conducive**, *kõn.dũ'.stv*; **condũcive-ly**, **condũcive-ness** (Rule xix.) Tending to.

Latin *conducibilis*, *con ducere*, to lead with [you], to conduce.

Conduct, *kon'.duct* (noun), behaviour; *kon.duct'* (verb), to guide; **conduct'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **conduct'-ing**, **conduct'-ive**.

Conduct'or, *fem. conduct'ress*; **conduction**, *kon.duk'.shun*.

Conductibility, *kõn.duk'.tĩ.bĩl''ĩ.ty*. Capacity of transmitting.

French *conduction*; Latin *conductio*, *con ducere*, to lead with [you].

Conduit (French), *kon'.dwit* not *kun'-dit*, a duct.

Latin *con duco*, supine *ductum*, to convey [by pipes, &c.]

Cone, *kõne*. A shape like a sugar-loaf; the fruit of a fir tree.

Conic, *kõn'.ĩk*; **conical**, *kõn'.ĩ.kũl'* (adj.), cone-shaped.

Conics. The geometry of conical figures. (*All the sciences in -ic, except "logic," "music," and "rhetoric" are plural.*) (The "o" of "conic" in Latin and Greek is long.)

French *cone*; Latin *cõnus*; Greek *kõnõs*, a cone.

Conifer, *plu. confers*, *kõ'.nĩ.fers*; *Coniferae*, *kõ.nĩf'.e.ree*, the cone-bearing plants. (Latin *cõnus fero*, to bear cones.)

Coniferous, *kõ.nĩf'.e.rus*, cone-bearing; **co'niform**.

Conoid, *kõ'.noid* (Greek *kõnõs eidos*, cone-like).

Conoidal, *kõ.noid'.al*; **conoidic**, *kõ.noy'dĩk*; **conoi'dical**.

Confabulate, *kŏn.fab'.ŭ.late*, to chat; confab'ulāt-ed (R. xxxvi.), confab'ulāt-ing, confab'ulāt-or (not -er, Rule xxxvii.)

Confabulatory, *kŏn.fab'.ŭ.lă.try* (Rule xix.). Gossip.

Confabulation, *kŏn.fab'.u.lay''.shun*. Gossip.

French *confabuler*, *confabulation*; Latin *con fabulāre*, to tell stories or gossip tales together, hence to chat, &c.

Confection, *kŏn.fĕk'.shun*; confec'tion-er, confec'tionery (not -ary). Sweetmeats, the maker or seller of pastry, &c.

French *confection*; Latin *confectio*, *conficĭo*, supine -*fectum*, to make with [sugar, &c.]

Confederate, *kŏn.fed'.ĕ.rate*, to league together; confed'erāt-ed, confed'erāt-ing (R. xix.), confed'erāt-or (not -er, R. xxxvii.)

Confederation, *kŏn.fed'.e.ray''.shun*. A league.

Confederacy, *plu. confederacies*, *kŏn.fed'.e.ră.siz* (R. xliiv.)
(In Latin, the first "e" of all these words is long.)

Latin *con fœderatio*, a confederation (*con fœdus*, a league).

Confer, conferred (2 syl.), conferr'-ing, conferr'-er (Rule i.)

Confer-ence, *kon'.fer.ence* (not -ance, and only one r).

(This abnormal word is borrowed from the French.)

French *conférer*, *conférence*; Latin *confĕro*, *confĕrens*, to confer.

Conserva, *plu. conservæ*, *kŏn.fer'.vah*, *kon.fer'.vee*, fresh-water plants. **Conservaceous**, *kon'.fer.vay''.shus* (adv.)

Confervoid, *kon.fer'.void*, articulated like the *conservæ*.

Confervite, *plu. confervites*, *kon.fer'.vites*, fossil *conservæ*.

Latin *conserva*, from *conserveo*, to join together like broken bones.

Pliny tells us the *conservæ* were so called because of their efficacy in knitting together broken bones. (Pliny, 27, 45.)

Confess, confessed (2 syl.), confessed-ly, *kon.fes'.sed.ly*.

Confess-or (not -er, R. xxxvii.) A priest who hears confessions.

Confession, *kŏn.fesh'.on*; confess'ion-al, confess'ion-ăry.

French *confessor*, to confess; *confession*, *confessional*; Latin *confessio*, *confessōrius*, *confiteor*, -*fessus* (*con fateor*, to confess).

Confide, *kŏn.fide'* (to rely on); confided, *kŏn.fī'.ded* (R. xxxvi.); confid'-ing, confid'-ingly, confid'-er. (Rule xix.)

Confidant, *fem.confidante* (Fr.), *kon'.fī.dant'*. A bosom friend.

Confident, *kon'.fī.dent* (positive); con'fident-ly, con'fidence.

Confidential, *kon'.fī.den''.shal*; confidential-ly.

(In Latin, the "i" of all these words is long.)

Lat. *confidentia*, confidence; *confidens*, -*entis*, confident; *con-fidĕre*, to trust one wholly; French *confidence*, *confident*, *confidant*, &c.

Confine, *kŏn'.fine* (noun), a limit; *kŏn.fine'* (v.), to imprison (R. l.)

Confined, *kon.fīnd'*, confin'-ing, confin'-er (Rule xix.), confin'-able (Rule xxiii.), confine'-ment (Rule xviii. ¶).

Confinity, *kŏn.fīn'.i.ty*, nearness. (In Lat. the "i" is long.)

French *confiner*, to confine; Latin *confinium*, *confinitas*, *confinālis* (adj.), *con finire*, to finish with [some limiting boundary].

Confirm', **confirm'-able**, (not *-ible*), **confirm'-ätive**, **confirm'-ätively**; **confirm'-er**, one who corroborates; **confirmat-or**, *kön.fir'.mä.tor*; **confirm'atöry** (the "a" is long in Latin); **confirmätion**, *kön'.fir.may''.shun*, corroboration.

Latin *con firmäre*, to make strong with [additional assurance], *confirmätio*, *confirmätor*; French *confirmatif*, *confirmätion*, *confirmer*.

Confiscate, *kön'.fis.kate* not *kon.fis'.kate*, to alienate; **confiscät-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **confiscät-ing** (R. xix.), **confiscät-or** (R. xxxvii.)

Confiscation, *kön'.fis.kay''.shun*. A forfeiting to the exchequer.

Confiscable, *kön.fis'.kü.b'l*; **confiscatory**, *kön.fis'.kü.tö.ry*.

Latin *confiscätio*; *con fiscäre*, to confiscate (*fiscus*, the exchequer).

Conflagration, *kön'fla.gray''.shun* (not *kon'.fli.gay''.shun*).

Lat. *conflagrätio*, *con flägräre*, to burn wholly; Greek *phlêgo*, to burn.

Conflict, *kön'.flict* (noun); *kön.flict'* (verb), to contend (Rule I.); **conflict'-ed** (R. xxxvi.); **conflict'-ing**, **conflictive**, *kon-.flik'.tiv*; **conflictive-ly**; **confliction**, *kön.flik'.shun*.

Latin *conflictio*, *conflictus*, *con fligäre*, *fligère*, to dash together.

Confluence, *kön'.flü.ence*. The meeting of two or more streams.

Confluent, flowing together. **Conflux**, a crowd, a flood.

Latin *confluentia*, *conflüens* (*con fluo*, sup. *fluxum*, to flow together).

Conform', **conformed'** (2 syl.), **conform'-able**, **conform'-ably**.

Confirmation, *kön'.fir.may''.shun*. The act of confirming.

Conformation, *kön'.for.may''.shun*. The act of conforming.

Conform'ity, **conform'ist**; **non-conform'ity**, **non-conform'ist**.

("Conform," "conformable," are followed by "to," as "Be not conformed to this world" [Rom. xii. 2]. "Conform-ity" may have either "to" or "with," as "In conformity with your wish," "In conformity to your order.")

"Conformare se ad [to] voluntatem..." or "mentem meam ipsä cogitatiöne [with]... conformäbam." (Cicero.)

Lat. *conformätio*, *conformätas*, *con formäre*, to form like [something].

Confound' (to confuse), **confound'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **confound'-er**.

Confuse', **confused'** (2 syl.), **confüs'-ing**, &c. (See **Confuse**.)

Latin *con fundere*, supine *fūsum*, to pour together.

Confront, *kön'.frunt'* (not *kön.front'*), to bring face to face; **confront'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **confront'-ing**; **confront'-er**.

French *confronter*, to confront; Lat. *con frons*, front with [front].

Confuse', **confused'**, **confüs'-ing**; **confused-ly**, *kon.fü'.zed.ly*; **confused-ness**, *kon.fü'.zed.ness* (with *-ly* and *-ness*); **confusion**, *kön.fü'.zhon*, disorder; **confus-er**, *kon.fü'.zer*.

Latin *con fundere*, supine *fūsum*, to pour together. (See **Confound**.)

Confute', **confüt'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **confüt'-ing**, **confüt'-er**, **confüt'-able** (not *-ible*), **confüt'-ant** (R. xix). To prove wrong.

Confutation, *kön'.fu.tay''.shun*. Disproving, a denial proved.

Latin *confütatio*, *con fütäre*, to argue against [another].

Congé (French), *kōné'zja'*. Leave of absence, discharge, farewell.

Congé d'élire, *kōné'zja dē-leer'*. The sovereign's request to a dean and chapter to elect a bishop.

P.P.U. (*pour prendre congé*). To take leave. (Written on cards on leaving home.)

Congéal, *kōn.jeel'* (to freeze); **congealed'** (2 syl.), **congeal'-able**.

Congelation, *kōn'.jē.lay''shun* (not *congealation*).

(The "a" of "congeal," &c, is a great error.)

Latin *congelatio*, *congelābilis*, *con gēlo*, to freeze thoroughly; French *congeler* (=conge-ler, 2 syl.), *congelable*, *congelation*.

Congener, *kōn.jee'.nēr*. Of the same origin or kind. **Congener'ic**.

Latin *con gēner*, of the same stock. (The -*ge*- in Latin is short.)

Congenial, *kōn.jee'.nī.al* (social); **conge'nial-ly**, **conge'nial'ity**.

Latin *con gēnālis*, genial with [others], *con gēnālitās*.

Congestion, *kōn.jes'.tchun*; **congestive**, *kōn.jes'.tīv*; **congest-ible**.

Lat. *congestio*, *con gērere*, sup. -*gestum*, to bring together, to amass.

Conglomerate, *kōn.glōm'.ĕ.rate* (one *m*), to amass; **conglom'-erāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **conglom'erāt-ing** (Rule xix), **conglomeration**, *kōn'.glom.e.ray''shun*, a collection.

Latin *conglōmērāre*, to wind into a ball (*glōmus*, a ball).

Congratulate, *kōn.grāt'.u.late*; **congrat'ulāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **congrat'ulāt-ing**, **congrat'ulāt-or** (not -*ter*, Rule xxxvii.)

Congratulatory, *kōn.grāt'.ū.lă.t'ry*. Expressing joy (R. xix.)

Congratulation, *kōn.grāt'.u.lay''shun*. Expression of joy.

Lat. *congrātulatio*, *congrātulātor*, *congrātulāre*, to rejoice with [you].

Congregate, *kōn'.grē.gate* (to assemble in a crowd); **con'gregāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **con'gregāt-ing**, **con'gregāt-er** (Rule xix.)

Congregation, *kōn'.grē.gay''shun*; **congregation-al**, **congregational-ly**, **congregational-ism**, **congregational-ist**.

Latin *congrégatio*, *con grēgāre*, to herd together (*grex grēgis*, a herd).

Congress, *kōn'.gress*, a senate; **congressional**, *kōn.gres'.shun.al*.

Latin *congressus*, a meeting; *congrēdiōr*, sup. -*gressum*, to meet together (*con grādior*, to go with [others]; *grādus*, a step).

Congruity, *kōn.gru'.i.ty* (fitness); **congruous**, *kōn'.gru.us*, &c.

Lat. *congruus*, *congruere*, to flock together like cranes (*grus*, a crane). "Birds of a feather [which] flock together," exactly meets the idea.

Conia, *kō.nī'.ah*. Hemlock and other plants of the same genus.

Coneine, *kō.nēe'.in*. The poisonous alkaloid of hemlock.

Greek *kōneion*, hemlock. ("Coneine," *ko.nēe.in*, is not well formed.)

Conic, *kōn'.ik*; **con'ical**, like a cone; **conics**, *kōn'.i.k̄s*. (See **Cone**.)

Conifer, *kō.nī'.fer*; **coniferous**, *kō.nīf'.ĕ.rus*; **coniferæ**. See **Cone**.

Conjecture, *kõn.jěk'.tchur* (a surmise, to surmise); *conjec'tured* (3 syl.), *conjec'tur-ing*, *conjec'tur-er*; *conjec'tur-al*, *conjec'tural-ly* (Rule xix.), *conjec'tur-able* (Rule xxiii).

Latin *conjectūra*, a guess, *conjectūrālis*; *conjectēre*, to surmise (*con jectō* to cast [two and two] together [to form a guess]).

Conjugal, *kõn'.jũ.gāl*. Pertaining to marriage.

Latin *conjugālis* (from *conjuz*, a husband or wife).

Conjugate, *kõn'.jũ.gate*; *con'jugāt-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *con'jugāt-ing*.

Conjugation, *kõn'.jũ.gay''.shun*; *con'jugāt-or* (R. xix, xxxvii.)

Lat. *conjugātiō*, *conjugātor*, *conjugāre* (*con jūgo*, to yoke together).

Conjunction, *kõn.junk'.shun* (union); **conjunctive**, *kõn.junk.tiv*; *conjunc'tive-ly*, *conjunctive-ness* (R. xvii.); **conjuncture**, *kõn.junk'.tchur*, a crisis, a critical period.

Latin *conjunctio*, *conjungo*, supine *junctum*, to join together.

Conjure, *kũn'jer*, to play tricks; *kõn.jure'*, to implore.

Con'jure, *kũn'jer*; *con'jured* (2 syl.), *con'jur-ing* (R. xix.), *con'jur-er*; **conjuratōn**, *kun'ju.ray''.shun*.

Conjure, *kõn.jure'* (to implore); *conjured'* (2 syl.), *conjūr-ing*; *conjūr-er*, one who conjures; **conjuratōn**, *kõn'.ju.ray''.shun*, invocation to a prisoner to answer on his oath.

Both these are the same word. A *con'jurer* is one who acts with a confederate bound by oath to secrecy. A *conjur'er* is one who calls on another to answer on his oath.

Latin *con jūro*, to swear together.

Connect', *connect'-ed* (R. xxxvi.); **connective**, *kõn'.nek'.tiv*.

Connection, a junction of substances; **connexion**, a relative.

("Connexion" is not required, "connection" answers both meanings.)

Latin *con necto*, supine *nectum*, to bind together.

Connive', *connived'* (2 syl.), *conniv-ing*, *conniv-er* (R. xix.), *conniv-ance* (R. xxiv.) (Ought to be *connivence*.)

French *connivence*, *conniver*, to connive; Latin *connivens*, *connivere* (*con nīveo*, to wink with [the eyes], to pretend not to see).

Connoisseur (bad French), *kõn'.nis.seur'*. A judge of the fine arts.

French *connaissanceur*; Latin *cognosco*, to know thoroughly.

(It is surprising that the host of bad French words which disgrace our language should be suffered to remain.)

Connubial, *kõn.nũ'.bĩ.al*. Pertaining to wedlock.

Latin *connubiālis*, *con nubo*, to marry together.

Conquer, *kõn'.kwer* not *kõn'.ker*; **conquered**, *kõn'.kwerd*; **conquering**, *kõn'.kwer-ing*; **conqueror**, *kõn'.-kwer-or*; **conquer-able**, *kõn'.kwer.ă.b'l*; **conquest**, *kõn'.kwest*.

French *conquerir*, to conquer; Old French *conqueste*, now *conquête*.

Latin *conquĩrere* (*quæro*, to seek, to acquire, to conquer).

Consanguinity, *kõn'.san.gwin''.ĩ.ty*. Relationship by blood.

Consanguineous, *kõn'.san.gwin''.e.us*. Related by blood.

Latin *consanguinitas*, *consanguinēus* (*con sanguis*, same blood).

Conscience, *kõn'.shẽnce*; conscience-less; **conscious**, *kõn.shẽ'ũs*; conscious-ly, conscious-ness (Latin *consciũs*, conscious); **conscientious**, *kõn'.she.en''shũs*, conscientiously, conscientious-ness (French *consciencieux*, conscientious); **conscionable**, *kõn'.shun.a.b'l*, conscionably, conscionable-ness. "For conscience sake" (not for conscience' sake, nor for conscience's sake). "Conscience" has no possessive case. Only nouns personified, and those which denote animal life have possessive cases.

(Note the "-sc-" which are the initial letters of "science.")

Latin *con scientia*, knowledge with [another]. Man being supposed to be a dual being, conscience is the privacy of the "inner man" to the acts, &c., of the "outer man"; French *conscience*.

Conscription, *kõn.skrip'.shun*. Enrolment for military service.

French *conscription*; Latin *conscriptio* (which is incorrect), *con scribo*, supine *-scriptum*, to write with [other names].

Consecrate, *kõn'.sẽ.krate*, con'secrāt-ed, con'secrāt-ing (R. xix.), con'secrāt-or (not -er, R. xxxvii); **consecration**, *kõn'.sẽ.kray''shun*, dedication to sacred uses.

Latin *consecrātio*, *consecrāre* (con *sacro*, to hallow with [sacred rites]).

Consecutive, *kõn.sek'.u.tĩv*. following in systematic order; consecutive-ly, consecutive-ness (Rule xvii.)

French *consecutif*, *consecutive*; Latin *consequẽre*, to follow in order.

Consent, *kõn.sent'*, to agree to, an agreement. **Consent'-er**.

Consentaneous, *kõn'.sẽn.tay''nẽ.us*, consistent with; consentaneous-ly, consentaneous-ness (suitableness).

Consentaneity, *kõn.sen'.ta.nee''i.ty*. Mutual agreement.

Consentient, *kõn.sen'.she'ent*; **consentingly**, *kõn.sen'ting.ly*.

Latin *consensus*, *consensio*, *consentāneus*, *consentiens*, -*entis*, verb *consentio*, sup. -*sensum* (con *sentio*, to think with [another]).

Consequence, *kõn'.sẽ.kwence*; **consequent**, *kõn'.se.kwent*; consequent-ly (therefore); **consequential**, *kõn'.se.quen''shal* (important); consequential-ly (conceitedly).

French *consequence*; Latin *consequentia* (con *sequor*, to follow upon).

Conserve, *kõn'.serv* (noun), a jam; *kõn.serv'* (verb), to preserve.

Conserve, *kõn.serv'*; conserved' (2 syl.), conserv'-ing, conserv'-er, conserv'-able (R. xx.), conserv'-ant, conserv'-ancy (R. xix.); **conservation**, *kõn'.ser.vay''shon*; **conservative**, *kõn.ser'.va.tĩv*; conservative-ly, conservative-ness; **conservatism**, *kõn.ser'.va.tizm*; **conservator**, *kõn.ser'.va.tor* (R. xxxvii.); **conservatory**, *kõn.ser'.vũ.tõ.ry*; **conservatoire**, *kõn.ser'.va.twor* (Fr.), a public school of music.

French *conserver*, to keep; *conserve*, fruit, &c., preserved in sugar.

Latin *conservātor*, *conservans*, con *servāre*, to preserve with [sugar, &c.]

Consider, *kõn.sîd'.er* (to think about); **considered**, *kõn.sîd'.erd*; **consid'er-ing**, *consid'ering-ly*; **considerable**, *kõn.sîd'.er.-a.b'l*; **consid'er-able-ness**, *consid'er-ably*.

Considerate, *kõn.sîd'.e.rate*; **considerate-ly**, *considerate-ness*.

Consideration, *kõn.sîd'.e.ray''shun*. Mature thought.

French *considerable*, *consideration*, *considerer*; Latin *consideratio*, *con siderare*, to consult the stars (*sîdera*, the stars), contemplate.

Consign, *kõn.sîne'*; **consigned** (2 syl.), **consign'-ing**, **consign'-er**, **consign'-ment**; **consignee**, *kõn'.sî.nee*, one to whom goods are consigned; **consignor**, *kon'.sî.nor'*, he who consigns the goods.

French *consigner*, to consign; Latin *con-signare*, to seal with [your own seal] as a voucher that the consignment is authorised.

Consist, **consist'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **consist'-ing**, **consist'-ent**, **consist'-ent-ly**, **consist'-ence**, **consist'-ency**. To be made up of.

"**Consist of**" = composed of. "**Consist with**" = *to be in accordance with*.

French *consister*, to consist; Latin *con sistere*, to stand together.

Consistory, *kõn.sîs'.tõ.ry*, a "spiritual" court; **consistorial**, *kon'.sîs.tõr''rî.al*; **consistorian**, *kõn'.sîs.tõr''rî.an*.

French *consistoire*, consistory, *consistorial*; Latin *consistõrium*, a council, the private council-chamber of Roman emperors; now it is applied to the college of cardinals, the court of the bishops, &c.

Console, *kon'.sõle* (noun), an ornamental bracket; *kon-sole'* (verb), to comfort; **console'**, **consoled'** (2 syl.), **consõl'-ing**, **consõl'-er**, **consõl'-able** (R. xix.); **consolation**, *kõn'.sõ.lay''shun*, comfort; **consolator**, *kõn.sõl'.ã.tor*, one who consoles another; **consolatory**, *kõn.sõl'.ã.tõ.ry*, comforting.

Fr. *consoler*, to console, *consolation*, *consolable*, *console* (in *Architec.*) Lat. *consõlãtio*, *consõlãtor*, *con-sõlari*, to solace with [words].

Consolidate, *kõn.sol'.i.date*, to form into one mass; **consol'idãt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **consol'idãt-ing** (Rule xix.); **consolidation**, *kõn.sol'.i.day''shun*, condensation, union.

French *consolider*, *consolidation*; Latin *consõlidãre*, to join together.

Consols, *kõn.sõlz'*, "3 per cents." **Consuls'**, Roman magistrates.

"**Consols**," i.e., **consol-idated** stocks. Government has borrowed money at different times from various sources, and at different rates of interest. In 1751, the several stocks were consolidated, with a uniform interest of 3 per cent.

Consonant, *kon'.so.nant* (adj.), agreeable (followed by *to* or *with*).

Consonant, *plu. consonants*. All letters except vowels.

Consonance, concord; **consonancy**, *kon'.sõ.nãn.sy*.

(In Latin it is followed by "to": as "*sibi consõnans*.")

Latin *consõnans*, *-nantis*, *consõnantia*, *con-sõnãre*, to sound together.

A "consonant" is a letter which carries in its sound another letter, thus: "B" carries with it the sound of *e*, and "K" the sound of *a*.

- Consort**, *kõn'sort* (noun); *kõn.sort'* (verb). **Con'cert**, *concert'*.
Consort, *kõn'sort*. Husband or wife of a crowned head.
Consort, *kõn.sort'*. To associate together (followed by "with").
Concert, *kõn'sert*. A musical entertainment.
Consert, *kõn.sert'* (to league); **consert'-ed**, **consert'-ing**.
 "Con'sort," Lat. *consors*, -*sortis*, a partner (*con sors*, same lot with [you]).
 "Consort'," a verb coined from the Latin *consortio*, partnership.
 "Concert," Fr. *concert*; Ital. *concerto*; Lat. *concertäre*, to concert.
 "Concert'," Lat. *con certäre*, to strive together, hence to plot.
- Conspicuous**, *kõn.spik'ku.us* (obvious); **conspicuous-ly**, **conspicuous-ness**; **conspicuity**, *kõn.spik'ku'.i.ty*, visibility.
 Latin *conspicuis*, *conspiciere* (*con specio*, to see with [clearness]).
- Conspire**, *kõn.spire'*; **conspired'** (2 syl.), **conspir'-ing** (Rule xix.)
Conspiracy, *plu. conspiracies*, *kõn.spir'ra.siz*. Plot for evil.
Conspirator, *kõn.spir'ra.tor* (R. xxxvii.) One of a conspiracy.
 French *conspirer*; Lat. *conspiratio*, *con spiräre*, to breathe together.
- Constable**, *kün'.stä.b'l*, a peace-officer. **Constabulary**, **constabulary**.
Constabulary, *kün'.stab'ũ.lä.ry* (adj.) Pertaining to, &c.
Constabulary, *kün'.stä.b'l.ry* (noun). The whole body, &c.
Constablewick, *kün'.stä.b'l-wik*. A constable's district.
Lord High Constable, *plu. Lords High Constable*.
High Constable, *plu. High Constables*. Of a county.
Petty Constable, *plu. Petty Constables*. Of a parish.
 French *constable*; Latin *cõmes stabulũ*, superintendent of the imperial stables, then "Master of the Horse," then "Commander-in-chief of the army" (Obsolete).
- Constant**, *kõn'stant* (frequent); **con'stancy**, **persistence**.
 Latin *constantia* (*con stare*, to stand together, to be con-sistent).
- Constellation**, *kõn'stel.lay''shun* (double l), a group of stars.
 French *constellation*; Latin *constellatio* (*con stella*, stars together).
- Consternation**, *kõn'ster.nay''shun*. Amazement with terror.
 French *consternation*; Latin *consternatio* (*con sterno*, to cast down).
- Constipate**, *kõn'sti.päte*, **constipät-ed** (R. xxvi.); **constipät-ing**.
Constipation, *kõn'sti.pay''shun*, costiveness (Rule xix.)
 Fr. *constipation*; Lat. *constipatio* (*con stipäre*, to cram together).
- Constituent**, *kõn.stit'u.ent* (adj.), essential, elemental.
Constituent (noun). One who is an elector.
Constituency, *kõn.stit'u.en.cy*. An entire body of electors.
 Lat. *constituo*, part *constituens*, to constitute. A "constituent" is one who by his vote "constitutes" or elects a member of parliament.
- Constitute**, *kõn'sti.tüte* (to establish); **constitüt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **constitüt-ing**; **constitüt-er**, one who constitutes (R. xix.)
Constitution, *kõn'sti.tü''shun* (frame of body, of a government, &c.); **constitution-al**, **constitutional-ly**; **constitu-**

tional-ist, a lover of a constitutional government; constitution-ist, one who advocates such a government.

("Constitution-al" should be "constitution-el." *The French have preserved the right vowel, "constitutionnel."*)

Fr. *constitution*; Lat. *constitutio* (*con statũdere*, to set up together).

Constrain, *kõn.strain'* (to compel); constrain'-able (R. xxiii.)

Constrained', constrainedly, *kõn.strain'.ed.ly* (Rule xxxvi.)

Constraint, *kõn.straint'*. Restraining influence in action.

French *contraindre*, *contrainte*; Latin *constringere*, to bind fast.

Constrict, *kõn.strict'* (to bind); constrict'-or (not -er, R. xxxvii.)

Boa Constrictor, *plu. Boa Constrictors*, *Bore Kon.strik'.tor*

The serpent which with its coils binds its victim fast.

Lat. *constringo*, supine *constrictum*, to bind fast.

Construct, *kõn.struct'* (to make), construct'-or (not -er, R. xxxvii.)

Construction, *kõn.struk'.shun*, construction-al; constructive,

kõn.struk'.tív, constructive-ly, constructive-ness (R. xvii.)

French *construction*; Latin *constructio*, *constructor*, *construere*, to heap together; Greek *stróo*, *stóreo*, to spread, &c.

Construe, *kõn.stru*; construed, *kon'strude*. (not *kõn.stru'*, *kõn.-strude'*); con'strũ-ing, con'strũ-er (R. xix.) To translate.

Fr. *construire*, to construe; Lat. *construere*, to build, to heap together.

Consubstantiation, *kõn'-sub.stan'-she.a''-shun*, the Lutheran notion that the body and blood of Christ are in union with the eucharistic bread and wine.

Transubstantiation, the Roman Catholic notion that the eucharistic bread and wine are veritably changed into the body and blood of Jesus Christ.

Latin *con substantia*, [in union] with the substance (i.e., Christ); *trans substantia*, transferred into the very substance of Christ.

Con'sul, *plu. Con'suls*, Roman magistrates. **Consols'**, British

3 per cents. **Consular**, *kõn'.sũ.lar* (adj.); consulate,

kõn'.sũ.late, the term of a consul's office; consul-ship,

the tenure of the office of consul. **Consul general**, *plu.*

consul generals (not **consuls general**).

Latin *consul*, *consilto*, to consult (*con sũlo*, i.e., *et vólo*, to examine and see if each one is willing, or approves of a decree).

Consult, *kõn.sult'*; consult'-er; consultation, *kõn'.sul.tay''-shun*.

"*Consulter*" ought to be "*consultor*," Latin *consultor*.

Fr. *consulter*, *consultation*; Lat. *consultatio*, *consultare*, to consult.

Consume, *kõn.sũme'*; consumed' (2 syl.), consũm'-ing, consũm'-er (R. xix.), consũm'-able (R. xxiii.) To devour, to burn.

Consumption, *kõn.sump'.shun*; consumptive, *kõn.sump'.tív*, consumptive-ly, consumptive-ness (consumptive tendency).

Fr. *consumer*, to consume; Lat. *consumptio*, *consumere*, to consume.

Consummate, *kõn.sum'.mate* (adj.); *kon'.sum.mate* (verb).

Consum'mate, complete; **consum'mate-ly** (Rule xvii.)

Con'summate, *con'summät-ed*, *con'summät-ing* (Rule xix.)

Consummation, *kõn'.sum.may''.shun*. Completion. (-mm-.)

"Consum'mate," Latin *consummate*, fully (*summa*, the sum total).

"Con'summate," Latin *consummare*, to sum together [all the figures].

Consumption, *kõn.sump'.shun*; **consumptive**. (See **Consume**.)

Contagion, *kõn.tay'jun*. Communication of disease by contact.

Contagious, *kõn.tay'jus*, contagious-ly, contagious-ness.

Fr. *contagion*; Lat. *contagio* (*con tago* = *tango*, to touch together).

Contain' (to hold), **contained'** (2 syl.), **contain'-able** (Rule xxiii).

(The spelling of all these words is indefensible.)

French *contenir*, to contain; Lat. *continere* (*con teneo*, to hold together).

Contaminate, *kõn.tam'.i.nate* (to defile), **contam'inät-ed** (R. xxxvi),

contam'inät-ing, **contam'inät-er** (ought to be -or), R. xix.

Contamination, *kõn.tam'.i.nay''.shun*. Pollution, taint.

Fr. *contaminer*, *contamination*; Latin *contaminatio*, *contaminator*, *contaminare* (*con tāmīno*, to defile with [association]).

Contemn, **Condemn**, *kõn.tēm'*, *kõn.dēm'* ("n" not sounded).

Contemn, to despise; **Condemn**, to blame, to pronounce guilty.

Contemned, *kõn.tēmđ'*, despised; **Condemned**, *kõn.dēmđ'*.

Contemn-ing, *kõn.tēm'.ing*; **Condemn-ing**, *kõn.dēm'.ing*.

Contemn-er, *kõn.tēm'.er*, despiser; **Condemn-er**, *kõn.dēm'.er*.

Latin *contemnere*, to contemn (*con temno*, to despise altogether); but *condemnare* (*con damno*, to doom with penalty).

Contemplate, *kõn'.tēm.plate* (not *kõn.tem'.plate*), to meditate upon; **con'templät-ed**, **con'templät-ing** (R. xix.), **con'templät-or** (R. xxxvii.); **contemplation**, *kõn'.tēm.play''.shun*, meditation; **contemplative**, *kõn.tēm'.pla.tiv*; **contem'plative-ly**, **contem'plative-ness** (Rule xvii.)

Latin *contemplare*, to contemplate, *contemplatio*, *contemplativus*, *contemplator*. The Roman augurs having taken their stand on the Capit'oline Hill, marked out a space called the *templum*. Watching on this space to see what would happen was called "contemplation."

Contemporaneous, *kõn'.tēm.põ.ray''.ně.üs* (not *cotemporaneous*) (adj.), of the same period; **contemporaneous-ly**, **contemporaneous-ness**; **Contemporary**, *plu. contemporaries*, *kõn.tēm'.po.rä.ry*, *kõn.tēm'.po.rä.riz* (not *cotemporary*).

("Co-" precedes a, e, i, o, and h. "Con-" precedes c, d, t; f, v, q; g, j; n and s.)

Contemporary of or with? If an article precedes, *of* must follow; if not, *with*. "He was a contemporary of mine."

"He was contemporary *with* me." In the former example "contemporary" is a *noun*, in the latter an *adj*.

Latin *contemporaneus* (*con tempus*, the same time).

Contempt, *kõn.temt'* (scorn); **contemptuousness**, *-tem'.tu.us.ness*.

Contempt'-ible (worthless); **contempt'uous** (*-tu.us*) scornful.

Contempt'-ibly (worthlessly); **contempt'uous-ly**, scornfully.

"I gave him a contemptuous look" (not *contemptible*).

"He treated them contemptuously" (not *contemptibly*).

"He is a contemptible fellow," worthless.

Latin *contemptus*, disdain (*con temnere*, sup. *temptum*, to scorn wholly).

Contend' (to dispute); **contention**, *kõn.tẽn'.shun*, strife.

Contentious, *kõn.tẽn'.shus*; **contentious-ly**, **contentious-ness**.

Latin *contentiosus*, *contendere* to strain with [force].

Content, satisfaction; (**Dis-content**, dissatisfaction).

Content'-ed, **content'-ment**. The negatives are "discontent'-ed," "discontent'-ment."

Content'-ed-ly, **discontent'-ed-ly**; **content'-ing**.

Mal-content, *plu. mal-contents*, persons not satisfied.

Non-content, *plu. non-contents*, lords who negative a "bill."

Those who approve of it are called "Contents."

Contents (no *sing.*) of a cask, book, &c.; *i.e.*, what it contains.

Fr. *content*, *contentement* (3 syl.); Latin *contentus*, *continere*, supine *contentum* (*con tẽneo*, to hold together, to contain).

("Contentus" belongs to two verbs—*contendo* to stretch, and *contineo*.)

Contest, *kõn.test* (noun); *kõn.test'* (verb). Rule 1.

Contest, *kõn.test'* (to dispute), **contest'-ed**, **contest'-ing**, **contest'-ing-ly**; **contest'-able** (not *-ible*), **contest'able-ness**, **contestation**, *kõn'.tes.tay''.shun*, strife, joint-attestation.

French *contester*, to contest, *contestation*, *contestable*; Lat. *contestatio*, *con testari*, to call witnesses to prove a case (*testis*, a witness).

Context, *kon'.text*. The part bearing on a "text" or quotation.

French *contexte*; Latin *contextus*, *con texo*, to weave together.

Contiguity, *kõn'.tĩ.gũ''.ĩ.ty*. Proximity, contact. Cowper uses the word for "uninterrupted extent," "continuation":

Oh! for a lodge in some vast wilderness,

Some boundless contiguity of shade...

Contiguous, *kõn.tig'.u.us*; **contiguous-ly**, **contiguous-ness**.

Fr. *contiguité*; Lat. *contiguus*, adjoining (*con tangere*, to touch together).

Continent, *kõn'.ti.nent*; **continent-ly**, **continence**, *kõn'.ti.nence*; **continency**, applied to *man* as "chastity" to women.

Con'tinent. A large extent of land not severed by sea.

Continental, *kõn'.ti.nen''.tal*. Pertaining to the Continent.

Fr. *continence*, *continent*, *continental*. Latin *continentia*, chastity; *continens-nentia*, mainland; *continere*, to contain or restrain oneself (*con tẽnere*, to hold together, like different lands on a "continent.")

Contingent, *kõn.tin'.jent* (dependent), **contín'gent-ly**.

Contingence, *kõn.tin'.jence*; **contingency**, *kõn.tin'.jen.sy*.

Fr. *contingent*, *contingence*; Lat. *contingens* (*con tangere*, to touch).

Continual, *kŏn.tin'.u.al.* (See next article.)

Continue, *kŏn.tin'.u* (to last); **contin'ued** (3 syl.), **contin'u-ing**.

Contin'u-er, one who continues; **contin'ua'tor**, one who continues a book or poem begun by another; **contin'u-able**; **contin'u-al**, **contin'ual-ly**, **contin'uance**, **continuation**, *kŏn.tin'.u.ă'.shun*; **continuous**, *kŏn.tin'.u.us*; **continuously**, **continuity**, *kŏn'.ti.nu''.i.ty*, uninterrupted succession.

Fr. *continuer*, *continuité*; Latin *continuans*, *continuatio*, *continuus*, *continuitas*, *continūare*, to continue. (Fr. *continuel* is incorrect.)

Contort' (to twist), **contortion**, *kŏn.tor'.shun*, a twist.

Latin *contortio* or *contorsio*, *con torqueo*, to twist wholly.

Contour, *kŏn'.toor'* (not *kŏn.toor'*). The outline of the face.

French *contour*, outline, turn; Latin *con torno*, to turn.

Contra- (Latin prefix), against, in opposition to.

Per Contra. A commercial term, used in ledgers, &c., on the "credit" side: as "Dr." (left side), "Per Contra, Cr."

Con'traband, illicit [traffic]; **contrabandist**, *kŏn'-tra.band''-ist*.

Contrabandista, *kon'-tra.band-dis'-tăh*, plu. -tăs. Smuggler.

Ital. *contrabbando*, to smuggle; Lat. *contra bannus*, against the edict.

Contract, *kŏn'.tract* (noun); *kŏn.tract'* (verb). Rule 1.

Con'tract, a bargain; **contract'**, to make a bargain, to shorten.

Contract', **contract'-ed** (xxxvi.), **contract-or** (not *er*), xxxvii.

Contract' (to shorten), **Contract'-ed**, **contracted-ly**, **contracted-ness**; **contraction**, *kŏn.trac'.shun*, abridgment.

Contractile, *kŏn.trac'.il*. Able to contract itself.

Contract-ible (not *-able*). Capable of being contracted.

Contractility, *kŏn.trac.til''-i.ty*. Having a contractile force.

Contractibility, *kŏn.trac.til'.bil''-i.ty*. Having a contractible property. The opposite property is *dilatability*.

("Air" is contractible, but not contractile, and we speak of its "contractibility." Animal muscle has a "contractile" force, and we speak of its "contractility.")

French *contracter*, to contract, *contractile*, *contractilité*, *contraction*.

Lat. *contractio*, *contractus* (*con trahere*, sup. *tractum*, to draw together).

Contradict, *kŏn'-tra.dict''* (to gainsay); **contradict'-ed** (R. xxxvi.)

Contradict'-er (not *-or*. Not a Latin word. Rule xxxvii.)

Contradiction, *kŏn'.tra.dic''.shun*. A flat denial.

Contradictious, *kŏn'.tra.dic''.shus*; **contradictious-ness**.

Contradictory, *kŏn'.tra.dic''.tŏ.ry*; **contradictori-ly** (adv.)

French *contradiction*, *contradictoire*, *contradictory*; Latin *contradictio*, *contra dicere*, to say the opposite.

Contralto, plu. **contraltos**, *kŏn.trăł'.toze* (Italian). Rule xlii.

"Contralto" is a low female-voice; **Soprano** (*so.prah'.no*), a high female-voice.

- Contrariety**, plu. *contrarieties*, kŏn'.tră.rî''.ĕ.tiz. Antagonism.
 French *contrariété*; Latin *contrārietas*, disagreement, opposition.
- Contrary**, plu. *contraries*, kŏn'.tră.ry, -riz (not kŏn.trair'ry, &c.)
Contrari-ly, kŏn'.tră.rî.ly; con'trari-ness, con'trari-wise(xi.)
Contrarious, kŏn.trair'ri.us; **contrarious-ly**, -ness.
Contrariety, kŏn'.tra.rî''.e.ty, plu. -ties, -tiz. Antagonism.
 French *contraire*; Latin *contrārie* (adv.), *contrārius*, v. *contrārio*.
 "Contra'ry" is more correct, but is not in use. Shakespeare uses both:
 "Had falsely thrust upon contra'ry feet."—K. J., iv., 2.)
- Contrast**, kŏn'.trast (noun); kŏn.trast' (verb). Rule 1.
Con'trast. The opposite. (Followed by *to*: "A contrast to...")
Contrast'. To show the difference of things by comparison.
 (Followed by *with*: "Contrast God's goodness with...")
 Fr. *contraster* (v.), *contraste* (n.); Lat. *contra stare*, to set in opposition.
- Contravene**, kŏn.tră.veen' (to thwart); **contravened'** (3 syl.), con-travēn'-ing, contravēn'-er (R. xix.), one who thwarts.
Contravention, kŏn'-tră.ven''shun. A thwarting, &c.
 Fr. *contravention*, v. *contrevenir*; Lat. *contra venio*, to come against.
- Contretemps** (Fr.), koh'n'.tră.tah'n'. Something inopportune.
 Latin *contra tempus*, [coming at] the wrong time.
- Contribute**, kŏn.trīb'.ute; contribūt-ed (R. xxxvi.), contribūt-ing, contribūt-or (not -er, R. xxxvii.), contribūt-able (R. xxiii.), contribut-ive, -trīb'.u.tiv', **contribution**, kŏn'.trī.bu''shun.
Contributary, -trīb'.u.tă.ry. Paying tribute to the same crown.
Contributory, -trīb'.u.tŏry. Contributing to the same object.
 Fr. *contribution*; Lat. *contributārius*, *contributio*, *contributor*, *contribuere* (con tribuo, to give with [others]).
- Contrite**, kŏn'.trīte (penitent); **contrite-ly**, kŏn.trīte'.lŷ (adv.)
Contrition, kŏn.trish'.un (not -sion, R. xxxiii). Sorrow for sin.
 Fr. *contrit*, *contrition*; Lat. *contritus* (con tērere, sup. tritum, to rub together. "A contrite heart" is one broken or bruised with rubs.)
- Contrive**, kŏn.trīve'; **contrived'** (2 syl.), contrīv'-ing, contrīv'-er, contrīv'-able, contrīv'-ance (R. xix.) To devise, to plan.
 Corruption of the French *controuver*, to find out, to invent.
- Control**, kŏn.trōle' (to keep under restraint); **controlled'** (2 syl.)
Controll'-ing, **controll'-er** (R. i.); *but* **control'-ment** (R. ii. ¶.)
- Comptroller**, kŏn.trole'.er. One whose duty it is to examine tax-gatherers' accounts; an officer of the royal household.
- Comptroller of the Pipe**. An exchequer officer connected with the "pipe," or great roll. Both these words are now spelt **controller**. (Low Lat. *contrarŏtūlātor*.) "Comptroller" is *compūtus rotūlātor*, keeper of accounts.
 Fr. *contrôle*, i.e., *contra rôle*; Lat. *contra rŏtūlus*, a counter register.
 All contracts were at one time enrolled in a public register.

Controvert, *kõn'.trõ.ver't*, to dispute; **controvert-ed** (R. xxxvi.)

Controvert'-er, one who disputes a statement; **controvert'-ist**, **controvert'-ible**, **controvert'ibly**.

(The second t in these words is an error. The root verb is not "vertère," to turn, but "versūri," to dispute.)

Controversy, *plu. controversies*, *kõn'.trõ.ver.siz*, disputation.

Controversial, *kõn.tro.ver'shal*; **controversial-ly** (adv.)

Controversial-ist. A professional writer of controversies.

Fr. *controverse* (n.), *controverser* (v.), *controvers-able*; Latin *controversia*, *controversāri* (not *controvertère*, to turn against).

Contumacy, *kõn'.tũ.mă.sy* (not *kõn.tũ.ma.sy*), obstinate resistance of authority; **contumacious**, *kõn'.tu.may''shus*; **contumacious-ly**, **contumacious-ness**.

Fr. *contumace*, *contumacy*; Lat. *contūmācia* (con *tumēre*, to swell against one. *Contūmaz*, gen. *contūmācis*.)

Contumely, *plu. contumelies*, *kõn'.tũ.mě.ly*, *kõn'.tũ.mě.liz* (not *kõn.tũ.mě.ly*), insolence, affronting language.

Contumelious, *kõn'.tu.mee''.lūs*; **contumelious-ly**.

Contumelious-ness. (Same root as "contumacy.")

Latin *contūmēlia*, *contūmēliōsus*, abusive (con *tumēre*, see above).

Contuse' (to bruise), **contused** (2 syl.), **contūs'-ing**, **contūs'-er**, **contusion**, *kõn.tũ.shun* (Rule xxxiii.), a bruise.

Fr. *contusion*; Lat. *contūsio* (con *tundo*, sup. *tūsum*, to pound).

Conundrum, *plu. conundrums*. A punning riddle.

Old Eng. *cunnan* to know, *dredm fun*, "fun-knowledge." Like *Dream-craft* joy-craft, i.e., music, &c.

Convalescence, *kõn'.va.les''.sense*. Renewal of health after illness.

Convalescent, *kõn.va.les''.sent*. Restored to health.

("Sc." denotes that the action of the word is "progressive.")

Fr. *convalescence*, *convalescent*; Lat. *con vālesco* (*vāleo* to be well, *vālesco* to grow stronger and stronger).

Convene, *kõn.veen'* (to assemble); **convened'** (2 syl.), **convēn'-ing**, **convēn-er** (Rule xix.), **convēn-able** better **convēn-ible**.

(The wrong conjugation, as usual, is a borrowed French error.)

French *convenir*, *convenable*; Latin *con vēnīre*, to come together.

Convenience, *kõn.vee'.nē.ense*. Something commodious.

Conve'niency; **conve'nient**, **conve'nient-ly**.

Lat. *convēniens*, *convēnientia* (con *venīre*, to fadge together).

Convent, *kõn'.vent*, home for nuns [or monks]; **conven'tual**, (monastic); **conventional**, *-shun.al*, customary.

A "conventional phrase or manner," i.e., in vogue, usual.

A "conventual prior," &c., the prior of a convent.

Conventicle, *kõn.ven'.tũ.k'l*. A dissenter's chapel (a word of contempt), it means a "little" convent or assembly.

Conventicler, *kõn.ven'.tũ.k'ler*. A dissenter (word of contempt).

French *conventicule*; Latin *conventicŭlum* (-cul, -cle, &c., dim.)

- Convention**, *kõn.ven'.shun*. A meeting of delegates, a contract.
Conven'tion-al (customary), **conven'tion-ally** (adv.)
Conventionality, *kõn.ven'.shun.al'i.ty*. Formality.
Conven'tional-ism. Manners in accordance with the fashion.
Conventionalary, *kõn.ven'.shun.ä.ry*. Settled by convention.
Conven'tion-er, a party in a convention. **Conven'tion-ist**, one who makes a contract. (*See Convent note.*)
 French *convention*, *conventionnel*; Latin *conventio*, *conventionālis* (*con venio*, supine *ventum*, to come together).
Converge, *kõn.verj'*, to incline to one point; **converged'** (2 syl.), **converg'-ing**, **converg'-ent**, **converg'-ence**, **-ency** (R. xix.)
 French *converger*, *convergence*; Latin *con vergēre*, to bend together.
Converse, *kõn'.verse* (noun and adj.); *kõn.verse'* (verb). Rule 1.
Con'verse, a proposition turned round: thus, the *converse* of "every A is a B," is "every B is an A." **Converse'-ly**.
Conversion, *kõn.ver'.shun*, complete change. (*See Convert.*)
Converse' (to chat); **conversed'** (2 syl.), **convers'-ing**, **convers'-able**, **convers'-ably**, **convers'able-ness**. (Rule xix.)
Conversant, *kõn'.ver.sant* (not *kon.ver'.sant*), acquainted [with an art, &c.] by familiar use; **con'versant-ly**.
Conversation, *kõn.ver.say''.shun* (chat); **conversation-al**, **conversational-ly**, **conversation-ist**.
 French *conversation*, *converse*, *converser* (v.); Latin *conversāri*, *conversans*, *conversatio* (*con versor*, to converse with another).
Conversazione, *plu. conversazioni* (Ital.) *kõn'-vēr-sāt'-zä.õ''ne*.
 A party in which conversation is to furnish the amusement.
Convert, *kon'.vert* (noun); *kon.vert'* (verb). Rule 1.
Convert', **convert'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **convert'-er**, **convert'-ing**.
Convert'-ible (not *-able*), **convert'-ibly**, **convert'-ibil'ity**.
Conversion, *kõn.ver'.shun*. Entire change. (Rule xxxiii.)
 French *convertir*, *convertible*, *conversion*; Latin *conversio*, *convertibilis*, *convertēre* (*con verto*, to turn completely).
Convey, *kon.vay'* (to transmit); **conveyed'** (2 syl.), **convey'-ing**, **convey'-able** (R. xxiii.), **convey'-ance** (R. xxiv.), **convey'-anc-er**, a lawyer who draws up writings for conveying property; **convey'-anc-ing**, the business of a conveyancer.
 Low Latin *conveiancia*, a conveyance; *conveiare*, to convey; Latin *convehēre*, to convey by [horse and cart, &c.]
Convict, *kõn'.vict*, a felon; *kõn.vict'*, to prove guilty. (Rule 1.)
Convict', **convict'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **convict'-ing**; **conviction**, *kõn.vik'.shun*, strong belief, proof or detection of guilt.
Convictive, *kõn.vik'.tiv*, condemnatory; **convictive-ly**.
 French *conviction*; Latin *convictio*, v. *convincēre*, supine *convictum* (*con vinco*, to overthrow altogether). In Latin there are two supines alike, "convivo" (to live together) and "convinco." Hence *convictio* means either, "a living together" or a "conviction."

Convince' (2 syl.), **convin'ces** (3 syl., R. liii.), **convinced'** (2 syl.), **convinc'-er**, **convinc'-ing**, **convin'cing-ly**, **convinc-ible**.

Latin *convincere*, to convince; same root-verb as *convict* (q.v.)

Hence, Jno. viii. 46: "Which of you *convinces* [convicts] me of sin?"

Convivial, *kŏn.viv'.i.ăl* (jovial); **convivial-ly**, **convivial-ist**.

Conviviality, *kŏn.viv'.i.ăl''i.tý*. Festivity, social indulgence.

French *convivialité*; Latin *convivialis*, *convive*, to live together.

Convoke', **convoked'** (2 syl.), **convök'-ing**, **convök'-er** (Rule xix.)

Convocation, *kŏn'.vo.kay''.shun*. A clerical council.

French *convocation*; Latin *convocatio*, *con vocare*, to call together.

Convolution, *kŏn'.vo.lu''.shan*. A fold or coil.

Latin *convolutus* (*con volvo*, to roll together).

Convolvulus, *kŏn.völ'.vu.lus*. The garden bindweed (-*vu*- not -*vo*).

Latin and French *convolvulus* (-*ulus* dim.), the little twisting plant.

Convolvulaceæ, *kŏn-völ'.vu-lây''.sĕ.ee*. The order including the above. The suffix -*aceæ* denotes an order of plants.

Convoy, *kŏn'.voy* (noun), *kŏn.voy'* (verb). Rule 1.

Con'voy, an attendant for defence. **Convoy'**, to attend, &c.

Convoy', **convoyed'** (2 syl.), **convoy'-ing**. (Rule xiii.)

French *convoi*; Low Latin *conveio*; Latin *convēho*, to convey.

Convulse' (2 syl.), to shake emotionally; **convulsed'** (2 syl.)

Convuls'-ing (R. xix.); **convulsive**, *kŏn.vül'.siv*; **convulsive-ly**, **convulsive-ness** (R. xvii.) (Fr. *convulsion*, &c.)

Lat. *convulsio*, from *con vello*, sup. *vulsum*, to pluck or tear to pieces.

Coo (like a pigeon), *cooes*, *koaz*; *cooed*, *kood*; **coo'-ing** (R. xliiii.)

An imitative word.

Cook (to dress food), **cooked** (1 syl.), **cookery**, *kook'.ĕ.ry*.

Old English *cōc* or *cūc*, verb *cucco[an]*; Latin *cōquo*, noun *cōquus*.

Cool, **cool'-er** (*comp.*), **cool'-est** (*super.*); **cooled** (1 syl.), **cool'-ing**; **cool'-er** (a vessel for cooling liquids); **cool'-ly**, **cool'-ness**, **cool'-ish** (-*ish* added to adj. is dim.; added to nouns it means "like," as *boy-ish*, like a boy).

Old English *cōl*, *cool*; verb *cōl[ian]*, *cōl-nes*, coolness.

Coolie, *keol'.ĕy*, a porter (East Indies). **Cool'-ly**, **chilly**.

Coom, *koom*; **Coomb**, *keom*; **Comb**, *kōme*.

Coom. Refuse such as collects in carriage-wheels, &c.

Coomb. Four bushels (dry measure); a valley.

Comb (for the hair), *verb* to dress the hair.

"Coom," German *kahn*, mould.

"Coomb," O. Eng., a liquid measure; a valley; Gk. *kumbē*, a hollow.

"Comb" (for the hair), Old English *camb*.

Coop (a pen for fowls, to pen fowls), **cooped**, *koopt*.

Latin *cāps*, a butt, a coop; Old English *cofa*, a box, a chamber.

Cooper, *koop'.er*, one who makes tubs. **Cooperage**, *koop'.er.əgə*, the workshop of a cooper, charge made for cooper's work.

Latin *cūpa*, a butt or tub (-age something done, -ago to do).

Co-operate, *kō.ōp'.ĕ.rāte* (to work in unison), **co-op'erāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **co-op'erāt-ing** (R. xix.), **co-op'erāt-or** (not -er R. xxxvii.), **co-operative**, *kō.ōp'.ĕ.ra.tīv* (adj.); **co-operation**, *kō'.ōp-ĕ.ray''-shun*; **co-op'erant** (adj.).

French *coopérant*, concurring, *coopération*, *coopérer* (verb); Latin *coōpērātio*, *coōpērātor* (co[con]opērāri to work with [others]).

Co-ordinate, *kō.or'.dī.nāte* (adj.). Of equal order, rank, or degree.

Co-or'dinate-ly, **co-or'dinate-ness**. Equality of rank, &c.

Co-or'dinate, *plu.* **co-or'dinates**. Lines, &c., ranged in order.

Co-ordination, *kō.or'.dī.nay''-shun*. Just arrangement.

French *coordination*, *coordonner*! (verb); Latin *co-ordinātio*, *co-ordinātivus*, *co-ordinātus* (co[con]ordināre, to arrange together).

Coot, a water-fowl; **Cote**, a pen for doves or sheep; **Coat** (*q.v.*)

"Coot," Welsh *cwtiar*, a coot (*cwta*, the bob-tail [bird]).

"Cote," Old Eng. *cōte*, a cot; Welsh *cwt*, a cot, sty, &c.

"Coat" (a garment), French *cotte*; Italian *cotta*; German *kutte*.

Copaiba, *kō.pay'.bah*. A balsam. (See *Capivi*.)

Copal, *kō'.pal* (not *kō.pal'*). A varnish. (Mex. *copalli*, resins.)

Co-part'ner (a joint partner); **co-part'nery**, or **co-part'nership**.

Cope, a hood; **Cope**, to vie with others; **Coop**, a pen for fowls.

"Cope" (for the head), Old Eng. *cop*, a cap or hood; Welsh *cob*, a coat.

"Cope" (to vie), Danish *kappes*, to vie with others.

"Coop" (for fowls), Latin *cūpa*, a butt or coop.

Coping, *kō'.ping*. The uppermost tier of a wall (*cope*, a hood).

Copious, *kō'.pi.ūs* (plentiful), **co'pious-ly**, **co'pious-ness**.

Latin *cōpiōsus*, *cōpia*, plenty (co[con]opis, very rich).

Copper. A metal, made of copper, to case with copper, a coin.

Cop'per-ish. Having a slight taste or smell of copper.

Coppery, *kōp'.pĕ.ry*. Containing copper, resembling copper.

Latin *cuprum*, i.e., *æs Cyprium*, Cyprus brass; German *kupfer*.

Copperas, *kōp'.pĕr.rās*. Green vitriol. (It ought to be *copperos*).

Fr. *couperose*; Ital. *copparesa*; Lat. *cupri ros*, liquor of copper.

Coppice, *kōp'.pis*. A wood consisting of brushwood.

Low Lat. *copicia*; Gk. *kōptō*, to cut, so called because the trees are cut to the ground every few years, to make underwood as cover for game.

Copse, *kōps*. Same as **Coppice**. (See *above*.)

Copula, *plu.* **copulas**, *kōp'.u.lāh*, &c. The verb which unites or couples the predicate with the subject: viz., *is* or *is not*.

Copulate, *kōp'.u.late* (to pair sexually); **cop'ulāt-ed**, **cop'ulāt-ing** (R. xix.); **copulation**, *kōp'.u.lay''-shun*.

Copulative, *kõp'.u.la.t̃v*, connective, as "copulative conjunctions." **Copulatory**, *kõp''.u.l̃.t̃.ry*.

French *copulation*, *copulative*; Latin *cõpula*, *cõpulatio*, *cõpulativus*, v. *cõpulare*, to unite, to couple.

Copy, plu. copies, *kõp'py*, *kõp'piz*. A transcript, a pattern.

Cop'y, copies, *kõp'piz*; copi-ed. *kõp'pid*; copi-er, *kõp'.i.er*; cop'y-ing, cop'y-ist, cop'yright, cop'ybook, cop'yhold.

Fr. *copie*, a transcript; Low Lat. *cõpia*, a transcript, v. *cõpiare*.

Coquet, *kõ.kẽt'* (verb), to "play" love-making. **Coquette** (noun).

Coquet', coquett'-ed (R. xxxvi.), coquett'-ing (R. ii., b.)

Coquette, *kõ.kẽt'*; coquett'-ish, coquett'-ish-ly (jauntily).

French *coqueter* (v.), *coquette*, *coquetterie* (coq, [to imitate] a cock).

Cor- (Latin prefix), *con* before *r*.

Coracle, *kõr.rã.k'l*, a Welsh boat; **Curricl**, *kur'.rã.k'l*, a carriage.

"Coracle," Welsh *cwrwgl* (*cwrrwg*, a frame or carcass).

"Curricl," Latin *curriculus*, a little carriage (*-cle* or *-culus*, dim.)

Coral, *kõr'ral* (a zoöphyte, the shells conglomerated).

Corall-aceous, *kõr'ral.lay''.shus* (adj.); **corall-ine**, *kõr'ral.in*.

Corall-iferous, *kõr'ral.lĩf'.ẽrus*. Containing coral.

Coralliform, *kõr'ral.i.form*, resembling coral; **cor'all-ite**.

Coralloid, *kõr'ral.loid*; **coralloid-al**, *kor'ral.loid'al*.

Greek *korallion eidos*, coral-like.

("Coral" ought to have double "l," or its compounds only one "l." R. iii.)

Fr. *corail*, *coraline*, *cõralloide*; Lat. *cõrallum*, *cõrallum*, or *cũrålum*;

Gk. *kõrallion* or *kourålion*, coral.

Coranach, *kõr'ra.nũk*. Lamentation for the dead.

Gaelic *cornh rànaich*, crying together.

Corbeil, *kor'.bel* (used in sieges). **Corbel**, *kor'.bel* (used in architecture). The base of a Corinthian pillar, the projecting knob (often carved) on which an arch rests.

Cor'bel, cor'belled (2 syl.), cor'bellling.

Fr. *corbeille*, a small basket, a corbel; Lat. *corbũla*, a little basket.

Cord (string); **Chord** (of music); **Cawed**, past tense of **caw**.

Cord, to fasten with cord; **cord'age**, cord collectively.

French *corde*; Latin *chorda*; Greek *chordẽ* (*-age* suffix collective).

Cordelier, *kõr'.dẽ.leer'*. A grey friar who is girded with a rope.

French *cordelier* (*corde*, a rope), one who wears a rope.

Cordial (n.), *kõr'.di'al*. A cheering draught; (adj.) hearty.

Cor'dial-ly, cor'dial-ness, cordiality, *kõr'.di.ãl'.i.ty*.

French *cordial*, *cordialité* (Latin *cor*, gen. *cordis*, the heart).

Cordovan, *kor'.do.vũn* (not *kor.dõ'.vũn*), Spanish leather. So called from *Cor'dova* (not *Cordo'va*), where it was first made.

Corduroy, *kord'roy*. A thick ribbed cotton for trousers.

French *cord du roi*, the king's cord.

- Cordwainer**, *kord'way-ner*. A worker in leather, not cord maker.
French *cordouannier*, now *cordonnier*, a corruption of *cordovanier*, a worker in Cor'dovan leather.
- Core**, **Corps**, **Caw**, *kōr*. **Core**. (Lat. *cor* the heart, Gk. *kear*.)
Core (of an apple), v. to take out the core; **cored**, **cor'-ing**.
Corps, *kōr*, a body of soldiers. (Fr. *corps*, Latin *corpus*.)
Caw. The cry of a crow, an imitation word.
- Coreopsis**, *kōr'rē.ōp''sis*. The tick-seeded sunflower.
Greek *kōris ōpsis*, a bug in appearance [referring to the seed].
- Coriander**, *kōr'ri.an''der*. A plant famed for its seed.
Old English *corion*; Latin *cōriandrum*; Greek *kōriannon* or *kōrtōn* (*kōris*, a bug). The bruised seed smells like that insect.
- Cork**, **Calk** or **Caulk**, **Cauk**. All pronounced *kork*.
Cork (of a bottle), v. **corked** (1 syl.), **cork'-y**, tasting of the cork; **cork'i-ness**, having the buoyancy of a cork.
Calk. To close the seams of a ship with oakum.
Cauk. A sulphate of bary'ta. (A miner's word.)
"Cork," German *kork*; Latin *cortex*, the bark of a tree.
"Calk," Latin *calco*, to tread or press (*calx*, the heel of the foot).
- Cormorant**, *kōr'mō.rant*. A glutton, the sea-raven.
French *cormoran*; Latin *corvus marinus*, the sea-raven.
- Corn**. Grain; an excrescence on the feet; to salt meat.
Corn (grain), has no plural, except when the general crop or different varieties are referred to, as "Corns are better."
Old English *corn*; German *korn*; Danish *kørn*; Latin *granum*.
Corn, *plu.* **corns** (on the feet); **corn-y**; **cor'neous**, **horny**.
Old English *corn*; Welsh *corn*; French *corne*; Latin *cornu*, **horn**.
Corn (to salt meat), **corned** (1 syl.), **corn'-ing**.
German *kornen*, to corn or salt meat.
- Cornea**, *kōr'.ne.ăh*. The membrane in front of the eye.
French *cornée*; Latin *cornēus*, **horny** (*cornu*, **horn**).
- Cornelian**, *kōr'nee'.li.an*. A chalcedony. (See **Carneian**.)
- Cornet**, *kōr'.net*, a cavalry ensign; a horn. **Cor'net-cy** (*-cy* denotes "rank"). **Cor'net-a-piston**, a musical instrument.
French *cornette*, a cavalry officer; *cornet*, a horn; *cornet à piston*.
The officer so called carries the "cornette" or ensign of his company.
- Cornice**, *kōr'.nis* (not *cornish*, as it is very often pronounced).
The border round the ceiling of a room.
Italian *cornice*; Greek *kōrōnis*, the end or finish of anything.
- Cornu-am'monis** (not *-ammō'nīs*), the ammōnite (*q.v.*)
- Cornucopia**, *kōr'-nu.cō'.pī.ăh*. Emblem of abundance.
Latin *cornu cōpia*, horn of plenty. It was the horn of Amalthēa (nurse-goat of Jupiter) which Achélōus gave to Harcūlēs.

Corolla, *ko.rŏl.lăh*, blossom; **corollaceous**, *kŏr'.rŏl.lay''shŭs* (adj. of *corolla*); **corollet**, *kor'rŏl.lēt*, one leaf of a blossom.

Latin *cōrolla*, a little crown (dimin. of *cōrōna*, a crown).

Corollary, *kor'rŏl.lă.ry* (not *ko.rŏl'.lă.ry* nor *kor'rol.lair'ry*).

An inference which rises out of an inference: Suppose it is proved that matter was *created*, then it follows as a "corollary" that there was a creator anterior to the existence of matter, and that matter is not eternal, &c.

Latin *cōrollārium*, a consecratory (from *cōrolla*, a garland which was given invariably to an actor who had performed his part well).

Coronilla, *kor'rŏ.nŭl'.lah* (not *coronella*). A plant so called because the flowers crown the branches in a corymb.

French *coronille* (Latin *cōrōna*, with a diminutive ending).

Corona, *ko.rŏ.nah*, a halo; the upper surface of molar teeth; the margin of a radiated compound flower; a drip, &c.

Coronal, *kor'rŏ.nŭl*, belonging to a crown; **coronet**, *kŏr'ro.net*, the crown worn by a nobleman; a downy tuft on seed.

Coronation, *kor'ro.nay''shun*. The ceremony of crowning.

Coroneted, *kŏr'ro.nēt.ed*, entitled to wear a coronet; **coronated**, *kŏr'ro.nāy.ted*, crowned; **coronary**, *kor'ro.nă.ry*.

French *coronal* ("coronation" is one of the very few words in -tion which is not French); Latin *cōrōna*, *cōrōnatio*, *cōrōnātus*.

Coroner, *kor'ro.ner*. So called because he has chiefly to do with "Pleas of the Crown." (Low Latin *cōrōnātor*, a coroner.)

Corporal, **Corporeal**, *kor'.po.răl*, *kor.pŏ.rě.ăl* (adjectives).

Corporal. Pertaining to the body, bodily, of the body.

Corporeal. Having a material body.

"Corporal punishment," bodily punishment; not *corporeal punishment* (*punishment having a material body*).

"Corporeal substance," "This corporeal frame," that is a substance or frame having a material body.

"Corporal pain," pain of the body; "Corporal injury."

"Corporeal rights," rights over material substances.

"Corporal" is opposed to *Mental*; "Corporeal" to *Spiritual* or *Immaterial*.

Corporal-ly, bodily. **Corpo'real-ly**, in a material form.

"He was present *corporally*," bodily, in his proper person.

"The ghost in Hamlet is shown on the stage *corporeal-ly*," that is, not as a spirit, but having a material form.

Corporal'ity, bodily state. **Corporeal'ity**, materiality.

Raleigh speaks of the "corporality of light," it should be "corporeality," meaning that light is *material*, according to Newton's theory; but it would be quite correct to speak

of the "corporality" of the ghost, meaning his embodied state, or having his own veritable body.

Cor'poral. The lowest officer in a company of foot soldiers.

Corporale, kor'.po.rāle. The cloth which covers the eucharistic elements. Hence a *Corporal Oath* (or *Corporale Oath*), one taken while touching the eucharistic cloth.

(The spelling of "Corporal," for an officer is incorrect. It ought to be caporal. French *caporal*; Italian *caporale*; Spanish *caporal*, a chief; Latin *caput*, a head (head of the men under him).)

"Corporal," Fr. *corporal*, *corporalité*; Lat. *corpōrālis*, *corpōrālitas*.

Corporate, kor'.po.rate, united in a corporation; corporate-ly.

Corporation, kor'.po.ray".shun. A body politic.

French *corporation*; Latin *corpōrātiō*, *corpōrātus* (*corpus*, a body).

Corporeal, kor-pō'.rē.āl. Material, opposed to spiritual.

Corpo'real-ly, corporeal'-ity, corpo'real-ism, materialism.

Corpo'real-ist, one who denies the existence of spirit independent of matter; corporeity, kor'.pō.ree'i.ty, materiality. (Corporeal or Corporal, see under Corporal.)

French *corporel*, *corporeité*; Latin *corpōreus*, bodily (*corpus*, a body).

Corps, plu. corps, kor, plu. korz. A body of soldiers. (See **Core**.)

Corpse, plu. corpses, korps, plu. korps'.ēz. A human dead body.

French *corps*; Latin *corpus*, a body (*caro* āpēre, flesh fashioned).

Corpulence, kor'.pū.lense (not *corpulance*), cor'pulency, bulkiness of body; cor'pulent, stout; cor'pulent-ly, fleshily.

French *corpulence*, *corpulent*; Latin *corpulentia*, *corpulente* (adv.)

Corpuscule, plu. corpuscules or corpuscula, kor.pus'.kule, plu. kor pus'kūlz or kor.pus'.kū.lah. A minute particle.

Corpus'cular (adj.), corpuscularian, kor.pus'.ku.lair''ī.an.

One who maintains that corpuscules were the germs of all material substances, and not the "Divine Word."

French *corpuscule*, *corpusculaire*; Latin *corpuscūlum* (*corpus* a body, and -*cūlum* a diminutive).

Correct. The degrees are: *nearly correct*, *more nearly correct*, *very nearly correct*, *quite correct*. *More correct* is the comparative of "incorrect;" *most correct* means quite correct, *the most correct* means that all others are incorrect.

Correct (adj.), right; (verb) to punish, to put right.

Correction, kōr.rek'.shun. Emendation, punishment.

Correc'tion-al. (This word ought to be *correction-el*.)

Corrective, kōr.rek'.tīv. That which corrects.

Correct-or (not -er, Rule xxxvii.). One who corrects.

French *correctif*, *correction*, *correctionnel*; Latin *correctio*, *correctus*, v. *corrīgēre* (cor [con] rego, to regulate or set quite right).

Correspond, to hold intercourse by letters; **correspond'-ing**, writing letters, similar; **correspond'-ent**, one who corresponds, something which "pairs" with something else.

Correspond'-ence. Intercourse by letters, similarity.

Correspond'-ent-ly. In a corresponding manner.

Correspond'-ing-ly, by letter; **Corresponsive**, *kor'.res.pon''.siv*.

French *correspondance* (incorrect), *correspondant* (incorrect), v. *correspondre*; Lat. *cor* [con] *respondere*, to answer with or to [another].

Corridor, *kor'.ri.dor* (French). A gallery communicating with different apartments of a house. (Latin *curro*, to run.)

Corrigendum, plu. *corrigenda*, *kor'.ri.jen''.dum*, plu. *kor'.ri.jen''.dāh*. To be corrected (Latin). Rule xlv.

Corrigible, *kor'.ri.ji.b'l*, capable of correction. **Incorrigible**, hopelessly bad, regardless of reproof.

French *corrigible*; Latin *corrigibilis* (*corrigere*, to correct).

Corroborate, *kor.rōb'.o.rate* (not *ko.rōb'.e.rate*), to confirm.

Corrob'orāt-ed, **corrob'orāt-ing** (R. xix.), **corrob'orāt-or**.

Corroborat-ive, *kor.rōb'.o.ra.tiv*; **corroborant**, *kor.rōb'.o.rānt*.

Corroboration, *kor.rōb'.o.ray''.shun* (not *ko.rōb'.e.ray''.shun*). (In Lat. "-rō-" is long; *kor.rō'.bō.rate* would be better.)

French *corroborer*, *corroborant*, *corroboration*; Latin *corrōbōrāre* (*cor* [con] *rōbōro*, to strengthen with oak, *rōbur*, oak).

Corrode, *kor.rōdē'* (not *ko.rōdē'*), to eat away by degrees, as by rust. &c.; **corrōd'-ed**, **corrōd'-ing**, **corrōd'-ent** (not *-ant*); **corrōd'-ible** (not *-able*), **corrōd'-er** (R. xix.), **corrōd'ibil'ity**.

Corrosion, *kor.rō'.shun* (not *ko.rō'.shun*). A fretting.

Corrosive, *kor.rō'.siv*; **corro'sive-ly**, **corro'sive-ness**.

Corrosibility, *kor.ro'.si.bil''.i.ty* (not *ko.ro'.si.bil''.i.ty*).

Fr. *corroder*, *corrosif*, *corrosion*; Lat. *cor* [con] *rōdere*, to eat away.

Corrugate, *kor'.ru.gate*, to wrinkle; **cor'rugāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.)

Cor'rugāt-ing (R. xix.), **cor'rugāt-or** (R. xxxvii.)

Corrugation, *kor'.ru.gay''.shun*, a wrinkling; **cor'rugant** (not *corrugent*, as many dictionaries give).

French *corrugation*; Lat. *corrūgatio*, *corrūgans* -antis, *corrūgare* (*cor* [con] *rūgo*, to make into wrinkles with [frowning], *ruga*, a wrinkle).

Corrupt, *kor.rupt'* (not *ko.rupt'*), to spoil; **corrupt'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **corrupt'-ing**, **corrupt'-er** (more corrupt), **corrupt'-est** (most corrupt), **corrupt'-or**, one who corrupts (R. xxxvii.), *fem.* **corrupt'-tress**; **corrupt'-ly**, **corrupt'-ness**, **corrupt'-ible** (not *-able*), **corrupt'ibly**, **corrupt'ible-ness**, **corrupt'ibil'ity** (not *kō.rup'.ti.bil''.i.ty*), **corruption**, *kor.rūp'.shun*.

Fr. *corruptibilité*, *corruptible*, *corruption*; Lat. *corruptio*, *corruptor*, *fem. corruptrix*, *corrumpere*, sup. -ruptum (*cor* [con] *rumpe*, to break).

Corsair, kor.sair', a pirate. **Coarser, kor'.ser.** **Course, ko'r-ser.**

"Corsair," Fr. *corsaire* (fr. Ital *corsa*, a race). The word was first applied to ships of chase during war, then to the captains who had "letters of mark," and ultimately to sea-rovers and pirates.

"Coarser," comp. of **coarse, q.v.** "Course," a swift horse.

Corse, Coarse, Course, Corps, Cores, Caws, Cause.

Corse, korse. Poetical for "corpse." (Latin *corpus*, a body.)

Coarse, ko'rse. Rough, not refined. (Old Eng. *gorst*, rough.)

Course, koo'rse. A race. (Latin *cursus*, a race.)

Corps, korz, plu. of corps, kor (French). Bodies of soldiers.

Cores, korz, plu. of core. Hearts of apples, &c. (Latin *cor*.)

Caws, korz, 3rd per. sing. of caw. Applied to the cry of crows.

Cause, korz. The reason or motive. (Latin *causa*, a cause.)

Corset, Cosset, Corsalet, kor'.set, kos'.set, kors'.let.

Corset (Fr). A bodice for women (*corps*, a body, and *-et*, dim.)

Cosset. A pet (Old Eng. *cos*, a kiss, a little thing for kisses).

Corsalet. A little cuirass (Fr. *corselet*, *corps*, a body, *-let*, dim.)

Coraned, kor'.sneɔ. A piece of consecrated bread used for an ordeal.

Old English *cornæde cors snæd* curse morsel. The person under trial said, "May this morsel prove a curse if I am guilty, and turn to wholesome nourishment if I am innocent."

Cortège, kor'.tajé. A train of attendants. (French *cortège*.)

Latin *corpus tegere*, to cover the body, a body-guard.

Cortes, kor'.téz (Spanish). The parliament of Spain or Portugal.

Spanish *corte*, a resident of a town, the representatives of towns.

Coruscate, kór'.ús.kate, to glisten; **cor'uscāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **cor'uscāt-ing** (R. xix.); **coruscation, kór'.us.kay''.shun.**

French *coruscation*; Latin *cōruscātio, cōruscāre*, to glisten, to flash.

Corvet or Corvette, kor.vet'. A sloop of war. (French *corvette*.)

Latin *corbita*, a hoy; *corbitare*, to freight a ship.

Corylaceæ, kór'.ri.lay''.sé.e. An order of plants, including the oak, beech, chestnut, and hazel.

Latin *corylus*; Greek *kōrūlōs*, a hazel (*-aceæ* denotes an "Order").

Corymb, kō.rimb, a bunch or cluster; **corymbiated, kō.rim''.bi.-ā.ted** (not *corymbated*), having berries or blossoms in clusters; **corymbiferous, kō.rim.bif''.ērus,** bearing clusters; **corymböse, ko.rim'.bose** (adj.)

Latin *corymbifer*, a berry-bearer, like ivy, *corymbus*, a cluster.

Greek *korumbos*, a cluster of fruit or flowers (*kōrus*, a head).

Co-secant, ko'-see''.künt. The secant of the complementary arc.

Co-sine. The sine of the complementary arc.

Latin *sécans*, gen. *sécantis*, cutting *Stnus*, a curve or bay.

Cosey. Should be cosy, adv. cosy-ly, **kō'.zy, kō'.zi.ly.**

(The adv. "*cosily*" cannot be formed from "*cosey*." R. xiii.)

Cosmetic, *kös.met'ic*. A preparation for beautifying the face by removing freckles, &c. Also an adj.

Gk. *kōsmētikós*, a beautifier; *kōsmēō*, to adorn; Fr. *cosmétique*.

Cosmogony, **Cosmography**, **Cosmology**, **Geology**, **Geography**.

Cosmogony, *kös.mög'.o.ny*. An "a priōri" theory of the world's origin. (Gk. *kōsmōs gōnē*, the world's generation.) Gen. i. is the Bible theory of the world's origin.

Geology, *jē'.öl.ō.jy*. An "a posteriōri" view of the world's origin. It explains from known facts, how the rocks, &c., of the earth have been produced.

Greek *gē graphē*, a description of the earth, in detail.

Cosmography, *kös.mög'.ra.fy*. A description of the structure, figure, and order, of the world, the relation of its parts, and how to represent them on paper.

Greek *kōsmōs graphē*, description of the earth, as a whole.

Cosmology, *kös.möl'.o.jy*. A treatise on the elements of the earth, the laws of nature, and the modifications of material things. (Greek *kōsmōs lōgōs*, treatise of the world.)

Geography, *jē'ög'.ra.fy*. A description of the surface of the earth, its countries, inhabitants, and productions.

Greek *gē graphē*, description of the earth in detail.

Physical Geography treats of climates, elevations, configurations, influence of coast, tides, winds, &c.

Cosmog'ony (*v.s.*), **cosmog'onist**. A writer of cosmogony.

Cosmo'graphy (*v.s.*), **cosmog'rapher**, a writer of cosmography; **cosmographical**, *kös'.mo.graf''i.kal*; **cosmographical-ly**.

Cosmology (*see above*) **cosmologist**, a writer of cosmology; **cosmological**, *kös.mo.lōj'.i.käl*; **cosmological-ly**.

Cosmopolite, *kös.möp'.o.lite*. A citizen of the world.

Cosmopolitan, *kös'.mo.pöl''.i.tan* (adj.)

Cos'mopol'itan-ism. A system which regards man (regardless of nationality) as a citizen of the world.

Greek *kōsmōs pōlītēs*, citizen of the world (*-ism*, doctrine, system).

Cosmorama, *plu. cosmoramas*, *kös'.mo.räh''.mäh*, *plu. -mäs*. A representation of the world in large panoramic pictures.

Cosmoramie, *kös'.mo.räm''.ik*. Pertaining to the above.

Greek *kōsmōs horāma*, a view of the world.

Cosmos. The world considered as a whole. The word means the "beauty of arrangement," and was first applied to creation by Pythagoras. **Cos'mical**, **cos'mical-ly**.

Greek *kōsmōs*, the world; *kōsmēō*, to arrange.

Cossack, *kös'.sūk*. One of the Cossacks; a Russian tribe.

Cosset, a pet lamb, brought up by hand. **Corset**, a bodice (*q.v.*)

Old English *coe* and *-et* dim. A little thing to be kissed.

Cost, *past cost, past part. cost.* **Coast**, *kōste* (of the sea).

Costly, *kōst'ly*; **costli-ness** (R. xi.), expensiveness.

Ital. *costo* (n.), expense; *costare* (v.); Lat. *consto*, to cost. (We say, "What did it stand you in?" [cost]; con *sto*, to stand.)

Costermonger, *kōs'-ter.mun'-ger*. Corruption of *costard-monger*, a seller of "costards;" that is, *apples*.

Old English *costard*, a species of apple; *monger*, a dealer.

Costive, *kōs'.tīv*, contraction of "con'stipative"; **cos'tive-ly**, **cos'tive-ness**, having the bowels con'stipated.

Latin *constipo*, to cram close together (con *stipo*, to stuff together).

Costume, *kōs.tūme'* (French). National style of dress.

Cosy, *kō'sy*, snug and comfortable. **Cosi-ly**, *kō'si.ly*, snugly.

Scotch *coste*. Old English *cos*, a kiss (not *cosey*).

Cot, **Cote**, **Coat**, **Coot**, *kōt*, *kōte*, *kōte*, *koot*.

Cot, a cottage; an infant's bed, &c. **Cott-ar**, a cottager (R. i.)

Cote. A pen for sheep, doves, &c., called sheepcote, &c.

Coat. A raiment for men or boys. (Fr. *cotte*, Ital. *cotta*.)

Coot. A small black water fowl. (Welsh *cwtiar*, a coot.)

Old English *cōt* or *cōte*, a cottage, a bed, a pen.

Co-tangent. The tangent of the complement of an arc. (See **Co-**.)

Cotemporary, **cotemporaneous**. (See **Contemporary**.)

Cotillon, *ko.tīl'.yōn*. The "petticoat" dance, so called because ladies had to hold up their gown and show their petticoat.

French *cotillon*, a petticoat; a dance.

Cottage, *kōt'.tage* a peasant's house. **Cot'tag-er**, **cot'tier**, *kōt'.ti.er*, a squatter, an independent peasant (*Obsolete*).

Low Latin *cottagium*, a cottage; *cottarius*, a cottager.

Cotton, *ko'.n*, thread made from the cotton plant, a fabric made of cotton; **cotton-y**, containing cotton, feeling like cotton.

Cottons, cotton threads, cotton fabrics. **Cotton** (verb), to cling to a person fondly, as cotton clings to one's clothes.

French *coton*, verb *cotonner*; Arabic *al goton*, the cotton-plant.

Cotyledon, *kōt'.īlee'-don*. The seminal leaf of plants which first appears above ground, and forms part of the embryo.

Dicotyledons, *dī'-*. Plants with two seminal leaves.

Monocotyledons, *mōn'-o-*. Plants with one cotyledon.

Acotyledons, *a'-*. Plants without a seminal leaf.

Lat. *cotylēdon*, the hollow of the huckle-bone; Gk. *kōtūlēdon*, a socket.

Couch, *kōwch* (n.), a sofa; (v.) to hide, to fix a spear in its rest; **couched** (1 syl.), **couch'-ing**, **couch-er**, **couch-ant**; **kowch'-ant** or **koo'shong** (in *Her.*) lying down with head raised.

Fr. *couche*, a bed; *coucher* (v.), *couchant*; Lat. *col* [con] *locāre*, to lay.

Cough, *kɔf* (n. and v.); **coughed**, *kɔft*; **cough-ing**, *kɔf'ing*.

There are twenty-five words ending in *-ough*, with eight distinct sounds,—viz., *ok*, *off*, *uf*, *up*; *ōw*, *ōw*, *oo*, *er*. Only two ("cough" and "trough") have the sound of *off*. These are both native words, *coh'* and *troh*, guttural. (Not one of the twenty-five words have any right to the diphthong "ou," and if the original vowels had been preserved much of the present absurdity of pronunciation would have been avoided.) (Rule xlv.)

Old English *coh'h*, contraction of *cohettan* (= *kof't.an*), to cough.

Could, *kood* (to rhyme with "good"), *past tense* of **Can**, "to be able," "to know how," never an auxiliary, but it stands in regimen with other words without *to* between them: as "I could write." Here *write* is infinitive mood, being the latter of two verbs in regimen.

Our word "could" is a blunder. The Old Eng. *cunn[an]* "to know how to do a thing," makes *can* in the *present tense*, and *cúthe* in the *past*; but the verb *cúth[ian]* "to make known," has *cúthode* for the *past tense*, contracted to *cu'd* our "could" (*l* interpolated).

Council, Counsel, Councillor, Counsellor.

Coun'cil. An assembly met for consultation. (Lat. *concilium*.)

Coun'sel. Advice, a pleader. (Latin *consilium*.)

Coun'cill-or. A member of a council. (Rule iii. -IL.)

Counsell-or. One who gives advice, a barrister. (R. iii. -IL.)

Coun'selled (2 syl.), advised; **coun'sell-ing**, advising.

Council-board, *plu.* council-boards.

Æcumen'ical council, *plu.* Æcumen'ical councils.

The distinction may be remembered thus: *Council* is *concilio*, *con calo*, to call [the board] together; but *counsel* is *consilio*, to consult. You *consult* a "counsellor," you *call* together "councillors."

Count, a foreign title, *fem.* **count'ess**. We retain the feminine, but have substituted our native word "earl" for count.

Count'ess, *plu.* count'esses, *poss.* countess's, *plu.* countesses'.

Count-y, *plu.* counties, *coun'tiz*. We have retained this word, and also our native word "shire," [a count's] share.

Italian conte; *French compte*; *Latin cōmes*, gen. *cōmītis*, a companion of the chief or leader; *comitātus*, a county or share of the *cōmes*.

Count, to reckon; **counter**, one who counts, base money to assist in reckoning, a shop table where accounts are paid; (adv.) the wrong way, contrary to; a prefix.

Italian contare; *French compter*; *Latin computāre*, to compute, contracted to *comp't*, and corrupted into *count*.

Counteract, *kown'-ter.act'*. To frustrate, to act contrary to.

Latin *contra ago*, supine *actum*, to act in opposition to.

Counterbalance, *kown'-ter.bäl'-ance*. (Only one *l* in balance.)

Latin *contra bilanx*, [balance] against balance.

Counterfeit, *kown'-ter.feet* (noun), *kown'-ter.fīt* (verb);
counterfeit-er, *kown'-ter.fīt-er*; counterfeit-ed (R. xxxvi.)

Latin *contra fidere*, supine *sectum* [facio] to make against [law], to forge, to imitate without authority or right.

Counterfoil, *kown'-ter.foil*. Part of a check kept by the drawer.

Latin *contra folium*, the corresponding leaf.

Countermand, *kown'-ter.münd'*. To withdraw a command.

Latin *contra mando*, to command the opposite [of a command].

Counter march, *kown'-ter.march'*. To march back again.

Low Latin *contra marchio*, to march in the opposite direction.

Counter mine, *kown'-ter.mine*; coun'termined'' (3 syl.),
coun'termin'-ing, coun'termin''-er. To dig a gallery
underground in search of an enemy's mine.

Low Latin *contra minero*, to make a mine in the contrary direction.

Counterpane, *kown'-ter.pain*. A bed quilt.

A corruption of the Latin *culcita puncta*, a quilt worked in a pattern.
French *courtepointe*, a counterpane.

Counterpoise, *kown'-ter.poyz*, to counterbalance; coun'terpoised
(3 syl.), coun'terpois-ing (Rule xix.)

Latin *contra penso*, to weigh against [a given weight]; French *contre poise*,—i.e., *poids*, [weights] against weights. (See *Avoirdupoise*.)

Countersign, *kown'-ter.sine*, to sign a document in attestation
of a signature; countersignature, *kown'-ter.sig''-nä.tchur*;
countersignatories, *kown'-ter.sig''-nä-tö.riz*.

Latin *contra signo*, to sign against [another signature].

Countess, *plu.* coun'tesses, *kown'.tess*, *kown'tess.ez*, poss. sing.
countess's, *kown'.tess.iz*; poss. plu. countesses', *kown'.-tess.ez*. The wife of an earl or of a foreign count.

Italian *contessa*; French *comtesse*; Low Latin *comitissa*.

Country, *plu.* countries (R. xi.), *kün'.trȳ*, *kün'.triz* (Fr. *contrée*);
coun'tryman, *fem.* coun'trywom'an, *plu.* coun'trymen,
countrywomen, *-wim'.en*; poss. sing. *-man's*, *-woman's*,
poss. plu. *-men's*, *-women's*, *-wim'.enz*.

(Obs. *The y is not changed to i in these words.* Rule xi.)

Countrify, *kün.tri.fy* (R. xi.), to give the air and mien of a
rustic; countrified, *kün'.tri.fide*, having the air and mien
of a rustic. (Latin *con terra*, land contiguous [to a town].)

County, *plu.* counties (R. xi.), *kown'.ty*, *kown'.tiz*.

Norman French *counté*, French *comté*; Latin *comitatus*, a county.

- Coup** (Fr.), *koo*, a stroke. **Coupé** (Fr.), *koo.pay'*, part of a coach.
Coup d'état, *koo'.da-tar'*. A sudden raid on political foes.
Coup-de-grace, *koo'd'.gràs*. The victor's last blow.
Coup-de-main, *koo'd'.màh'n*. A sudden attack on a fort.
Coup-d'œil, *koo'.dy''e*. A comprehensive view of a scene.
Coup-de-soleil, *koo'd'.sò-lay''e*. A sun-stroke.
- Coupé** (Fr.), *koo.pay'*. The first division of a stage coach, a private railway carriage furnished with only one bench.
French couper, to cut. A part cut off for travellers.
- Couple**, *küp'l*, a pair, to link together; coupled, *küp'.l'd*;
 coupling, *küp'.ling*. (Fr. *couple*; Lat. *cōpūla*, a couple.)
- Coupon**, *koo'.pone*. The part of a bond presented for a dividend.
Fr. couper, to cut off; because they are cut off as the claim falls due.
- Courage**, *kūr'rage*, bravery; courageous, *ko.ray'jūs*;
 coura'geous-ly, coura'geous-ness, boldness of heart.
French courage, *courageux*; Latin *cor ago*, to move the heart.
- Courant**, **Currant**, **Current**, *koo'.ràh'n*, *kur'rant*, *kūr'rent*.
Au courant, o *koo'.ràh'n*. Posted up to the time being.
Fr. être au courant de... to be posted up in... (Lat. *curro*, to run.)
Cur'rant, a fruit. (Lat. *uvæ Corinthiācæ* or *Corinthiæ*.)
Current, *kūr'.rent*, running. (Lat. *currens*, gen. *currentis*.)
- Courier**, *koo'.rī.er*. A special messenger sent with a dispatch.
(This word ought to be spelt with double "r." As it now stands its base would be cœur, the heart; or cura, care.)
French courrier; Latin *corriere*; Latin *curro*, to run.
- Course**, **Corse**, **Coarse**, **Corps**, **Cause**, **Caws**.
Course, *kor.se*. A career, to hunt. (Lat. *cursus*; Fr. *cours*.)
 coursed (1 syl.), *cours'-ing*, *cours'-er*, *cours'-es* (2 syl.)
Corse, *kor.se*. Poetical form of corpse. (Lat. *corpus*, a body.)
Coarse, *ko'ree*. Gross, not fine. (Old Eng. *gorst*, rough.)
Corps (plu.), *korz*. Companies of soldiers. (French *corps*.)
Cause, *kawz*. The reason, a plea. (Lat. *causa*, a cause.)
Caws, *kawz*, third person sing. of *caw*, to cry like a crow.
- Court**. The royal palace, those attached to it, a place for trying criminals, &c. To woo, to strive to please, &c.
Court (a palace), **courtier**, *kor'.tī'er*, one of the court.
Court'-ly (adj.), fit for a court; court'li-ness (Rule xi.)
Courteous, *kor.tē'us* (not *kort.tchus* nor *kur'.tchus*), affable;
 cour'teous-ly, courteous-ness, *kor'.tē'us.ness*.
Court-plaster, *kort plas'.ter* (not *play'.ster*). Black sticking plaster, once used by court ladies for beauty-spots.

- Courtesan**, *ko'r'.tē.zan* (not *kur'.te.zan*, nor *kort'.e.zan*). A woman of immodest character. (French *courtisane*.)
(This word meant originally a "female courtier," and tells a sad tale of the past history of courts.)
- Court** (of justice), **Court of Equity**, *plu. Courts of Equity*; **court-martial**, *plu. court-martials*, sessions of the same court; **courts-martial**, different courts (*mar'.shal*).
- Court**. A paved way. (French *court*, *curt*, a short [*cut*].)
- Court-yard**. A yard before a house. (Latin *cohors*, gen. *cohortis*, a yard with outhouses for poultry, cattle, pigs, &c.)
- Court** (to woo), **court'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **court'-ing**, **court'-er**.
"Court" (a palace or hall of justice), Fr. *cour*; Ital. *corte*; Lat. *curia* (from *cura*, care), where the "public cares" are attended to.
"Court" (to woo), Fr. *faire la cour*, to make a [love] suit, *courtiser*.
- Courtesy**, *plu. courtesies*, *kor'.tēs.y*, *plu. kor'.tēs.siz* (*kur'.te.sy* is nearly obsolete), civility.
- Courtesy**, *plu. courtesies*, *kert'.sy*, *kert'.siz*. Woman's act of reverence. A man's is a bow (rhyme with *now*).
- Courtesy**, *kert'.sy* (verb); **courtesies**, *kert'.siz*; **courtesied**, *kert'.sid*; **courtesy-ing**, *kert'.sij.ing*. To make a woman's act of reverence by bending the knee.
(*-sy* postfix, denotes an act. A "courtesy" is an act of reverence, similar to that which is used at court.)
- Cousin**, **Cousin-german**, **Cozen**. All pronounced *kūz'n*.
- Cousin**. The children of my aunt or uncle are my first cousins; the children of my great aunt or uncle are my second cousins; the children of my aunt or uncle by a second marriage are my step cousins.
"Step" is the Old English *steop*, an orphan, one parent being lost.
- Cousin-german**, *plu. cousins-german*. First cousins.
Latin *germānus*, of the same stock (*germen*, a branch).
- Cozen**, to cheat. (Italian *cotzerie*, cheating. Halliwell.)
"Cousin" French, a male cousin; *cousine*, a female cousin. We want a similar distinction; Latin *consobrinus*, a cousin.
- Covenant**, *kūv'.ē.nant*. A stipulation on stated terms.
- Covenant-er**, *kūv'.e.nant.er*. One who joins in a covenant.
French *covenant*, a contract; Latin *conventum*, an agreement (*convenio*, to come together [to make terms]).
- Cover**, *kūv'.er*, to overspread; **cover'-ed** (2 syl.), **cover'-ing**.
- Coverture**, *kūv'.er.tchur*. Shelter, the state of a married woman who is under the "cover" of her husband.
French *couvrir*, to cover. *couverture*, not in the English sense, but meaning a cover for a book, &c. "Coverture" in French is *abri*.

Covert, *kūv'ert*, secret. **Covet**, *kūv'.et*, to desire eagerly.

Covert, *cov'ert-ly*, *cov'ert-ness*. (French *couvert*.)

Covet, *kūv'.et* (see above); *cov'et-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *cov'et-ing*, *cov'et-ing-ly*; *cov'et-er*, one who desires wrongfully; *covetous*, *kūv'.ēt.ūs* (not *kūv'.e.tchus*), greedy to obtain; *covetous-ly*, *kūv'.ēt.ūs.ly*; *covetous-ness*, *kūv'.ēt.ūs.ness*; *covet-able*, *kūv'.ēt.ā.b'l*, worthy to be wished for.

(Dean Alford says covetous and covetousness are "commonly mangled by our clergy" into "covetious" and "covetiousness."—*Queen's English*, p. 76.)

Latin *cupidus*, greedy (from *cūpio*, to desire).

Covey, *kūv'.y*. A brood of partridges, &c. (Fr. *couvée*, a brood.)

Cow, *plu. cows* or *kine*. **Cow** rhymes with *now* (not *coo*).

(Of the sixty-eight words ending in "ow," ten monosyllables and two dissyllables have the "ou" sound, like "cow," and fifty-six the "o" sound like "grow." See Rule lix.)

Old English *cū*, *plu. cý* (=ky). *Kine* is a collective plural, *ky-ein*, corrupted into *kine*. The plural suffix *-en* is seen in *ox-en*.

Cow (to dispirit), *cowed* (1 syl.), *cow-ing*. (Danish *kue*, to subdue.)

Coward, *kōw'.ard*; *cow'ard-ly*, *cow'ardli-ness* (Rule xi.), *cowardice*, *kōw'.ar.dis*, want of courage. (*ow* as in *now*.)

French *coward*, *cowardise*, a corruption of *culvard* or *culvert* (*culver*, Old English *culfre*, a pigeon). In heraldry, *coward* means an animal with its tail between its legs. Latin *cūlum vertēre*.

Coxcomb, *kox'.kōme*, a fop; *coxcombry*, *kox'.kome.ry* (not *cox-combery*); *coxcomical*, *kox.kōm'.i.kūl*, foppish.

The ancient licensed jesters were called coxcombs, because they wore a cock's comb in their caps.

Coy, shy, demure: *coy'-ly*, *coy'-ness*, *coy'-ish* (Rule xiii.), *coy'ish-ly*, *coy'ish-ness* (*-ish* added to adj. is diminutive).

Fr. *coi*; Lat. *quiescens* (from *quies*, rest; Gk. *kēō*, to lie down to sleep).

Cozen, to cheat. **Cousin**, a relative, (See *Cousin*.)

Crab, a cru-tacean, a wild apple, a machine; *crabb'ed* (2 syl.), unamiable; *crabb'-ed-ly*, *crabb'-ed-ness* (Rule i.)

"The crustacean," Old Eng. *crabba*; Lat. *cardb[us]*; Gk. *kardbōs*.

"A morose person," Lat. *crābro*, a hornet or waspish person.

Crack. Excellent, to boast, to split, to make a sharp noise.

"In a crack" (instantly), French *crac*; Latin *crepitu digitōrium*.

Cracked (1 syl.), *crack'-er*, a small firework.

"Crack" (excellent), Lat. *orepāre*, to boast; Fr. *crâquer*, to boast

"Crack" (to split), Old Eng. *crac[ian]*; Germ. *krach* (n.); Fr. *crac*.

Crackle, *krak'.l* (dim. of "crack"); *crackled*, *krak'.l'd*; *crackling*, *krak'.ling*, part., also the skin of roast pork.

Cracknel, *krak'.nel*, a brittle cake. A corruption of the French *croquignole* (kro.kin.yol), from *croquet*, crisp.

("Take with thee ten loaves, and cracknels..." 1 Kgs. xiv. 3.)

Cradle, *kray'.d'l*, an infant's bed, to put into a cradle; **cradled**, *kray'.d'ld*; **cradling**, *kray'.d'ling*. ("Cradel" is older.)

Old English *cradel*; Greek *krádao*, to swing.

Craft, a trade, guile, a small ship. **Crafty**, *kraf'.ty*; **craf'ti-ly** (Rule xi.), **craf'ti-ness**, skill in device, cunning.

Old English *cræft*. This word, like "cunning," had originally no reference to underhand dealing, but referred to skill in workmanship, knowledge of one's trade, contrivance, &c.

Crag, **cragg'-ed** (2 syl.), rugged; **cragg'-ed-ness** (3 syl.), Rule i.; **cragg'-y**, of a rugged character; **cragg'i-ness**, a craggy state; **cragg'i-er** (more craggy); **craggi-est** (most craggy.)

Welsh *craig*, a crag; Greek *hrach[ia]*, a crag or rock.

Cram, **crammed** (1 syl.), **cramm'-ing**, **cramm'-er** (Rule i.)

Old Eng. *cramm[ian]*, to stuff; past *crammode*, past part. *crammmod*.

Cramp, a contraction of a muscle; v. **cramped**, *kramp't*.

Crampoons, cramp-irons for raising stones; **crampoons** (in *Bot.*), the roots which serve as supports to ivy, &c.

Old Eng. *hramma*, a cramp; Fr. *crampion*, a crampion or crampoon.

Cranberry, plu. **cranberries**, *krän'.ber.riz* (not *cramberry*).

German *kranbeere*, the crane-berry, so called because the fruit-stalks, before the blossom expands, resemble the head and neck of a crane.

Crane (1 syl.), a bird, a lifting machine.

Old English *crán*; Welsh *garan*, the long-legged bird (from *gar*, the shanks, our "gaiter"). *Heron* or *hern*, is a variety of the same word. Greek *geránōs*; Latin *grus*.

Cranium, plu. **crania**, *kray'.nī.um*, plu. *kray'.nī.āh*, the skull; **cranial**, *kray'.nī.al*, pertaining to the skull.

Craniology, *kray'.nī.ol''.o.gy*, now called *phrenology*.

Craniologist, *kray'.nī.ol''.o.gist*, now called *phrenologist*.

Lat. *cranium*, the skull; Gk. *krānion* ("a" short in Lat., long in Gk.)

Crank (a machine), a conceit or twist of the mind; **crank'y**, **crank'i-ness** (R. xi.), liable to be upset, crotchety-ness.

Crankle, *krän'.k'l*; **crankled**, *krän'.k'ld*; **crank'ling** (dim.)

"Cranky" (weak), German *kränklich* (*kränk*, sick).

"Crank" (a machine), French *cran*, a cog, crank, or notch.

Cranny, a chink; **crannied**, *krän.nīd* (adj.), full of chinks.

French *cran*, a notch; Latin *crena*, a notch or split.

Crantara, *krän.täh'.räh*. The fiery cross which formed the rallying symbol of the Scotch highlanders.

Gaelic *crean tarigh*, cross of shame; because disobedience to the summons incurred certain infamy.

Crape. A fabric. (French *crêpe*, from *créper*, to curl or wrinkle.)

Cratch, a rack, a manger. **Scratch**, a slight skin-wound.

"Cratch," Ital. *craticcia*, a rack or crib; Fr. *creche*; Lat. *crates*, a hurdle.

"Scratch," German, *kratze*, v. *kratzen*, to scratch.

Crater, *kray'.ter*. The mouth of a volcano.

Latin *crāter*; Greek *kratēr*, a cup or bowl.

Craunch or Crunch, to crush with the teeth (not *scrunch*);
craunched (1 syl.), *craunch'-ing*; *crunched*, *crunch'-ing*.

Cravat, *kra.vāt'* (not *krav'.at*). A necktie.

French *cravate*, said to be from the *Crabats* or *Croats*, whose linen and muslin neck bands were introduced into France in 1636. We have, however, the Danish *krave*, a collar, and *kravet*, a little collar.

Crave, to long for; *craved* (1 syl.), *crāv'-ing*, *crāv'-er* (Rule xix.)
Old English *craf[ian]* to implore; Welsh *crefu*, to crave.

Craven, *kray'-ven*. A coward.

In former times, says Blackstone, controversies were decided by an appeal to battle. If one of the combatants cried out *Craven* (i.e., I crave mercy) he was deemed a coward, and held in infamy for not defending his claim to the utmost.

Craw. The crop or first stomach of a bird.

Norse *kraas*, the crop or craw; Germ. *kragen*, the neck (our "scrag").

Crawfish. A corruption of *écrevisse* (French), a crustacean.

Latin *cardbus*; Greek *kārdbos*, a crab or lobster.

Crayon, *kray'.on*, a chalk for drawing. Crayons, chalks for drawing, drawings done in chalk. *Crayoned* (2 syl.)

French *crayon* (from *craie*, chalk; Latin *crēta*).

Craze (1 syl.), to distract; *crazed* (1 syl.), *crāz'-ing*, *crāz'-y* (Rule xix.), *crāzi-ly*; *crāzi-ness* (R. xi). Fr. *ecraser*, to crush.

Creak, *kreek*, to make a grating noise. *Creek*, a small bay.
Creak, *creaked* (1 syl.), *creak'-ing*.

Welsh *crech*, a screech, *creg*, hoarse; French *criquer*, to creak.
"Creek," Old English *crecca*, a bay or creek; French *crique*.

Cream, *kreem* (n.) (v. to skim); *creamed* (1 syl.), *cream'-ing*,
cream'-y (adj.), *cream'i-ness* (R. xi.), *cream-faced*, pale.

Old English *ream*; French *crème*; Latin *crēmor*, cream.

Crease, *krece*, a mark made by a fold, to mark by a fold, &c.;
creased (1 syl.), *creas'-ing*, R. xix. (Welsh *creithen*, a scar.)

Creasote, *kre'.ā.sote*. A liquid obtained from coal-tar.

Greek *kreas sōzō*, I preserve meat (being an antiseptic).

Create, *krē.ate'*, to make out of nothing; *creat'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.),
creat'-ing (R. xix.); *creat'-or* (R. xxxvii.); *creative*, *krē.ā'tiv*;
creative-ly, *creative-ness*; *creation*, *kre.ā'.shun*.

Creature, *kree'.tchur*. Every created animal or thing.

Latin *creātio*, *creātor*, *creātūra*, a creature; *creāre*, to create.

Credence, *kree'dence* (not *-dance*), belief; **credential**, *krē.den'-shal*;
credentials, *-shalz*, letters of testimony. **Creed**.

Credendum, *plu. credenda*, *krē.den'.dūh*. Articles of faith.

Credence-table. A small table to hold the bread and wine before consecration. (Ital. *credenza*, a shelf or buffet.)

Credible, *krěd'.i.b'l* (not *-able*), worthy of belief (Lat. *crēdibilis*); cred'ible-ness, cred'ibly, credibility, *krěd'.i.bil''.i.ty*.

Credulous, *krěd'.u.lus*; cred'ulous-ly, cred'ulous-ness.

Latin *crēdūlus*. (The "e" is long in Latin.)

Credulity, *kre.dū'.li.ty*. Prone to believe. (Lat. *crēdūlitas*.)

Fr. *crédence*, *crédibilité*, *crédulité*; Lat. *crēdens*, *crēdere*, to believe.

Credit, *krěd'.it*, trust, to trust; cred'it-ed (R. xxxvi.), cred'it-ing, cred'it-or, cred'it-able, cred'itable-ness, cred'itably.

Credible, worthy of belief; creditable, praiseworthy.

Credibly, trustworthily; creditably, praiseworthily.

Cred'ibleness, probability; cred'itableness, estimation.

Fr. *crédit*, v. *créditer*; Lat. *crēdit*, he trusts, *crēditor*, *crēdo*, to trust.

Credulous, *krěd'.u.lus*. (See *Credence*.)

Creed. Articles of religious faith. (Lat. *crēdo*, I believe; Fr. *crédo*.)

Creek, *kreek* (not *krīk*), a small bay. **Creak**, a harsh noise.

"Creek," Old Eng. *crecca*; Fr. *origue*. "Creak," Welsh *creg*, hoarse.

Creep, *past* and *p.p.* crept, creep'-ing, creep'-ing-ly, creep'-er.

Old English *creōp[an]*, *past creōp*, *past part. cōpen*, to creep.

Latin *rēpo*, to creep; Greek *hērpō*, to crawl.

Cremation, *kre.may'.shun*, a burning of the dead. (Lat. *crēmatio*.)

Cremona, *kre.mō'.nah*. Violins made by the Amati family and by Straduarious of *Cremona* (Milan). See *Cromorna*.

Creole, *krě'.ole*. A Spanish American born of European parents.

French *creole*, a West Indian; Spanish *criollo* (*cria*, a brood).

The word means a "little nursing" (*criar*, to nurse).

Crepitate, *krěp'.i.tate*, to crack; crepitāt-ed (R. xxxvi.), crepitāt-ing, crepitation, *krěp'.i.tay''.shun*, a crackling noise.

French *crépitation*; Latin *crēpitāre*, to crackle (*crēpo*, to rattle).

Crepuscule, *kre.pūs'.kule*, twilight; crepus'cular (adj.)

French *crepuscule*, *crepusculaire*; Latin *crēpusculum*, twilight (from *crēpera* [lux], doubtful light; *-culum* diminutive).

Crescendo, *plu. crescendos*, *kre.shen'.do*, *plu. kre.shen'.doze* (Ital.)

A mark (<) in music, to denote that the force is to increase.

The contrary word is *diminuendo* and the mark (>).

Crescent, *kres'.sent*, shaped like the "horned" moon; poetical for Turkey, a crescent being the national symbol; growing.

Latin *crescens*, gen. *crecentis*, increasing.

Cress, *plu. cresses* or *cress*. A spring vegetable.

Old English *cerse* or *cressa*; French *cresson*; German *kresse*.

Cresset, *krěs'.sēt*. A beacon-light, so called because it was originally surmounted by a little cross.

French *croisette* (dim. of *croix*, a cross). It was by carrying about a "fiery cross" armies were at one time assembled in these islands.

Crest. An armorial device, a bird's comb, the cone of a helmet.
French *oreste* now *crête*; Latin *orista*, a crest.

Cretaceous, *kre.tay'.ce'us*, chalky. (Latin *crēta*, chalk.)

Crevice, Crevis, Crevasse, *krěv'.iss*, *krě.vece'*, *krě.vass'*.

Crevice, a chink. Crevis, a crayfish. Crevasse, a huge rent in a glacier, &c.

"Crevice" and "crevasse" French *orevasse*, a cranny, a chink.

"Crevis," Fr. *écrevisse*, a crayfish; Lat. *cārabus*; Gk. *kārábōs*.

Crew, kroo, a ship's company; *past tense* of *crow*. (See *Crow*.)

Crewel, fine worsted yarn. Cruel, inhuman (both *krew'.el*.)

(*Shakespeare speaks of "cruel garters."*—*K. Lear*, ii. 4.)

"Crewel," corruption of *clewel*; *clew*, a ball of thread; Old English *clīwe*, a hank or ball of worsted. "Cruel," Latin *crūdēlis*, cruel.

Crib, a stall for cattle, a bed for infants, to pilfer; cribbed (1 syl.), **cribb'-ing, cribb'-er** (R. i.); **cribb'-age, a game at cards.**

Old English *crib*, a stall or crib; Welsh *cribdddail*, pillage, extortion.

Cribble, krib'.b'l, a corn-sieve; **cribbled, krib'.b'ld; cribbling.**

(*The double b [as if from "crib"] is a blunder.*)

Fr. *crible*, a riddle; v. *cribler*; Lat. *cribrare*, to sift; *cribellum*, a sieve.

Crick, stiffness in the neck. Creek, a cove. Creak, a harsh noise.

"Crick," Welsh *orig*, a crick; Old English *hræc*, rheumatic pain.

"Creek," Old English *crecca*. "Creak," Welsh *creg*, hoarse.

Crick'et, an insect, a game. Crick'et-er, one who plays cricket.

"Cricket" (the insect), Welsh *criciad*; Fr. *criquet*; Lat. *a-crid-i-um*.

"Cricket" (the game), Old English *cric*, a club, and *-et* diminutive.

Crier, 'kri'.er, one who weeps; cries (1 syl.), **cried** (1 syl.), **cry'-ing.**

Cryer. The town-cryer or bellman. (See *Cry*.)

Crime, sin ("i" long in the simple, but short in all its compounds).

Criminal, krim'.i.nāl; crim'inal-ly, crim'inal'ity;

criminous, krim'.i.nūs; crim'inous-ly.

Criminate, krim'.i.nate; crim'ināt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), **crim'ināt-ing** (Rule xix.), **crim'ināt-or** (not *-er*, Rule xxxvii.)

Criminatory, krim'.i.na.try. Involving crime.

(*In Latin the "cri-" is long in every instance.*)

Latin *orimen*, *orimnālis*, *orimnātio*, *orimnātor*, *orimnōsus*, &c.

Crim. Con. Contraction of "Criminal Conversation," meaning adultery. **Crim. Con. actions** cannot now be brought.

Crimp, to frizzle; a decoy; to decoy [sailors and fleece them].

"Crimp" (to frizzle), Old English *ge-crympt*, curled; Welsh *crimflo*.

"Crimp" (a decoy), the same word, meaning "to pinch or squeeze."

To "crimp" a collar is to pinch it into little furrows.

Crimson, krim'.z'n, a colour; crim'soned (2 syl.), **crim'son-ing.**

Italian *oremesino* (from *kermes*, the cochineal insect).

Cringe, *krɪnj*, to fawn with servility; **cringed** (1 syl.), **cring'-ing**, **cring' er** (Rule xix.), **cringes**, *krɪnj'ez*.

Old English *oring[an]*, or *crind[an]*, to cringe, to fawn.

Crinkle, *krɪn'.k'l*, to run in bends. **Cringle**, *krɪn'.g'l*, a loop.

Danish *krinkel-krog*, a place with tortuous ways.

Crinoline, *krɪn'.o.lɪn* (not *krɪn'.o.lɪne*, nor *krɪn'.o.leen*).

French *crinoline* (from *orin*, hair: Latin *crinis linum*, hair linen).

(An ill-formed word, which ought to mean "reddish linen," from *crinon*, a reddish lily. "*Crinis*" cannot make *crino*.)

Cripple, *krɪp'.p'l*, one who is lame, to maim; **crip'pled** (2 syl.); **crippling**, *krɪp'.plɪŋ* (O. E. *crepel*, a creeper, v. *creóp[an]*).

Crisis, plu. **crises**, *krɪ'sɪs*, *krɪ'seɪz*. A decisive or turning-point.

Latin *ortis*; Greek *krisis* (from *krino*, to judge). Hypocrátēs said that all diseases had their tidal days, when physicians could "judge" what turn they would take. (First syllable short in Lat.)

Crisp, brittle, to curl; **crisped**, *krɪspt*; **crisp'-ing**, **crisp'-ness**.

Old English *crisp*; Latin *crispus*, frizzled.

Criterion, plu. **criteria**, *krɪ.tee'.rɪ.ɒn*, *krɪ.tee'.rɪ.ăh*. A standard by which judgment may be formed.

Greek *kritériōn*, means of judging (from *kritēs*, a judge. Short i.)

Critic, *krɪt'ɪk*; **critical**, *krɪt'ɪ.kəl*; **crit'ical-ly**, **crit'ical-ness**, **criticise**, *krɪt'ɪ.sɪz*; **crit'icised** (3 syl.), **crit'icis-ing** (R.xix.), **crit'icis-er**; **criticism**, *krɪt'ɪ.sɪz*m; **critique**, *krɪ.teek'*; **criticisable**, *krɪt'ɪ.sɪz''a.b'l*, open to criticism.

Fr. *critique*; Lat. *criticus*; Gk. *kritikós* (from *krinó*, to judge).

Croak, *krōke* (like a frog). **Crook**, a shepherd's staff.

Croaked (1 syl.), **croak'-ing**; **croak'-er**, one who grumbles.

Old Eng. *cracet[an]*, to croak; Lat. *crōcio*; Gk. *krōzō*, to croak.

Crochet, **Crocket**, **Croquet**, *krō'sha*, *krōk'.et*, *krō'.ky*.

Crochet, *krō'sha*; **crocheted**, *krō'shed*; **crochet-ing**, *krō'sha.ɪŋ*, fancy-work done with a hooked needle.

Also (a term used in fortification.)

Crocket, *krōk'.et* (a term used in architecture.)

Croquet, *krō'.ky*, a game; v. **croqueted**, *krō'.kade*, &c.

"Crochet," French *crochet* (*croc*, a hook, and the dim. *-et*).

"Crocket," French *crochet* (In *Arch.*), a crocket.

"Croquet," French *bâton armé d'un croc* (Du Cange).

Crock, an earthen pitcher. **Crock-ery**, *krōk'.e.ry*, earthenware.

Old Eng. *croc*, a pitcher; Welsh *crochan*, a pot; *crochenu*, pottery.

Crocket, *krōk'.et* (in *Arch.*) French *crochet*. (See **Crochet**.)

Crocodile, *krōk'.o.dɪle* (not *krōk'.o.dɪll*), a reptile of the lizard kind. **Crocodilea**, *krōk'.o.dɪl''.e.ah*, the crocodile order.

Crocodilean, *krōk'.o.dɪl.e.an* (adj. of **crocodile**).

Latin *crocodilus*, *crocodilea*; Greek *krōkōdeílōs*, a lizard.

("Crocodilea," not "crocodilia," which means thistles.—*Plin.* 27, 41.)

Crocus, *plu. crocuses*, *krō'.kūs*, *krō'.kūs.ěz*; **erocaceous**, *krō'.se.ūs*.

Lat. *crōcus*, *plu. crōci*, the saffron flower; Gk. *krōkōs*, the crocus.

Cromlech, *krōm'.lēk*. A huge stone supported by uprights.

Welsh *cromlech* (*orom llech*, an incumbent flag-stone).

Cromorna, *krō.mor'.nah* (not *cromona*). An organ stop.

Cremona, *kre.mō'.nah*, a violin. (See *Cremona*.)

French *cromorne*; Italian *cromorno*; German *krump-horn*.

Crone, an old woman. (Irish *crion*, withered; *criona*, old.)

Crook, a shepherd's staff. **Croak**, *krōke* (like frogs). **Crook** (*q.v.*)

Crook, to bend into a curve; **crooked**, *krookt*; **crook'-ing**.

Crooked, *krook'.ed* (adj.), not straight; **crooked-ly**, *krook'.ed.ly*; **crooked-ness**, *krook'.ed.ness*.

"Crook," Welsh *croca*, tortuous, *crocau*, to make crooked.

"Croak," Old Eng. *cracet[an]*; Latin *crōcio*, *crōcīto*; Greek *krōzō*.

"Crook," Old Eng. *croc*, a pitcher; Welsh *crochan*, *crochenu*, pottery.

Crop, the produce of a field; the claw of a bird; to lop or reap.

Crop, **cropt** or **cropped** (1 syl.), **cropp'-ing**, **cropp'-er** (R. i.), a pigeon with large claw; **crop'ful** (Rule viii.); to **crop-out**, to shew itself on the surface; to **crop up**, to reappear.

Old Engli-h *crop* or *cropp*, a crop, a claw, a top, whence to lop or reap; Welsh *crofa*; Low Latin *croppa*, a crop of corn.

Croquet, *krō'.ka*, a game. **Crochet**, *krō'.sha*, work done with a hooked needle. **Crocket**, *krōk'.et* (in *Arch.*)

"Croquet," *croque*, *croquebois*, *croquet*: "*Bâton armé d'un eroc, ou qui est recourbé*" (Du Cange, viii., p. 115).

"Crochet" and "Crocket," French *crochet*, dim. of *croc*, a hook.

Crosier, *krō'.zher*. A bishop's staff surmounted with a cross.

Low Latin *crocia*, *crociarius*, one who carries a crosier.

Cross. A gibbet, ill-tempered, to pass over, to cancel.

Cross, *plu. crosses*, *kros'.sěz*. A gibbet made thus (†, X, †).

Cross, ill-tempered; **cross-ly**, **cross'-ness**, **cross-grained**.

Cross (v.), **crost** or **crossed** (1 syl.), **cross'-ing**, **cross'-es**.

Crossette, *krōs.set'* (in *Arch.*); **cross'-let**, a little cross.

Crosswise (not *crossways*), adv., transversely.

Welsh *croes*, a crucifix, transverse: Latin *crux*, gen. *crucis*.

"Cross" (ill-tempered), contraction of the Fr. *courroucé*, angered.

Crotch, a hook or fork. **Crutch**, a staff for the lame.

Crotch, **crotched** (1 syl.), hooked; **crotch'-et**, a note in *Music*, a whim; **crotch'-et-y**, full of whims; **crotch'-et-ed**.

French *crochet*, a little hook, dim. of *croc*, a hook; *croche*, a note in music; *crocheter*, to make "crochets" for porters.

Cróton-Oil. Oil expressed from the *Croton Tiglium*.

Crouch, **crouched** (1 syl.), **crouch'-ing**. **Crutch**. (See *Crotch*.)

Welsh *crocau*, to bow, *crycydu*, to squat. Old Eng. *cruc*, a crook.

Croup. Inflammation of the larynx, &c.; the buttocks of a horse.

French *croup* (the disease), *croupe* (the buttocks).

Croupier, *kroo'.pī.ēr* or *kroo'.pī.a*, the assistant of a gaming table. **Crupper**, *krup'.per*, a strap of a saddle.

"Croupier" sits at the "croup" or bottom of the table.

Crow, a bird, an iron lever, to ery like a cock, to triumph; *crow*, *past crew* [crowed, 1 syl.], *past part. crowed* [crōwn].

Old English *crāw*, a crow; Greek *korónē*, a crow.

"Crow-bar." Gk. *kōrónē*, a plough beam; Welsh *cross-bar*, a cross-bar.

"Crow" (verb), Old English *crād[an]*, *past creows*, p.p. *crāwen*.

Latin *crōcio*; Greek *krōzō*, to crow.

Crowd, *kroud* (to rhyme with *loud*), a throng; a fiddle.

Crowd (verb), *crowd'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *crowd'-ing*.

Old English *cryd[an]*, *past credd*, p.p. *ge-crōden*; *credd*, a crowd.

"Crowd" (a fiddle), Welsh *crwth*, a crouth or violin.

Crown (to rhyme with *town*), *crowned* (1 syl.), *crown'-ing*.

French *couronne*; Latin *cōrōna*; Greek *kōrónē*, a garland.

Crucial, *krū'.sī.āl* (not *crū'.shē.āl*), severe, crosswise.

Lord Bacon says that two different diseases may run parallel for a time, but must ultimately *cross* each other.

The point where they *cross* will tell their true nature.

Hence "crucial" means that which tests.

Crucible, *krū'.sī.b'l*. A vessel for melting metals, &c.

Low Latin *crucibulum*, the little tormentor (from *crūcio*, to torment), because the metals were "tortured" by fire to yield up their secrets.

Crucifix, *krū'.sī.fīx*. (Latin *crūcifīxus*, fixed to the cross.)

Crucify, *krū'.sī.fy*, to fix to a cross; *crucifies*, *krū'.sī.fize*; *crucified*, *krū'.sī.fide*; *crucifi-er*, but *crucify-ing*. (R. xi.)

Crucifix; **crucifixion**, *krū.sī.fīk'.shun*, hung on a cross.

Latin *crūcifīgo*, supine *crūcifīctum* (*cruci figere*, to fix to a cross);

French *crucifīx*, *crucifīzion*, *crucifīer*, to crucify.

Crude, *krood*, not complete; *crude'-ly*, *crude'-ness*;

crudity, *plu. crudities*, *krū'.dī.tīz*, immaturity (Rule xi.)

French *crudité*; Latin *crūdus*, *crūdītās*; Greek *krūdēs*, that is, *krūds eidds*, resembling cold, hence uncooked, raw, &c.

Cruel, *kru'.el*, inhuman. **Crewel**, fine worsted (*see Crewel*).

Cruel'-ly; **cruel'-ty**, *plu. cruelties*, *krū'.el.tīz*, inhumanity.

French *cruel*; Latin *crūdēlis*, cruel; *crūdēlitas*, cruelty.

Cruet, *kru'.et*. A glass "castor." (Fr. *cruche*, a glass vessel, -*et* dim.)

(There is no word in French for "cruet-stand," or a "set of castors.")

Cruise, **Cruse**, **Crews**, all pronounced *krūze*.

Cruise, to rove about the sea; *crused*, *krūzd*; **cruis-ing**, *krū'.zing*; **cruis-er**, *krū'.zer*, a cruising ship. (Rule xix.)

Cruse, a small cup. (French *cruche*, a jug.)

Crews, plural of *crew*, a ship's company.

French *croiser*, to cruise or cross; German *kreuzug*, *kreuzen*.

Crumb, *krüm*, a morsel. (The "b" is an error.) **Crumbed**, *krümd*; **crumb-ing**, *krüm'ing*, breaking into crumbs:

Crummy, *krüm'my*. (If "crumb" is accepted, this adj. ought to be *crumb-y*. Either "crumb" or "crummy" is wrong.)

Crumble, *krüm'b'l*, to break into crumbs; **crumbled**, *krüm'b'ld*; **crumbling**, *krüm'bling*; **crumb'ler**.

Old English *crume*, a fragment. (N.B. *crumb* means "crooked.")

German *krume*, a crumb; *krumen*, to crumble.

Crumple, *krüm'p'l*, to ruffle; **crumpled**, *krüm'p'ld*; **crumpling**, *krüm'pling*; **crumpler**, *krüm'pler*, one who crumples.

Old English *crump*, wrinkled; *crumb*, crooked, awry.

Crunch. To crush between the teeth. (See **Craunch**.)

Crupper. A strap which passes under the tail of a horse.

Croupier, *kroo'p'ier*. An assistant at a gaming table.

Both from French *croupe*, the rump, a crupper, &c.

Crusade, *plu. crusades*, *krü-sāde*, *krü-sādz*. "Holy" wars.

Crusade (*v.*), *crusād-ed* (R. xxxvi.); *crusād-ing* (R. xix.); *crusād-er*; *crusādo* (a Portuguese coin, with a cross).

Cruse, *krüze*, a small bottle. **Cruise**, to rove about the sea.

Crews, *plu. of crew*. (Fr. *cruche*, a jug; *creuset*, a crucible.)

Crush, to squeeze; **crushed** (1 syl.), *crush'-ing*, *crush'-er*.

Italian *crucio*, to crush; Latin *cructo*, to torment.

Crust, the external coat; **crust'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), *crust'-ing*; *crust-y*, hard, morose; *crust'i-ly*, *crust'i-ness* (Rule xi.)

Latin *crusta*, crust; verb *crustāre*, to cover with a crust.

"Crusty," morose, is archaic *crus*, wrathful; *cross*, corrupted into *curst*, a contraction of the French *courroucé*, angry.

Crustacean, *plu. crustaceans*, *krüs.tay'sě.anz*, one of the "crab" family. **Crustacea**, *krüs.tay'se.ah*, the crustacean class.

Crustaceous, *krüs.tay'sě.us* (adj.); **crustaceology**, *krus.tay'se.ol'-o-gy*, a description of crustaceans.

French *crustacé*; Latin *crusta* [animals inclosed in] a shell.

("Crustaceology" is a vile hybrid. "Ostrácol'ogy" would be a Greek compound, but "crustaceology" is half Latin and half Greek.)

If ostracian had been adopted instead of "crustacean," it would have been far better.

Crutch, a staff for the lame. **Crotch**, a hook, a fork; **crutched-friars**, *krutcht fri'ars* (not *crotched-friars*), friars badged with a cross. (Latin *crux*, *cruciātus*).

"Crutch," Ital. *croccia*, a crutch. "Crotch," Fr. *crochet*, a hook.

Cry, *cries*, *krize*; **cried**, *kride*; **cry'-ing**; **cri'-er**, one who weeps.

Cry, *plu. cries* (1 syl.), street cries; **cry-er**, the bellman.

Welsh *cri*, a cry, a clamour; French *crier*, to cry.

Crypt, *kript*, the underground compartment of a church; **cryptic** or **cryptical**, *krip'ti.cũl*, secret, hidden.

Latin *crypta*, a vault; Greek *krupté* (*kruptó*, to hide).

Crypto- (Greek prefix). Secret, concealed.

Cryptogamia, *křip'-to.găm''-ă.ăh* (in *Bot.*) Plants, like mushrooms, mosses, &c., in which the stamens and pistils are not manifest. **Cryptogamic**, *křip'-to.găm''-ik* (adj.)

Greek *kruptos gamos*, concealed marriage.

Cryptography, *křip.tög'.ră.fy*. The art of writing in cypher.

Cryptographer, *křip.tög'.ră.fer*. One who writes in cypher.

Cryptographic or cryptographical, *křip'.to.grăf''-i.kăl*.

Greek *kruptos graphê*, secret writing.

Cryptology, *křip.töl'.o.gy*, secret language; **cryptol'ogist**.

Greek *kruptos logos*, secret language.

Crystal, *křis'.tal* (not *chrystal* nor *cristal*) *n.* and *adj.*

Latin *crystallum*; Greek *krustallos*; French *cristal* (wrong).

Crystalline, *křis'.tăl.lin*, clear as crystal. Milton more correctly calls the word *křis.tăl.lin*. (See "*Paradise Lost*.")

Latin *crystallinus*; Greek *krustallinos*, like crystal

Crystallize, *křis'.tăl.lize* (R. xxxii.); *crys'tallized* (3 syl.); *crys'talliz-ing*, *crys'talliz-er* (R. xix.); *crystalliz'-able*, *crys-tallization*, *křis'-tal-li.zay''-shun*, congelation into crystals.

Greek *krustallizo*, to shine like crystal.

Crystallography, *křis'.tăl.lög''.ră.fy*, science of crystallization;

crystallographer, *křis'.tăl.lög''.ra.fer*, one skilled in the above;

crystallographic, *křis'.tăl.lo.grăf'.ik*; **crystallographical**.

Greek *krustallos graphê*, a writing about crystals.

Crystalloid, *křis'.tăl.loid*. (Gk. *krustallos eidos*, like crystal.)

Cub, *küb*, a young fox, bear, &c.; to bring forth a cub;

cubbed (1 syl.), *cubb-ing* (Rule i.). **Cube**, *kübe*, *q.v.*

Cube, *kübe*, a solid body with six equal sides. A number multiplied twice into itself, as $3 \times 3 \times 3 = 27$, whence 27 is the "cube" of 3, and 3 is the "cube-root" of 27.

Cubed, *kübed* (1 syl.); *cub-ing*, *kübe'ing* (Rule xix.)

Cubic, *kü'.bik* (adj.); **cubical**, *kü'.bikăl*; **cu'bical-ly**;

cubiform, *kü'.bik.form*; **cuboid**, *kü'.boid*, or **cuboid'-al**, an imperfect cube. (Greek *kübōs eidos*, like a cube.)

Cubiture, *kü'.bik.tchur*. The cubic contents of a body.

Latin *cubus*, a solid square, a die; Greek *kübōs*.

Cubit, *kü'.bit*, 20 inches, the length of a man's arm from the elbow to the end of the middle finger. **Cubital**, *kü'.bik.tăl* (adj.); *cubited*, *kü'.bit.ed*.

A gallows 50 cubits high (*Esther* vii. 9).

A gallows of 50 cubits high (*Esther* v. 14).

In the former of these sentences "which is" must be supplied: "Behold a gallows which is 50 cubits high." The latter is not good English.

Latin *cubitum*, a cubit; Greek *kübitōn* (*cubo*, to recline at table resting on the elbow, *cübitus*, the elbow).

Cuckoo, *plu. cuckoos*, *kook'.ko*, *kook'.kōze* (Rule xlii.)

French *coucou*; Latin *cūcūlus*; Greek *kokkuz*, a cuckoo.

Cuckold, *kūk'.kold*. A husband whose wife is faithless to him.

Cuckoldy, *kūk'.kōl.dy* (adj.); **cuckoldom**, *kūk'.kōl.dum*, the state of being a cuckold; **cuckoldry**, *kūk'.kōl.dry*.

This word is not derived from *cuckoo* (Latin *cūcūlus*), but from *cur-rūca*, the bird which hatches the cuckoo's egg. The French word is *cocu* not *coucou*, a cuckoo. The Old English suffix *-ol* [*-old*] means "of the nature of," "like," "full of"; so that "cuckold" is *currūc'-old*, like a bird which hatches an egg not its own.

Cucumber, *kū'.kūm.ber* (not *koo'-kūm.ber*, nor *kow'.kūm.ber*).

French *coucombre*; Latin *cūcūmer*. (*Varro*.)

Cuddle, *kūd'.d'l*, to fondle; **cud'dled** (2 syl.), **cud'dling**, **cud'dler**.

Welsh *cueddol*, fondly loving; *cuedd*, fondness.

Cud'dy. A ship's cabin. (Welsh *cauedig*, an inclosure.)

Cudgel, *kūd'.jēl*, a knobbed stick, to beat; **cud'gelled** (2 syl.); **cud'gell-ing**, **cud'gell-er**. (Rule iii., -EL.)

Welsh *cwg*, a knob; *cwgyn*, a knuckle; with *-el* dim.

Cuff, a wristband, to box; **cuffed**, *kūft*; **cuff'-ing**, **cuff'-er**.

(For monosyllables in *f*, *l*, *s*, see Rule v.)

Welsh *cwf*, something put over another thing, hence *cwfl*, a hood.

"Cuff" (to strike); Greek *koptō*, to strike; *kopé*, a striking.

Cui bono, *kī bo'.no* (Lat.) What's the good of it? Who will be the better for it? Literally, "For what good?"

Cuirass, *kwe.rūs'* (not *ku.ras'*). A metal breastplate.

French *cuirasse* (from *cuir*, leather, of which breastplates were originally made); Latin *corium*, a skin or hide.

Cuisine, *kwe.zeen'*. The cooking department. (French.)

Cul de sac, *plu. culs de sac* (not *cul de sacs*), *kūd sāk* (French).

A blind alley. "The bottom of a bag."

-cule, **-cle**, **-kle** (dim. Lat. suffix *-cul[us]*), added to nouns.

Culinary, *kū'.lī.nā.ry* (not *kūl'.i.ner'ry* nor *kū'.nī.ler'ry*). Pertaining to the cooking department.

Latin *cūlina*, a kitchen; *cūlinārius*, culinary.

Cull, to pluck; **culled** (1 syl.), **cull'-ing**, **cull'-er** (Rule v.)

Fr. *cueillir*, to pluck; Lat. *colligo* (con [col] *līgo*, to gather together).

Cullender better **colander**, *kūl'.an.der*. A strainer.

Latin *colans*, straining; *cōlum*, a strainer. "Cullender" is quite indefensible, it is wrong in three places.

Cullis (bad French, for *coulis*). Strained gravy. (*See above*.)

Culm, *kūlm*. Stalk of corn, anthracite shale.

"Culm" (stalk of corn), Lat. *culmus*, straw; Gk. *kālāmōs*, a reed.

"Culm" (shale); Welsh *cwlwm*; Old English *cól*, coal.

Culminate, *kŭl'.mĭ.nate*. To reach the highest point.

Cul'mināt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), *cul'mināt-ing* (Rule xix.)

Culmination, *kŭl'.mĭ.nay''shun*. The highest point.

French *culmination*, *culminer*; Latin *culmen*, the vertex.

Culpable, *kŭl'.pă.b'l*, blamable; **culpably**, *cul'pable-ness*; **culpability**, *kŭl'.pa.bĭl''.i.ty*, blame-worthiness.

Latin *culpābilis* (from *culpa*, fault, blame); French *culpabilité*.

Culprit, *kŭl'.prĭt*. One guilty of a crime.

Latin *culpa reātus*, one accused of a crime.

Cultivate, *kŭl'.tĭ.vāte*, to till; *cul'tivāt-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *cul'tivāt-ing* (R. xix.), *cul'tivāt-or* (not *-er*, R. xxxvii.); **cultivable**, *kŭl'.tĭ.va.b'le* (Fr. *cultiver*, *cultivable*); **cultivation**, *kŭl'-tĭ.vay''shun*, tillage, refinement.

French *cultiver*; Italian *coltivare*, *coltivazione*, *coltivatore*; Latin *cultus*, tillage. "Cultivation" is one of the few words in *-tion* which is not French.

Culver, a pigeon. (Old English *culfre*; Latin *cōlumba*, a dove.)

Culverin, *kŭl'.vē.rĭn*. A long slender gun. (Fr. *coulevine*.)

From *couleuvre*, a snake; Latin *cōluber*; Italian *colubrina*. The resemblance of this word to "culver" is merely accidental.

Culvert, *kŭl'.vert*. An arched passage under a road, &c.

French *couvert*, formerly *culvert*, v. *couvrir*, to cover.

Cum'ber, to overload; **cumbered**, *kŭm'.berd*; **cum'ber-ing**, *cum'-ber-er*; **cumbersome**, *kŭm'.ber.sŭm* (*-some*, Old Eng. suffix meaning "full of"); **cum'bersome-ness**, *cumbrous*, *kŭm'.brŭs*; **cum'brous-ly**, *cum'brous-ness*.

French *encombre*, v. *encombrer*; Latin *cūmĭllare*, to heap up.

Cumbrian, *kŭm'.brĭ.an* (adj.), applied in *Geol.* to a system of slaty rocks developed in "Cumbria," that is Cumberland.

Cumberland, properly *Combra-land* or *Comba-land*, the land of valleys; *comba*, valleys or coombs (Celtic). Welsh *cwm*.

Cumulus, *kŭm'.ŭ.lŭs* (not *kŭ.mu.lus*), applied to clouds when they look like mountains. (Latin *cūmĭlus*, a pile.)

Cumulo-stratus, *kŭm'.ŭ.lo strā'.tŭs* (not *kŭ.mu.lo strah'-tŭse'*), the cumulus cloud flattened.

Cirro-cumulus, *sr'ro kŭm'.ŭ.lŭs*, small cumulous clouds.

If *cūmĭlus* is from the Greek *kŭma*, a wave, the length of the *u* was changed when the word was adopted in the Latin language.

-cund (a Latin termination denoting "fulness:" as *fa-cund*, full of speech ("fāri," to speak); *fe-cund*, full of fruit ("feo," a foetus); *jo-cund*, full of joy ("Jove," "juvo," to delight); *vere-cund*, bashful ("vēreor," to fear); *rubi-cund*, full of redness ("ruber," red).

Cuneal, *kū'.ně.āl*, wedge-formed; **cuneate**, *kū'.ně.ate* (adj.)

Cuneated, *kū'.ně.ā.ted*, tapering like a wedge; **cuneiform**, *kū'.ně'ī.form*, applied to certain letters made like wedges. They are found in old Babylonian and Persian inscriptions. (Latin *cuneus*, a wedge; French *cunéiform*.)

Cun'ning, artful; **cun'ning-ly**, **cun'ning-ness**. Originally these words denoted "skill derived from knowledge."

Old Eng. *cunn[an]*, to know how and be able to do. (*Ken* and *can*.)

Cup, *kūp*, a drinking vessel, part of a flower, to scarify; **cupped**, *kūpt*; **cupp'-ing**, **cupp'-er** (R. i.); **cupboard**, *kūb'.b'rd*; **cupful**, *plu. cupfuls* (not *cupsful*). Two "cups full" would mean *two* cups filled full; but two "cupfuls" would mean a cupful repeated twice.

Old English *cuppa*; Latin *cupa* or *cuppa*, a cup or tub.

Cupidity, *kū.pīd'.i.ty*, greed. (Lat. *cūpīditas*; Fr. *cupidité*.)

Cupola, *plu. cupolas*, *kū'.pō.lah*, *kū'.pō.lāhz* (not *kū'.pō'.lah* nor *cupulo*). Italian *cupola*, from *cupo*, deep.

Cupreus, *kū'.prē.us* (not *cuprius*), coppery; **cuprite**, *kū'.prīt*, red oxide of copper; **cupriferous**, *kū'.prīf'.e.rūs*, yielding copper.

Latin *cupreus*, from *cuprum*, copper.

Cur, *kūr*, a degenerate dog; **curr'-ish** (Rule i.), like a cur (-ish added to nouns means "like," but added to adj. it is *dim.*)

Welsh *cor*, a dwarf; Irish *gyr*, a dog; Dutch *korre*, a housedog.

Curable, *kū'.ra.b'l*; **curability**, *kū'.ra.bīl'.i.ty*. (See *Cure*.)

Curacao, *kū'.ra.so'*, a liqueur. **Curassoe** or **Curassow**, *kū.rās'.so*, a South American bird, like a turkey.

Curacao is made from Curacao oranges. The Curacao Islands are near Venezuela. French *curacao*.

Curate, *kū'.rate*. A clergyman's licensed clerical assistant.

Curacy, *plu. curacies*, *kū'.ra.sīz*. The parish, &c., of a curate.

Curator, *kū.ray'.tor*. One who has the charge of something.

Latin *curātor*, *curātio* (from *cūra*, care).

Curb, *kurb*; **curbed** (1 syl.), **curb'-ing**, **curb-stone**.

French *courbe*, a curb; *courber*, to bend; Latin *curvus*, crooked.

Curd, *kurd*; **curd'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **curd'-ing**, **curd'-y**.

Curdle, *kūr'-d'l*; **curdled**, *kūr'.d'ld*; **curdling**, *kurd'.ling*.

Welsh *crwd*, a round lump; archaic *crud* and *crudls*. The old form is the more correct. (Latin *crudus*, crude.)

Cure, *kure*; **cured** (1 syl.), **cur-ing**, *kūre'.ing*; **cur-er**, *kure'.er*; **cur-able**, *kū'.rā.b'l*; **curable-ness**; **curability**, *kū'.ra.bīl'.i.ty*, possibility of being cured; **curative**, *kū'.ra.tīv*.

French *cure*, *curatif*, *curer* (v.); Latin *cūra*, *cūrābilis*.

Curfew, *kur'.fu.* A bell rung in former times at 8 o'clock p.m., to announce that it was bed-time.

French *couvre-feu* [time to] cover-fire. Where wood is burnt the ashes at bed-time are thrown over the logs; and next morning the whole is easily rekindled by drawing the blower down. In some places a sort of meat-cover is put over the logs.

Curious, *kū'.ri.us.* inquisitive, remarkable; **cu'rious-ly**, **cu'rious-ness**; **curiosity**, *plu.* curiosities, *kū'.ri.ōs'.i.tiz*, a rarity, &c.; **curioso**, *plu.* curiosos, *kū'.ri.ō'.so*, *kū'.ri.ō'.soze*, one fond of collecting curiosities. (Rule xlii.)

(In the *sing. num.* "curiosity" means also "inquisitiveness.")

Latin *cūriōsus*, *cūriōstas*; Italian *curioso* (from *cura*, care).

Curl, **curled**, *kur'ld*; **curl'-ing**, making curls, a game; **curl'-er**, *plu.* **curl'-ers**, a player at the game called "curling," **curling-ly**; **curl'-y**; **curl'-iness** (Rule xi.)

Welsh *cwr*, a circle, with -l dim.; Latin *circūlus*, a little circle; Welsh *cwr*; Old Eng. *circul*; Lat. *circūlus*; Gk. *kirkōs*, a circle.

Curlew, *kur'.lu.* A sort of snipe. (French *courlieu*.)

Curmudgeon, *kur.mud'.jun.* A churlish fellow, a miser.

Old English *ceorl-mōdigan*, churl-minded or tempered.

Currant, *kur'.rant*, a fruit. **Current**, *kur'.rent*, a stream.

"Currant," a corruption of *Corinth*, the "Corinthian grape.

"Current," Latin *currens*, *gen. currentis*, running [water, &c.]

Currency, *kur'ren-sy*, current coin; **current**, *kur'rent*, v.s.

Curricule, *kur'ri.k'l.* An open carriage, with two wheels.

Curriculum, *kur rik'.ū.lum.* A course of study.

Latin *curriculum*, a race course (*curro*, to run, and dim. *-culum*).

Curry, *kur'ry*, to dress leather; **curried**, *kur'rid*; **curries**, *kur'riz*; **cur'-ri-er**, one who dresses leather (R. xi.), but **courier**, *koo'.ri.er*, an express messenger. (Fr. *courrier*.)

Curry, to clean a horse; to **curry favour**, a corruption of *curry fauvel*, to clean the bay-horse; **currycomb**. ("Curry" ought to be spelt *cory*. "Currier" ought to have only one *r* (corier), and "courier" ought to have double *r* (courrier). Latin "curro," to run.)

French *corroger*, to curry; *corrogeur*; Latin *cōrium*, a hide.

Curry, a condiment, a food prepared with curry; **curried**, *kur'rid*; **curry-ing**, *kur'ry.ing*; **curry-powder**.

The mixture invented by James Curry.

Curse, *kurse*; **cursed** (1 syl.) or **curst**, *curs'-ing*. (Rule xix.)

The adjective is **curst** or **cursed**, *kur'-sed*; **cur'sed-ly** (3 syl.), **cur'sed-ness** (3 syl.)

Old English *curs* (noun), *curs[ian]*, to curse; *cursod*, cursed.

Cursive, *kur'siv*, fluent; **cursive-ly**, **cursive-ness**. (Rule xvii.)

Cursory, *kur'sōry* (adj.), superficial; **cursori-ly** (adv.) R. xi.; **cursori-ness**; **cursor**, *kur'sītor*, a chancery officer.

French *cursive*; Latin *cursōrius* (from *curso*, to run about).

Curst, angry, a corruption of *curs*, *cross*, whence "crusty."

"Curst" cows [angry cows] have *curt horns* [short horns].

French *courroucer*, to anger; *courroux*, angry, cross (*crouce* cross, and *c'urce* *curs* corrupted into *curst*).

Curt, *kurt*, short, abrupt; **curt-ly**, **curt-ness**. (Latin *curtus*.)

Curt. A contraction of *current*, meaning the "present [month]."

The month past is *ultimo*, the month to come is *proximo*.

"Ultimo" and "proximo" are nouns. We say the 5th *ultimo* or *proximo*; but "current" is an adj. and must have the word "month" expressed: as *the current month*.

Currente calamo (Lat.) *kur.rēn'te kāl'a.mo*. Off hand (applied to composition). Literally "with a running pen."

Curtail, *kur.tail'*, to cut short; **curtailed'** (2 syl.), **curtail'-ing**, **curtail'-er** (French *court tailer*, to cut short).

Curtain, *kur'tin*; **curtained**, *kur't'nd*; **curtain-ing**, *kur't'n.ing*.

French *courtine*; Latin *curtina*, a curtain.

Curtsy, *plu.* *curtsies*, *kurt'sy*, *kurt'siz*; **curtsied**, *kurt'sēd*; **curt'sy-ing**, **curt'si-er**, one who makes a curtsy. Also spelt, but less correctly, **curtsey**, *plu.* *curtseys*, *curtseyed* (2 syl.), **curtsey-ing**, **curtsey-er**. (See *Courtesy*.)

French *courtoisie*, courtesy, the manners of the court.

Curve, a bend, to bend; **curved**, *kurvd*; **curv-ing** (Rule xix.); **curvature**, *kur'va.tchur*; **curvated**, *kur'va.ted*.

Latin *curvāre*, to curve; *curvatūra*, *curvātus*, bent.

Curvet, *kur'vet*; **curvet-ed** (Rule xxxvi.); **curvet-ing**.

French *courbette*; Latin *curvāre*, to bend. In a "curvet," the horse bends his body together and springs out.

Cushion, *koosh'n* (not *kūsh'n*), a pad to sit on; **cushioned** (2 syl.), **cushion-ing**; **cushion-et**, a little cushion.

French *coussin*, a cushion; *coussinet*; German *kissen*, a cushion.

Custard, *kus't'rd*. A food, a slap on the hand with a stick.

"Custard" (the food), derivation uncertain, *cus* is a cow and may acc. unt for the first syllable.

"Custard" (a slap) is a corruption of *custid*, Latin *custis*, a club.

Custody, *kūs'tō.dy*, protection, keeping; **custodian**, *kūs.tō'.dī.an*, one who has the custody of something; **custos**, *kūs'tōs*, as *custos rōtūlōrum*, keeper of the rolls.

Latin *custōdia*, custody; *custos*, a custodian.

Custom, *kūs'tōm*; **custom-er**, one who frequents a shop; **customary**, *kūs'tōm.āry*, usual; **customari-ly** (adv.)

Italian *costume*, *costumare*, customary; Spanish *costumbre*.

Cut, past cut, past part. cut. Cut, a wound, to wound, a print, a make-up in dress, to divide a pack of cards; *cutt'-er*, one who cuts, a boat, a vessel with one mast; *cutt'-ing*, dividing, sarcastic; *cutting-ly* (Rule i.)

Derivation uncertain. Perhaps a corruption of *cutt*, Latin *curtus*, short; *curto*, to shorten. There is the Welsh word *cwtan*, to shorten.

Cutaneous, kū.tay'.ně.ūs. Pertaining to the skin.

Cuticle, kū.tī.k'l, the scarf-skin; **cuticular, kū.tīk'.u.lar.**

French *cutané*, cutaneous; *cuticule*, the cuticle. Latin *cutis*, the skin; *cūticula*, the cuticle; *cuticulāris*, cuticular.

Cutlass, kūt'.lās. A sword. (French *coutelas*; Latin *cultellus*.)

Cutler, a maker of knives, &c.; cut'ler-y, kūt'.le.ry.

French *coutelier*, a cutler; *coutellerie* (3 syl.), cutlery. Latin *culter*, a knife; *cultellus*, a little knife.

Cutlet, kūt'.let. (French *côtelette*; Latin *cultello*, to cut small.)

Cuttle-fish, a mollusc. (Old Eng. *cudele* [*fisc*]; Germ. *kuttel-fisch*.)

(From *kuttel* (guts), referring to the bladder under the throat.)

Cwt., that is C (100) wt. (weight), pronounced *hundred-weight*.

"C" is the initial letter of the Latin *centum*, a hundred.

-cy (French suffix *-cie*), added to abstract nouns.

-cy (Lat. suffix *-c[us]* or *-t[us]*), denoting "office, state, condition."

Cyanate, cyanide, cyanite, cyanosite.

Cyanate, sī'.ā.nate, a salt (cyanic acid and a base. If potash is the base, the "salt" is cyanate of potash).

(*-ate* denotes a "salt," from the union of an acid and a base.)

Cyanide, sī'.ā.nide, a compound of cyan'ogen and a base.

Thus, if iron is the base, the compound is "cyanide of iron." (*-ide*, Greek *eidos*, resembling *kuānos*.)

Cyanite, sī'.ā.nite, an azure blue garnet.

(*-ite*, in Geol., denotes a stone, or something resembling a stone, as ammon-ite, cyan-ite.)

Cyanosite, sī.an'.ō.site, blue vitriol, native sulphate of copper.

Greek *kuānos-ite*, a blue stone-like substance.

Cyanogen, sī.an'.o.jen, a gas which burns with a deep blue flame (Gk. *kuānos gennao*, I produce a deep-blue [flame]).

Cyanosis, sī.an'.ō.sīs, a disease characterized by blueness of the skin. (Greek *kuānos nōsos*, the blue disease.)

Cyanometer, sī.ā.nom'.e.ter, an instrument for measuring how blue the sky or sea is. (Greek *mētrōn*, a measure.)

Cyanotype, sī.an'.ō.type, photographs in Prussian blue. (Greek *kuānos tupos*, deep-blue type).

Latin *cyānus*, a blue garnet, *cyāneus*, deep blue; Greek *kuānos*, a deep-blue substance, *kuanēos* (adj).

Cyclamen, *sik'.lă.měn* (not *si.klay'.men*). The plant "sow-bread."
(This word ought to be "cyclamine," *sik'.lă.min*.)

Latin *cyclamīnus*; Greek *kuklamīnos* (from *kuklos*, a circle, the root being globular). The chief food of the wild boars of Italy.

Cycle, *sī'.k'l*, an ever-recurring period; **cyclical**, *sik'.lă.kāl* (adj.)
French *cycle*; Latin *cyclos*; Greek *kuklos*, a circle [of phenomena].

Cycloid, *sī'.kloid*, a geometrical curve; **cycloidal**, *si.kloy'.dāl*;
cycloidean, *plu. cycloideans*, *si.kloy'.dě.anz*, the fourth
order of fishes (*Agassiz*), including salmon, herrings, &c.

Greek *kuklō-eidēs*, like a circle. Imagine a nail in the circumference of a wheel. Let the wheel revolve and move on in a straight line. The nail would describe in the air that double motion, and the figure thus described would be a cycloid.

Cyclone, *plu. cyclones*, *sī'.klone*, *si.klōnz*. A rotatory storm.

Latin *cyclus*; Greek *kuklos*, a circle, and *-ōne* augmentative.

Cyclopean, *si.klō'.pě.an* (not *si.klo.pee'.an*). Huge, the work of the fabled Cyclops.

Latin *cyclopēs*, *cyclopēus*; Greek *kuklopēs*, *kuklopeios*.

Cyclopædia, *plu. cyclopædias*, *sī'.klo.pee''.di.ăh*, *plu. -ăz*, or
en-cyclopædia, a dictionary of general information.

Greek *kuklōs paidēia*, a circle of instruction.

Cyclopteris, *si.klōp'.tě.rīs*. A genus of fern-like plants.

Greek *kuklōs ptēris*, circle [shaped] fern; the leaflets are round.

Cygnets, *sig'.nět* (not *cignet*). A young swan.

Latin *cygnus* or *cynus*, a swan; Greek *kuknōs* (and *-et* dim.)

Cylinder, *sīl'.in.děr*, a drum-shaped article; **cylindrical**, *sī.līn'-.dri.kāl*, shaped like a cylinder; **cylin'drical-ly**.

Latin *cylindrus*, a roller, &c.; Greek *kūlindō*, to roll.

Cymbal, *sīm'.bāl*, a musical instrument. **Symbol**, a sign or type.

"Cymbal," Lat. *cymbālum*; Gk. *kumbālon* (from *kumbos*, hollow).

"Symbol," Lat. *symbōla*; Gk. *sumbōlōn*, a mark or token.

Cynic, *plu. cynics*, *sīn'.ik*, *sīn'.iks*, a misanthrope; **cynical**,
sīn'.i.kāl, snarling; **cyn'ical-ly**, **cyn'ical-ness**; **cynicism**,
sīn'.i.sizm, churlishness, the manners, &c., of a cynic.

These words are formed from the ancient sect called "Cynics," who snarled at every article of luxury (*kuntkōs*, dog-like).

Cynosure, *sī'.nō.shure*. The pole-star, an object of attraction.

Latin *cynosūra*; Greek *kunōsoura* (from *kunōs oura*, the dog's tail), meaning the star in the tail of Ursa Minor.

Cypress, *sī'.press*, a tree. **Cypris**, **Cyprus** (*see below*); **cyprine**,
sīp'.rīn, adj. of cypress. (Properly the adj. of **Cypris**.)

Latin *cyparissus*; Greek *kūpārisōs*, *kūpārisstnōs* (adj.)

Cypris, *sīp'.rīs*, one of the cyprididæ, *sī.prīd'.i.dee*, a genus of minute bivalves of great beauty (Greek *Kupris*, Venus).

- Cyprus**, *sī'prūs*. An island in the Levant', sacred to *Kupris*.
Cyprian, *sīp'ri.ăn*. A woman of immodest habits.
Cypriot, *sīp'ri.ôt*. An inhabitant of Cyprus.
- Cyst**, a bag containing morbid matter. **Cist**, a stone box for books or other valuables; a stone coffin.
Cystic, *sīs'.tik*, adj. of cyst; **cysticle**, *sīs'.ti.k'l*, a little cyst; **cystidiæ**, *sīs.tīd'.i.e*, little bladder-like animals; **cystidia**, *sīs.tīd'.i.ah* (in *Bot.*) sacs containing spores (1 syl.)
 "Cyst," Greek *kustis*, a bladder. "Cist," Latin *cista*, a chest.
- Cythorean**, *sīth'.e.ree''.an*, pertaining to Venus or love. So called from the island Cythēra, sacred to Venus.
 Latin *Cytherēus* (adj.), *Cytherēa*, Venus.
- Czar**, *zar*, the emperor of Russia; **Czarina**, *za.ree'.nah*, the empress of Russia. **Czarowitch**, *zar'ro.vitz*, the eldest son of the Czar; **Czarevna**, *zū.rev'.nah*, wife of the Czarowitch.
 Czar is the Polish form of the Russian *kaiser* (Cæsar or emperor).
- Da capo**, *da kah'.po* (in *Music*), from the beginning.
 Italian *da capo*, [repeat] from the beginning [to the end].
- Dab**, a flat fish, a slap, a small lump; to slap, to wet, &c.; dabbled (1 syl.), dabb'-ing, dabb'-er. (Rule i.)
- Dabble**, *dab'.b'l*, to play with water, to do in a small way; dabbled, *dab'.b'ld*; dabbling, *dab'.bling*; dabbler.
 "Dab," Fr. *dauber*, to beat with the fist; "Dabble" dim. of *dab*.
- Dace**, a fresh-water fish; **Dais**, *da'.is*, a raised floor.
 "Dace," Dutch *daas*. "Dais," French *daïs*, a canopy.
- Dactyl**, *dak'.tīl*, three syllables, the first being long and the other two short; **dactylic**, *dak'.tīl.ik* (adj.)
 Latin *dactylus*, *dactylīcus*; Greek, *daktūlōs*, a finger (which consists of one long joint and two short ones; *daktūlīkos*).
- Dad or daddy**. A word for father used by the infant children of the peasantry. (Welsh *tad*, father.)
- Dado**, plu. **dadoes**, *da'.do*, *da'.doze*. (Italian.) A panel round the base of a room, just above the skirting board. (R. xlii.)
- Dædalian**, better **dædalean**, *dē.dāl.ē.ăn*. Cunningly contrived, like the works of Dædālus.
 Latin *dædālēus*; Greek *dailālēs*, skilfully made.
- Daffodil**, *dāf'.ō.dīl*. The Lent lily, a pseudo-narcissus.
 Latin *asphōdēlūs*; Greek *asphōdēlōs*, the daffodil.
- Dagger**. A short sword, a mark in printing (+).
 Low Latin *daggerius*, a dagger; Italian *daga*; French *dague*, a dirk.
- Daggle or draggle**, *dag'.g'l* or *drag'.g'l*, to trail in the wet; **daggle-tailed or draggle-tailed**, having the skirt of the gown bedabbled with wet and dirt.
 Old English *dag*, to dangle or hang in a slovenly manner.

A process of taking likenesses
by M. Daguerre. (1841.)

pronounced *day'.*ā.āh, but *dāh'.*-
genus of plants.

the Swedish botanist.

Daily and *gaily* are exceptions to
ciii.) See *Day*.

something "toothsome"; *dain'ti*-
er (comp.), *dain'ti-est* (super.)

from *dant*, a tooth; Latin *dens*, or
dasty (from *daine*, a deer).

dair'riz, the place where milk,
made and kept in store; *dairyman*,
(with *y*). (When *man*, *maid*,
; *ish*, *ing*, *ism*, are added, the
l. Rule xi.) Chaucer uses the
who has charge of a dairy; Sir
"the dey or farm-servant"; and
"milk."

daise, the farm woman's room.

receiving hall which has a canopy,
for guests, generally raised. *Days*
ys, plu. of *dey* (of Algiers).

dais, in the midst of grandeur: *dagus*
(*ais dicto*"), chief table in a monastery.

riz; *daisied*, *dā'.zēd*, covered with
of *day's-eye*. (Rule xi.)

y or *day's-eye*.

man, one who lives in a dale.

; *dagemes*, a solitude. Low Latin
; Norse *dal*.

dāl'.līz; *dallied*, *dāl'.līd*; *dally*-
allies; *dalli-ance*. (Rule xi.)

used; a mole to confine water; to
dammed (1 syl.), *damm-ing* (R. i.)

l. (Latin *damnāre*, to condemn.)

me; Latin *domīna*, mistress.)

beast), Fr. *dame*; Ital. *dama*, a lady.
pond or dike.

dammen, to dam.

injure; *damaged* (2 syl.), *dam'ag*-
; *dām'.a.jez* (-s added to -ce or -ge

l. xxxiv.); *dam'age-able* (words
in the "e" before the suffix -able).

ch *dommage*; Latin *damnum*, loss.

M

Damask, *dām'.ask*, cloth with flowers wrought in it; verb **damasked**, *dām'.askt*; **damask-ing**.

Damaskeen, *dām'.ās.keen'*, to inlay steel with gold or silver; **dam'askeened'** (3 syl.), **dam'askeen'-ing**.

Damaaskins, *dām'.ās.kīnz*. Damascus blades.

Damson, a corruption of "damascene" (*dām'.a.seen'*). A plum. (All from *Damascus*, in Syria.)

Fr. *damasquiner*, to damaskeen; *damasser*, to damask, *damas* (n.)

Dame (1 syl.), *fem.* of baronet or knight, now called "lady." The word is still used in the compound **dame's-school**, a school for poor children kept by an elderly woman.

French *dame* (Madame); Latin *dōmīna* (from *dōmus*, the house).

Damn, to condemn. **Dam**, the mother of a young quadruped.

Damned, *dāmd*; **damn-ing**, *dām'-ning* (not *dām'ing* like the pres. part. of *dam*, q.v., stopping the flow of water.)

Damnable, *dām'.nā.b'l* (not *dām'.ā.b'l*); **damnably**.

Damnation, *dām.nay'.shun*; **damnatory**, *dām'.nā.t'ry*.

Latin *damnāre*, to condemn, *damnatio*, *damnātorius*.

French *damnable*, *damnation*, *damner* (verb.)

Damnify, *dām'.nī.fy*, to injure. **Indemnify**, to insure against injury, to repair an injury.

Damnifies, *dām'.nī.fize*; **Indemnifies**.

Damnified, *dām'.nī.fide*; **Indemnified**.

Damnification, *dām'-nī.fī-cay'-shun*; **Indemnification**.

Latin *damnificāre* (*damnum facio*, to cause loss.)

Damp, moist, to make moist; **damped**, *damp't*; **damp'-ing**; **damp'-er**, a contrivance to abate a draught or sound, one who damps; **damp'-er** (more damp), **damp'-est** (most damp), **damp'-ness**; **damp'-ish**, rather damp (*-ish* added to adj. is dim.); **dampish-ly**, **dampish-ness**.

Dampen, to make damp; **dampened**, *damp'.end*; **dampen-ing**, *damp'-ning*; **dampen-er**, *damp'.ner*.

German *dampf*, damp; *dampfen*, to damp; *dampfer*, &c.

Damsel, *dām'.zēl*, a girl (Low Lat. *damisella*, Old Fr. *demoiselle* (ma-demoiselle), dim. of *dame* and *madame*, originally *demoisel* was applied to the sons of noblemen and kings. "Pages" were so styled (from Latin *dōmīnus*).

Damson, *dām'.z'n*, a plum. Corruption of "damascene" (*dām'.ās.seen*). From *Damascus*, in Syria.

Dance, **danced** (1 syl.), **danc'-ing**, *danse'-ing*; **danc-er**, *danse'.er* (Rule xix.) (French, *danser*, to dance).

Dandelion, *dan'-dē.li-ōn*, a flower. (Fr. *dent de lion*, lion's tooth). Its leaves are supposed to resemble the teeth of lions.

Dandle, *dan'd'l*, to fondle; **dandled**, *dan'd'ld*; **dandling**, *dan'dling*; **dandler**, *dan'dler*, one who fondles.

Italian *dondola*, a child's doll, *dondolare*, to toss and swing about.

Dandriff or Dandruff. Scurf on the head.

Old Eng. *tānede dref*, one diseased with dirty or troublesome tetter.

Dandy, *plu. dandies*, *dān'.diz*, a fop; **dandy-ish**, **dandy-ism**.

French *dandy*, *dandin*, a ninny; *dandiner*, to "traipse" about.

Dane or Dansker, a native of Denmark. **Deign**, to vouchsafe.

Danish, *day'nish* (adjective and noun). Rule xix.

Danegeld, *dane-geld* (not *danegelt*). Danish tribute.

Old English *dane-geld* ("geld" is tribute, but "gelt" is gift).

Danger, *dain'.jēr*, peril; **danger-ous**, *dain'.jēr.ūs*; **dan'gerous-ly**, **dan'gerous-ness**. (French *danger*, *dangereux*.)

Dangle, *dān'.g'l*, to hang so as to swing about; **dangled**, *dān'.g'ld*; **dangling**, *dān'.gling*; **dangler**, *dan'.gler*.

Dank, **dank'-ish**, rather dank (-ish added to adj. is dim., added to nouns it means "like"); **dank'ish-ness**.

Same word as *damp*, with "k" diminutive.

Danubian, *da.nū'.bī.ăn*, adjective of Danube.

Daphne, *dāf'.ne*. The spurge laurel. Daphne the daughter of Peneus (*Pe.nee'.us*) was changed into a laurel.

Dapper. Natty in dress and manners, smart. (Dutch.)

Dapple, *dāp'.p'l*, spotted, to spot; **dappled**, *dāp'.p'ld*; **dappling**, *dap'.pling* (double p). (German *apfel-grau*.)

Dare. To venture; to defy or challenge.

Dare (to venture, to have courage), *past durst*.

Dare (to defy), *past dared* (1 syl.), *past part. dared*.

He dare not is strictly correct, but *he dares not* is more usual. Sir Walter Scott (*Waverley*) says: "A bard to sing of deeds he *dare* not imitate." In Old Eng. the verb was [I] *dear*, [thou] *dearest*, [he] *dear*. "You *dare* not so have tempted him, should be *You durst* not so..."

"Dare" (to have courage). Old English *dear*, *past dorste*.

"Dared" (provoked, defied) is more modern.

Dark (noun); **darken**, *dark'n*, to make dark; **dark'ened** (2 syl.), **darken-ing**, *dark'.ning*; **dark'-ness**, **dark'-ly**; **dark'-ish**, rather dark (-ish added to adj. is dim.) **dark-ling** (-ling, Old Eng. means "offspring of," or is simply a diminutive).

Old English *dearc*, v. *dearc[an]*, *past dearcod*, *past part. dearcod*.

Dar'ling, noun and adjective, dear-one, dearly beloved.

Old English *deorling*, little dear-one (-ling, dim. or "offspring of.")

Darn, to mend; **darned**, (1 syl.), **darn'-ing**, **darn'-er**.

Welsh *darn*, a patch; v. *darnio*, to patch; *darniad*, a piecing.

Dart, *noun* and *verb*; **dart'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **dart'-ing**, **dart'-er**.
French *dard*, *v. darder*; Low Latin *dardus*, a dart.

Dash, *noun* and *verb*; **dashed** (1 syl.), **dash'-ing**, **dash'-er**,
dash'-board, a defence in carriages against splashes.

Danish *dask*, a slap; *v. daske*, to slap or dash.

Dastard, *das'.tard*, a coward; **dastard-ly**, **dastard-ness**.

Old English *a-dastigan*, to terrify.

Date, a fruit, the time of an event, to give the date; **dāt-ed**
(Rule xxxvi.), **dāt-ing** (Rule xix), **date-less** (Rule xvii.)

French, *date*, *v. dater*; Danish *datere*, to date.

Datum, *plu. data*, *day'.tah* (Latin). Things admitted as facts.

Daub, a coarse painting, to smear; **daubed** (1 syl.), **daub'-ing**,
daub'-er; **daub'-y**, *adj.* (Welsh *dwbio*, to daub, *dwb*.)

Daughter, *daw'.ter*, a female offspring of human parents; a
male offspring is the **Son** of his parents.

Daughter-in-law, *plu. daughters-in-law*.

Step-daughter, *plu. step-daughters*. (Old English *stepan*,
to bereave: a daughter "bereaved of one parent.")

Old Eng. *dōhter*; German *tochter*; Danish *datter*; Greek, *thugdtēr*.

Daunt (rhyme with *aunt*), to dismay; **daunt'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.),
daunt'-ing, **daunt'-less**, **daunt'less-ly**, **daunt'less-ness**.

French *dompter*, to tame (animals); Latin *dōmptāre* (from *dōmāre*).

Dauphin, *fem. dauphiness*, *daw'.fīn*, *daw'.fīn.ess*. Dauphin
the eldest son of the king of France (1349-1880);
"dauphiness," the wife of the dauphin.

So called from *Dauphiné*, an old province of France, given to the
crown by Humbert II., on condition that the eldest son of the
king assumed the word "dauphin" as a title.

Davy-lamp, *day'.vy lamp*. A miner's safety-lamp.

Invented by Sir Humphrey Davy, and called by his name.

Dawdle, *daw'.d'l*, a loiterer, to fritter away time; **dawdled**,
daw'.d'ld; **dawdling**, *dawd'.ling*; **dawdler**, *dawd'.ler*.

Dawn, day-break, to begin to grow light; **dawned** (1 syl.),
dawn'-ing. (Old Eng. *dagung*, dawn; *dag[ian]*, to dawn.)

Day, *plu. days* (R. xlv.); **daily** (not *dayly*, as it ought to be,
R. xlii.). *adj.* and *adv.*; **day by day**, every day (here *by*
means *after, succeeding-to*); **to day**, this day (Old Eng.
to-dæg, this day; *to-æfen*, this evening); **daybreak**, **day-**
spring, dawn; **to win the day**, to gain the victory.

Dey. The title of the governor of Algiers, before its con-
quest by the French.

Old English *dæg*, day; *dæg-tīma*, day-time; *dæg-candel*, the sun.

"Dey," Turkish *ddi*, a title similar to *senior, father*, &c.

Daysman. An umpire, mediator. (*Job* ix. 33.)

A corruption of *date-man*, a man who sits on the *date* to judge.

Day-work, work by the day. **Day's-work**, the work of a day.

- Daze** (1 syl.), to stupefy; **dazed** (1 syl.), *dāz'-ing* (Rule xix.)
 Old English *dȳs*, seen in *dȳsig*, foolish: *dȳsig[ian]*, to be a fool.
- Dazzle**, *dāz'.z'l*, to overpower with light; **dazzled**, *dāz'.z'ld*;
dazzling, *daz'.ling*; **dazzling-ly**, **dazzle-ment**.
 Old English *dýsignes*, dizziness; *dýsig[ian]*, to make dizzy.
- De-** (Latin prefix), motion down or back, hence "the reverse."
 "DE" (prefix) denotes privation,
 Diminution, and negation,
 Motion from or downward states,
 Reverses and extenuates.
- Deacon**, *fem.* **deaconess**, *dee'.kon-ess*; **deacon-ship**, office of...
 Latin *diáconus*; Greek *diakónos* (from *diakónéo*, to serve.)
- Dead**, *dēd*, lifeless; **dead'-ness**, **dead'-ly**, **dead'li-ness** (R. xi.);
deaden, *dēd'.n*, to numb, to abate force; **deadened**, *dēd'.nd*;
deaden-ing, *ded'.ning*; **deaden-er**, **death** (*q.v.*)
 Old English *dedd*, *dedd[ian]*, past *dēddode*, p.p. *dēddod*.
- Deaf**, *dēf* (R. vi.), without "hearing;" **deaf'-ly**, **deaf'-ness**;
deafen, *dēf'n*, to make deaf; **deafened**, *dēf'nd*; **deafen-ing**,
dēf.ning. (Old Eng. *deaf* (adj.), *deafe* (noun).)
- Deal**, *deel*, a large part, fir or pine wood; to distribute cards,
 to traffic; *past* and *p.p.* **dealt**, *dēlt*; **deal'-ing**, **deal'-er**.
To deal with A. B., to treat with A. B.
To deal by A. B., to treat A. B. well or ill.
To deal to A. B., to give the next card to A. B.
A great deal better; *i.e.*, better by a great deal.
Deal now means a large portion, but *dēl* formerly meant a portion
 or lot (*v. dēl[ian]*) to distribute; past *dēlde*, past part. *dēled*.
 "Deal" (wood), German *diel*, a plank or board.
- Dean**, *deen*. Title, *The Very Reverend*; Address, *Mr. Dean*.
Dean'-ery, the office, revenue, house, or jurisdiction of a
 dean; **rural-dean**, *plu. rural-deans*. **Dene**, a down, *q.v.*
- Dean and chapter**, the bishop's council, including the dean.
 French *doyen*; Latin *decānus*, leader of a file of soldiers ten deep;
 the head of the bishop's council, which originally consisted of ten
 canons and prebendaries (from Greek *dēka*, ten.)
- Dear**, beloved, expensive. **Deer**, a stag. (Both *deer*.)
Dear, **dear-ness**; **dear'-ly**, fondly, high in price.
He paid dearly for his folly (not *he paid dear...*)
Dear me! a corruption of *dio mio* (Ital.)
 Old English *deor*, beloved, expensive; also "a deer."
- Dearth**, *derth*, scarcity.
 French *dear*, as "length" from long, &c. So in German *theuer*,
 dear; *theure zeit*, dearth (dear time).
- Death**, *dēth*; **death'-less**, **death'-like**, &c. (*See Dead*.)
 Old English *dath* or *death*.

Debar, disbar; -barred, -bard; -barr'-ing (Rule i.)

Debar', to deprive, to forbid. (The Fr. *debarrer* is un-bar.)

Dis'bar'. To take from a barrister his right to plead.

Debase' (2 syl.), to degrade; **debased'** (2 syl.), **debās'-ing** (R. xix.), **debās-er** (one who debases), **debase'-ment**.

Debate' (2 syl.), to argue; **debāt'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **debāt'-ing**, **debāting-ly**, **debāt'-er** (Rule xix.), one who debates.

French *débat*, v. *debattre* (*battre*, to beat); Spanish *debate*.

Debauch, de.bortch', intemperance, to corrupt, to vitiate; **debauched'** (2 syl.), **debauch'-ing**; **debauch'-er**, one who debauches; **debauchery, de.bortch'.ē.ry**; **debauch'-ment**; **debauchee, dēb'.o.shē'**, a man of intemperate habits.

Debenture, de.bēn'.tchur, an acknowledgment of debt bearing interest to the holder; **debentured, de.bēn'.tchurd**, pertaining to goods on which debentures have been drawn.

French *débeture* (from the Latin *debeo*, to owe [money]).

Debilitate, de.bil'.i.tate, to weaken; **debil'itāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.); **debil'itāt-ing** (R. xix.); **debilitation, de bil'.i.tay''.shun**, state of weakness; **debility, de.bil'.i.ty**, weakness of health.

French *débilitier, débilitation*; Latin *debilitare* (to weaken), *débilitas*, *débilis*, weak (*de habilis* not *habile*, or of sound constitution.)

Debit, dēb'.it (n. and v.), an entry (or) to enter a customer's name on the debtors' side of a ledger; **deb'it-ed**, **deb'it-ing**.

Latin *dēbere*, supine *dēbitum*, to owe. (In Latin *dē-* is long.)

Debonair, dēb'.o.nair'', gentle and courteous; **debonair'ly**.

French *débonnaire*; that is, *de bon air*, of good air or mien.

Debouch, de-boosh', to march out of a defile; **debouched'** (2 syl.); **debouch'-ing, de.boosh'.ing** (not *de.bootch'.ing*); **debouch-chure, dēb'.oo.shure'**, the mouth of a river.

French *débouché*, v. *déboucher, débouchement* (*de bouche*, from the mouth.)

Debris, dā.bree'. Rubbish, fragments of rocks, &c.

French *débris*, plural noun (from *de bris*, out of the wreck).

Debt, dēt, something due; **debt-or** (not -er), **dēt'.-ōr** (b mute).

Latin *dēbitum, debitor* (from *dēbeo*, to owe).

Debut, da.boō'. First appearance as a public character.

Debutant, fem. debutante, deb'.oo.tah'n, deb'.oo.tant.

French *début, débutant, débutante*, v. *débiter* (*de but*, from the goal).

Deca-, dēka (Greek prefix meaning ten).

Deca-chord. A musical instrument with ten strings.

Deca-gon. A plane figure with ten angles (*gōnia*, an angle.)

Deca-gyn'ia. Plants with ten pistils (Gk. *gunē*, females).

Deca-hed'ron. A solid figure with ten sides (*hedra*, a base).

Deca-litre, -lee'tr. A measure of ten "litres" (quarts).

- Deca-logue, -log.** The commandments (*logus*, [God's] word).
- Deca-metre, -mee'tr.** A measure of ten "metres" (yards).
- Dec-an'dria.** Plants with ten stamens (Gk. *andres*, males).
- Deca-pod, plural decapods or decapoda, de.kap'.ð.dāh.**
Crustaceans with ten legs (Gk. *podes*, feet).
- Deca-stich, dek'.a.stik.** A poem with ten lines (Gk. *stikos*).
- Deca-style, dek'.a.stile.** A porch with ten pillars (Gk. *stulos*).
- Decade, děk'.ade,** a batch of ten. **Decayed, de.kade',** rotten.
- Decad-al, děk'.ā.dāl** (not *dě.kay'.dāl*), adj. of "decade."
Latin *dēcas*, gen. *dēcadiis*, a decade (Greek *dēka*, ten).
- Decadence, de.kay'.dense;** **decadency, de.kay'.den.sy,** state of decay (-*cy* denotes "state"); **decadent, de.kay'.dent.**
Fr. *décadence*; Lat. *decadens*, gen. -*dentis* (*de cadere*, to fall off).
- Decalcomanie, da'.kal'.ko.mah'.nee.** The art of transferring the surface of coloured prints, &c., for decorative purposes.
French *décalquer*, to reverse the tracing of a drawing or engraving.
- Decamp',** to remove from a camp, to depart hastily; **decamped'** (2 syl.); **decamp'-ing;** **decamp'-ment,** departure...
Fr. *décamper*, *décampment* (*de camper*, to break up an encampment).
- Decant, de.kānt',** to draw off wine, &c. (not to *decanter*); **decant'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **decant'-ing;** **decant'-er,** a bottle, one who decants. **Descant, des.kant',** to prate about.
"Decant," French *decanter*: *de cantine*, [to draw] from a canteen.
"Descant," Latin *decantāre*, to prate about.
- Decapitate, de.cāp'.ī.tāte,** to behead; **decap'itāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.); **decap'itāt-ing** (R. xix.); **decapitation, de'.cāp'.ī.tay''shun.**
Lat. *decapitāre* (from *de caput*, gen. *capitis*, [to take] off the head).
- Decarbonise, de'.kar''.bō.nize,** to deprive of carbon (R. xxxi.); **decar'bonised** (4 syl.); **decar'bonis-ing** (R. xix.); **decar'bonis-er,** decarbonisation, *de'.kar'-bo.ni.zay''shun.*
Latin *de carbo*, [to deprive] of carbon.
- Decay',** to rot; **decayed'** (2 syl.), **decay'-ing,** **decay'-er** (R. xiii.)
Latin *de cado*, to fall away from. (An ill-formed word.)
- Decease, de.sesé',** death, to die. **Disease, diz.eez',** sickness; **decease',** **deceased'** (2 syl.), **deceas-ing** (Rule xix.)
Latin *decessus*, departure; *de cedo*, sup. *cessum*, to go away from.
- Deceive, de.seev',** to impose on one; **deceived, de.seevd';** **deceiv'-ing,** **deceiv'-er** (R. xix.), **deceiv'-able** (R. xxiii.), **deceiv'ably,** **deceiv'able-ness.**
- Deceit, de.seet';** **deceit'-ful** (R. viii.), **deceit'-ful-ly,** **deceit'-fulness;** **deception, de.sēp'.shun;** **deceptive, de.sēp'.tiv';** **decep'tive-ly,** **decep'tive-ness,** **decep'tible** (not -*able*); **deceptibility, de.sēp'.tī.bīl'.ī.ty.**
French *deceptif*, *deception*; Latin *deceptio*, *dēcēpēre*, supine *deceptum*, to entrap (from *de capio*, to take in).

December, *de.sem'.ber*. The tenth month, beginning with March.

Lat. *december* (from *decem*, ten; and *-ber*. "Bar" (Pers.), period).

Decemvir, *plu. decemvirs or decemviri, de.sem'.vir, de.sem'.vi.ri*. Ten magistrates, "decemvir," one of the ten.

Latin *decemvir*, *plu decemviri* (*decem viri*, ten men).

Decency, *plu. decencies, de'.sen.sy, de'.sen.siz*. (See Decent.)

Decennary, *de.sen'.na.ry* (double *n*), a period of ten years; **decennial**, *de.sen'.ni.äl*, once in ten years; **decen'ial-ly**.

Latin *decennium*, the space of ten years; *decennäls*.

("Annual" becomes *ennial* in the compounds, bi-ennial, tri-ennial, dec-ennial, per-ennial, &c. Latin *decennis*.)

Decent, *dē'sent*, decorous. **Descent**, *dē'sent'*, lineage, &c. **de'cent**, *de'cently*; **de'cency**, *plu. de'cencies, de'.sen.siz*; **de'centness**. (Fr. *décent*, *decence*; Lat. *decens*, becoming).

"Descent" is the Latin *descendo*, to descend (*de scando*, to climb down).

Deception, *de.sēp'.shun*; **deceptive**, *de.sēp'.tīv*. (See Deceive.)

Decern, *de.zern'*, to judge. **Discern**, *dis.sern'*, to distinguish.

Latin *decerno*, to decree; but *discerno*, to distinguish.

Decide, *de.sidé'*, to determine; **decided**, *de.sí'.ded*. (Rule xxxvi.); **decí'ded-ly**, **decíd'-ing**, **decíd'-er**. (Rule xix).

Decision, *de.siz'.shūn*, d-termination; **decisive**, *de.sí'.siv*; **decisive-ly**, **decisive-ness**. (Note the *c* in these words). (Observe.—Verbs in *-de* and *-d* add "sion" not "tion".)

French *décider*, *décisif*, *décision*; Latin *dēcidēre*; sup. *decisum*, to decide (from *de cado*, to cut away [what is irrelevant]).

Deciduous, *de.síd'.u.us* [plants not evergreen], which shed their leaves [in autumn], **decíd'u-ous-ness**.

Latin *dēciduus*, subject to decay (from *de cado*, to fall off).

Decimal, *des'.i.mäl*, numbered by tens; **dec'imally** (adv.)

Decimate, *des'.i.mate*, to pick out every tenth; **dec'imät-ed** (R. xxxvi.; **dec'imät-ing** (R. xix.); **dec'imä-tor** (R. xxxvii.); **decimation**, *dēs'.i.may'shun*, selection of every tenth.

French *décimation*, *v. décimer*; Latin *dēcimare*, *dēctmūs*, the tenth.

Decipher, *de.sí'.fer*, to unravel obscure writings; **decí'phered** (2 syl.); **decí'pher-ing**, **decí'pher-er**, **decí'pher-able**, that which may be deciphered.

Fr. *déchiffrer*, to decipher; Low Lat. *de ciphra*; Ital. *deciferare*.

Decision, *de.siz'.shūn*; **decisive**, *de.sí'.siv*. (See Decide.)

Deck (of a ship), to adorn; **decked** (1 syl.), **deck'-ing**; **deck'er**, a ship having decks, one who adorns.

Old Eng. *decan*, to cover; Germ. *decke*, a covering, *v. decken*, *decker*.

Declaim', to inveigh; **declaimed'** (2 syl.), **declaim'-ing**, **declaim'-er**; **declamation**, *dek'.la.may'shun*; **declamatory**, *de.klüm'.ü.tō.ry*, bombastic.

French *déclamation*, *déclamatoire*; Latin *dēclāmatio*, *declamator*, *declamātorius*, *declāmāre* (from *de clamo*, to speak aloud).

Declare, *de.clair'*, to assert; **declared'** (2 syl.), **declār'-ing**, **declār'-er** (R. xix.), **declār'-able** (R. xx.), **declaredly**, *de.clair'.ed.ly*; **declaration**, *děk'.la.ray''shun*; **declarative**, *de.clar'ry.tiv*; **declarative-ly**; **declarator**, *de.clar'ra.tor*; **declarator-y**, **declaratori-ly** (Rule xi.)

French *déclaratif*, *déclaration*, *déclaratoire*, verb *déclarer*.

Lat. *declarātor*, *declarātiō*, *declārāre* (*de clarāre*, to make quite clear).

Declension, *de.klěn'.shun*. A grammatical form of nouns, a falling off. (An ill-formed word.) See **Decline**.

Decline', consumption, to lean, to refuse, &c.; **declined'** (2 syl.), **declin'-ing** (R. xix.), **declin'-able** (1st Lat. conj.)

Declination, *děk'-li.nay''shun*. Deviation.

Declension, *de.klěn'.shun* (of a noun). A falling off. (v.s.)

Declinator, *děk'-li.nay''-tor*. An astronomical instrument.

Decliner, *de.kline'.er*. One who declines a noun, &c.

French *déclin*, *déclinable*, *déclinaison*; v. *décliner*, to decline.

Latin *declinatio*, a deviation, a declension; v. *declināre*.

(The rupee of "declino" is declinatum, and it is quite impossible to obtain declension therefrom.)

Declivity, plu. **declivities**, *de.cliv'.i.ty*, *de.cliv'.i.tiz* (not *declivity*), an inclination downwards. An inclination upwards is an **acclivity**, *ak.kliv'.i.ty*.

Declivitous, *de.kliv'.i.tus*, adj. (not *declivatus*).

French *déclivité*; Latin *declivitas* (*de clivus*, a downward slope).

Decoction, *de.kōk'.shun*. The liquor containing the virtues of something which has been boiled in it.

Latin *decōquo*, supine *decōctum*, to boil down.

Decompose, *de'kōm.pōze*. **Decompose**, *dis'kōm.pōze'*.

Decompose. To analyse, to reduce to elements.

Discompose. To disturb, to ruffle, to agitate.

De'compose, **de'composed'** (3 syl.), **de'cōmposing**. (R. xix.)

de'compōs'-er, **de'compōs'-able** (R. xxiii.), **decom'posite**.

Decomposition. *de'-kōm.po.zish'-on*. Analysis, decay, &c.

French *décomposable*, v. *décomposer*, *décomposition*; Latin *de com* [con] *pōnere*, to do the reverse of putting together.

Decompound, *de.kōm'.pound* (noun), *de'.kōm.pound'* (verb.) A *de-com'pound* leaf or flower (*Bot.*), is a compound-compound leaf or flower; that is, each part of each leaf is compound.

De'compound, to make a compound of different compounds; **de'compound'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **de'compound'-able**. (R. xxiii.)

De is for *dis* (Greek), twice. It is a wretched hybrid, and ought to be *bicompound*. (Latin *di* [bis] *compōno*.)

Decorate, *děk'.o.rate*, to adorn; **dec'orāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **dec'orāt-ing** (R. xix.), **dec'orāt-or**, one who decorates; **decoration**, *dek'.o.ray''shun*; **decorative**, *dek'.o.ra'tiv*.

French *décoration*, v. *décorer*; Latin *dēcorāre* (from *dēcus*, beauty).

Decorous, *de.kõr'rus* (not *dëk'.o.rus*), befitting, seemly; **decor'-ous-ly**, **decor'ous-ness**; **decorum**, *de.kõr'rum*.

Fr. *décorum*, propriety; Lat. *decōrum*, *decōrus* (from *deus*, beauty).

Decoy, to allure; a lure, a place for catching wild-fowls; **decoyed'** (2 syl.), **decoy'-ing** (Rule xiii.), **decoy'-er**; **decoy'-duck**, a duck employed to lure wild ducks into a net or place for catching them.

A corruption of *duck-coy*, a duck lure; German *koder*, a lure.

Decrease, *de'krese* (noun), *de.krese'* (verb). Rule I.

De'crease. diminution; **decrease'**, to diminish; **decreased'** (2 syl.), **decreas'-ing** (R. xix.), **decreas'ing-ly**, **decreas'cent**.

Lat. *decreasco*, to grow less and less (*de cresco*, to increase; -*sc*-inceptive).

Decree', an edict, to determine by edict; **decreed'**, **decree'-ing**; **decreer**, *de.kree'er*, one who decrees; **decree'tal** (one *e*), a decree, a book of decrees (also *adj.*); **decree'tive**, *de.kree'tiv*, having the force of a decree; **decretory**, *de.kree'to.ry*, judicial, decided by a decree.

French *décret*, *décretale*, verb *décree*; Latin *decrētalis*, *decrētōrius*, *decrētum* (from *decerno*, supine *decrētum*, to decree).

Decrepit, *de.krëp'.it* (not *decrep'id*). Infirm from age.

Decrepitude, *de.krëp'.it.ude*. Infirmitv from age.

Fr. *décrépit*, *décrépitude*; Lat. *decrépītus* (from *decrëpo*, to crackle like burning salt; *de crëpo*, to crack, hence "to break down").

Decrepitate, *de.krëp'.it.ate*, to crackle like burning salt; **decrep'itāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **decrep'itāt-ing** (Rule xix.); **decrepitation**, *de.krëp'.it.ay".shun*, a crackling.

French *décrépitation*, v. *décrépiter*; Latin *decrépītāre* (frequentative of *crëpo*, to rattle or crack).

Decrescent, *de.krës'sent* (*adj.*) Becoming smaller and smaller.

(-*sc*- is inceptive. Latin *decrescens*.) See **Decrease**.

Decree'tal, **decree'tive**, **decree'tory**. (See **Decree**.)

Decry, **decries'** (2 syl.), **decried'** (2 syl.); **decree'-al**, a clamorous censure; **decree'-er** (R. xi.), one who decries; **decry'-ing** (with a *y*, R. xi.) French *décrier*, to cry down.

Dedicate, *dëd'.i.kate*, to devote; **ded'icāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **ded'icāt-ing** (R. xix.), **ded'icāt-or**, **ded'icatory**; **dedication**, *dëd'.i.kay".shun*, the act of devoting or consecrating, a complimentary address prefixed to a book, &c.

Latin *dedicatio*, v. *dedicāre*, to devote (from *de dicāre*, to vow to).

Deduce, *de.duse'*, to infer; **deduced'** (2 syl.), **deduc'-ing** (R. xix.), **deduc'-ible** (not -*able*. Not of the 1st Latin conjugation); **deduc'ible-ness**, **deduce'-ment** (R. xvii., xviii.)

Latin *deducere*, (to draw down from) hence, "to infer."

Deduct, to subtract, to take from; **deduct**-ed (R. xxxvi.), **deduct**-ing; **deductive**, *de.dŭk'.tĭv*; **deductive**-ly; **deduction**, *de.dŭk'.shun*, subtraction, inference.

French *déduction*; Latin *deductio*, *dedŭcere*, sup. *deductum* (v.s.)

Deed, an action (Old Eng. *dād*, a deed; *dādla*, a doer).
Indeed, in fact; **In very deed**, in very fact, in reality.

Deem, to be of opinion; **deemed** (1 syl.), **deem**-ing.

Deem'ster. A Judge in the Isle of Man and in Jersey.

Old English *dēma*, a judge; v. *dēm[an]*, to deem or judge; past *dēmede* (2 syl.); past part. *dēmed*, deemed. (-ster both genders.)

Deep, far to the bottom, cunning; (noun) the sea; **deep**-er (*comp.*), **deep**-est (*sup.*), **deep**-ly, **deep**-ness.

Deep-en, *deep'n*, to make deeper; **deep**-ened (2 syl); **deep**-en-ing, *deep'-ning* (2 syl).

Old English *deop*, deep, profound; *deópnes*, *doppetan*, to sink.

Deer, *sing.* and *plu.*, the stag, &c. **Dear**, beloved, expensive.

"Deer," Old English *deor*; "Dear," Old English *deor-e*, v. *deor[an]*.
(*"Deer," "sheep," and "swine," are both singular and plural.*)

Deface (2 syl.), to disfigure; **defaced** (2 syl.), **defāc**-ing (Rule xix.), **defacing**-ly; **defāc**-er, one who defaces; **deface**-ment (Rule xviii. ¶.), injury to the surface.

De face, to destroy the face or surface. (Latin *facies*, the face.)

Defalcation, *de'fāl.kay''shun* (not *de'fōl.kay''shun*), fraudulent deficiency; **defalcator**, *de'fāl.kay''tor*.

French *défalcation*; Latin *defalcatio* (*de falx*, a pruning knife).

Defame (2 syl.), to slander; **defamed** (2 syl.), **defām**-ing, **defām**-ing-ly; **defām**-er (Rule xix.), one who defames.

Defamation, *děf'-ā.may''shun*, slander; **defamatory**, *de-fām'.a.tō.ry*, slanderously.

(*The first syl. of these words in Fr. and Lat. is dif.*)

French *diffamation*, *diffamatōire*, verb *diffamer*; Latin *diffamatio*, *diffāmāre* (*dif[de]fama*, to deprive one of his fame).

Defaulter, *de.fōl'.ter*. A speculator.

Old French *defaulte*, now *défaut*, defect; Low Latin *defaltum*.

Defeasible, *de.fee'si.b'l*, alienable. **Indefeasible**, inalienable.

Low Latin *defeasibilis* (Latin *deficio*, to undo; *de facio*).

Defeat, *de.fee't*, to frustrate, to vanquish, a frustration, an overthrow; **defeat**-ed (Rule xxxvi.), **defeat**-ing.

(*The -ea- of these words is indefensible.*)

French *défaite* (*de faire*, to undo; Latin *de factus*, undone).

Defect, a fault; **defection**, *de.fěk'.shun*, a revolt; **defective**, *de.fěk'.tĭv*, imperfect; **defec**-tive-ly (R. xi.). **defec**-tive-ness, **defect**-ible; **defectibility**, *de.fěk'.ti.bĭl''.i.ty*.

Latin *defectus*, *defectio*, *defectivus* (*de facto*, to undo).

Defence', (2 syl.) a protection, a vindication; **defence'-less**, **defence'less-ness**; **defences**, *de.fën'sêz*. (Rule xxxiv.) (*This is one of the worst anomalies of the language. The "c" ought to have been an s. and has been preserved in the compounds. See Defensive.*) See also **Condense**, note.

French *défense*; Latin *defensus*, *defendo*, supine *defensum*, and also *defenso* (from *de.fendo*, to drive away).

Defend', to protect, to vindicate; **defend'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **defend'-ing**, **defend'-er**, **defend'-able** (Rule xxiii.), **defend'-ant** (Rule xxv.), the person who defends or replies to a charge in a law-suit. The person who makes the charge is called the plaintiff.

French *défendre*, *défendable*, *defendeur*; Latin *defendere*. (*As usual the wrong conjunction defendable is French.*)

Defensive, *de.fën'siv*, the side or posture of defence; **defen'-sive-ly**; **defensible**, *de.fën'si.b'l*, what may be defended: **defensibility**, *de.fën'si.bil'i.ty*. (See **Defend**)

French *défensive*; Latin *defendo*, supine *defensum*, to defend.

Defer', to postpone, to submit; **deferred**, *de.ferd'*; **defer'ring**; **deferr'-er**, one who postpones, one who submits in opinion.

Deference, *def'.e.rense*, respect to another; **deferential**, *def'.ë.ren'shāl*, respectful; **deferent'ial-ly**.

(*In Latin these two verbs are not identical: To "postpone" is differre, to "submit" is deferre. We have borrowed our words from the French déferer, to "postpone" and to "submit," and to the same source we owe the abnormal spelling of the last four words.*)

French *déferer* (both verbs), *déférence*, *déferent*, *deferential*. Latin *dēfero*, to defer; part. *dēferens*, gen. *dēferentis*; *differo*, to submit; part. *differens*, gen. *differentis*.

Defiance, *dē.fī'anse*, menace. (See **Defy**.)

Deficient, *de.fish'.ent*, not perfect; **deficient-ly** (adverb).

Deficiency, plu. **deficiencies**, *de.fish'.en.siz* (Rule xlv.), state of imperfection. (-cy denotes state, &c.)

Deficit, *dē.ft.sīt*. Deficiency in a money balance.

French *déficient*, *déficit*; Latin *deficiens*, genitive *deficientis*, verb *déficio* (*de facio*, to reverse of "making complete").

Defile (noun), *de'.file*, a narrow pass; (verb) *de.file'* (Rule l.), to pollute, to march with a narrow front or in single file.

Defile', **defiled'** (2 syl.), **defil'-ing** (both meanings), **defil'-er** (R. xix.), one who pollutes; **defile'-ment**, pollution.

"Defile" (to pollute), Old Eng. *gefylan*.

"Defile" (to march in single file), Fr. *défiler*; Lat. *filum*, a thread.

Define' (2 syl.), to explain, to circumscribe; **defined** (2 syl.), **defin'-ing** (R. xix.), **defin'-er**, **defin'-able** (R. xxiii.), **defin'-ably**; **definition**, *dēf'.ī.nish''.un*, meaning explained.

Definite, *děf'.i.nīt* (not *děf'.i.nīte*), precise, exact; *def'i-nīte-ly*; *def'inīte-ness* (Rule xvii.), exactness.

Definitive, *de.fīn'.i.tīv*, positive; *defīn'itive-ly*; *defīn'itive-ness*, preciseness, exactitude.

French *définir*, *définitif*, *définition*; Latin *dēfīnīte*, definitely; *dēfīnītio*, *dēfīnītīvus*, *dēfīnīre*, to define (from *fīnīte*, a limit).

Deflect, to turn aside; *deflect'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *deflect'-ing*.

Deflection, better *deflexion*, *de.flěk'.shun*. Aberration.

Deflexed, *de.flex't* (Bot.) Bent down in a continuous curve.

French *deflexion*; Latin *dēflexus*, *deflecto*, supine *deflexum* (*de flecto*, to bend downwards, to bend away from).

Deform, to distort; *deformed'* (2 syl.), *deform'-ing*, *deform'-er*; *deformation*, *de'.for.may''shun*, disfigurement.

Mal-formation. Abnormal formation, misformed.

Deformity, *plu. deformities*, *de.for'.mī.tīz*. Distortion.

French *déformation*, verb *deformer*. Latin *dēformātio*, *dēformītas*; *dēformāre*, to disfigure (*de forma*, the reverse of beauty or form).

Defraud, to cheat; *defraud'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *defraud'-ing*; *defraud'-er*, one who defrauds.

Latin *dēfraudāre* (*de fraudo*, to cheat thoroughly; *fraus*, fraud).

Defray, to bear the expenses; *defrayed'* (2 syl.), *defray'ing* (R. xiii.), *defray'-er*; *defray'-ment*, payment.

Fr. *défrayer* (*de frais*, [to cancel] a charge); Low Lat. *fredum*, charge.

Defunct, *de.funkt'*, dead. (Lat. *defunctus*, discharged [from life].)

Defy, to dare, to challenge; *defies*, *de.fīze*; *defied'* (2 syl.), *defi'-er* (not *defy-er*), *defi'-ance*, *defi'-ant*, but *defy'-ing*.

French *défi*, *défiance*, defiant; v. *défier*, to defy or challenge.

Degenerate, *de.gen'.e.rate*, to grow worse; *degen'erated* (Rule xxxvi.), *degen'erāt-ing*; *degeneration*, *de.gen'.e.ray''-shun*; *degeneracy*, *de.gen'.e.ra.sy* (-cy denotes a "state"); *degen'erate-ly*; *degen'erate-ness*, degenerate condition.

French *dégénération*, v. *dégénérer*; Latin *dēgēnērāre* (from *dēgēner*, unlike his ancestors; *de gens*, to fall away from one's race).

Degrade, to disgrace; *degrād'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *degrād'-ing*, *degradation*, *děg'.ra.day''shun*, dishonour, loss of rank; *degrād'-er*, one who degrades another; *degrāding-ly*.

Fr. *dégradation*, *dégrader*. Lat. *de gradus*, [to reduce] from grade.

Degree. A measure applied to circles, rank, relationship, &c.

By degrees. Little by little, gradually. (French *degré*.)

Deify, *de'.i.fy*, to exalt to the gods; *deifies*, *de'.i.fīze*; *deified*, *de'.i.fīde*; *deifi-er*, *de'.i.fī-er*, one who deifies; *deification*, *de'.i.fī.kay''shun*, exaltation to divine honours.

Deism, *de'.izm*, belief in a creator but not in revelation;

- deist**, *de'ist*. one whose creed is deism; **deistical**, *de'ist'ikäl*; **deistical-ly**, *de'ist'ikäl.ly*.
- Deity**, *plu. deities, de'itiz*. (Rule xi.)
(*Dei-* is pronounced *dī-*, except in this set of words and in the word "*deign*," where it has the sound of "a.")
- French *déification*, *v. déifier, déisme, déiste, déité*; Latin *deitas*.
- Deign**, *dain'*, to vouchsafe. **Dane**, a native of Denmark.
- Deign**, *deigned* (1 syl.), *deign'-ing*. **Dis'dain**, to contemn.
("Deign" and "disdain" should be spelt in one way; both are from the Lat. *dignus*, Fr. *daigner*.)
- French *daigner*, to deign; *dé-daigner*, to disdain. Latin *dignus*.
- Deino-**, *dī.no-* (Greek prefix meaning terrible from hugeness of size, marvellously great in bulk).
- Deinornis**, *dī.nor'nis*. A huge fossil bird. (Gk. *ornis*, a bird.)
- Deino-saurus** or **deino-saurian**, *plu. deino-saurians, dī'no-saw''rus dī'no.saw''rī.an, dī'no.saw''rī.anz*. A huge fossil lizard. (Greek *sauros*, a lizard.)
- Deino-therium**, *plu. deino-theria, dī'no.rhee''rī.um, plu. dī'no.rhee''rī.ah*. A huge fossil animal with a trunk.
- Greek *deinos thērion*, a terribly-huge beast.
(These words are sometimes spelt *di-* instead of *dei-*.)
- Deject'**, to dishearten; **deject'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **dejec'ted-ly**, **dejec'ted-ness**, **deject'-ing**; **dejection**, *de.jek'.shun*.
- Fr. *déjection*; Lat. *deicere*, sup. *dejectum* (*de jacio*, to throw down).
- Delay'**, to defer; **delayed'** (2 syl.) not *delaid*. (It is not a compound of *lay*, R. xiv., but the supine of *diffēro*, Lat.) **delay'-ing**, **delay'-er** (R. xiii.), one who delays.
- French *délai*; Latin *diffēro*, supine *dilātum*, to defer.
"Defer" is from the root and "delay" from the sup. of the same verb.
- Delectable**, *de.lĕk'.ta.b'l*. (See **Delight**.)
- Delegate**, *dĕl'.ĕ.gate*, a representative, to send a representative; **dĕl'egāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **dĕlegāt-ing** (R. xix.), intrusting a commission to another; **delegation**, *dĕl'-e.gay''shun*.
- French *délégation*, *v. déléguer*; Lat. *dēlegatio*, *v. dēlegāre* (*de legāre*, to send away as ambassador or legate).
- Delendum**, *plu. delenda, de.len'.dah* (Lat.), to be erased. In printers' proofs written *del* or *d*.
- Deleterious**, *dĕl'.ĕ.tee''rī.ūs*, hurtful; **delete'rious-ly**, **delete'rious-ness**. (The *de-*, in Greek, is long.)
- Greek *dēlēterios*, *dēlēter*, a destroyer; *dēlēmai*, to destroy.
- Delf**. Coarse earthenware, originally made at **Delft** (Holland).
- Deliberate**, *de.lib'.ĕ.rate*, slow to determine, to weigh in the mind the *pros* and *cons*; **deliberate-ly**, **deliberate-ness**; **delib'erāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **delib'erāt-ing** (R. xix.), **delib'-**

erät-or; deliberation, *de.lib'.e.ray''shun*; deliberät-ive, *de.lib'.e.ra.tiv*; delib'erative-ly, with deliberation.

French *délibération*, *délibératif*, v. *délibérer*; Latin *déliberatio*, *déliberativus*, *déliberátor*, v. *déliberäre*.

Delicacy, plu. delicacies, *dél'.i.ka.sy*, *dél'.i.ka.siz*. A dainty, weakness, tenderness, consideration for others.

Delicate, *dél'.i.ket*; del'icate-ly, del'icate-ness.

French *délicat*; Latin *délicätus*, delicate, fine, dainty.

Delicious, *de.lish'.us*, delightful to the taste; delicious-ly, delicious-ness. (Fr. *délicieux*; Lat. *délicia*, delights.)

Delight', pleasure, to please; delight'-ed (R. xxxvi.), delight'-ing, delight'-ful (R. viii.), delight'ful-ly, delight'ful-ness; delight'-some, full of delight (-some, Old English suffix, "full of"); delight'some-ness, agreeableness.

Delectable, *de.lèk'.ta.b'l*; delec'table-ness; delectability, *de.lèk'.ta.bil''i.ty*; delectation, *de.lèk'.tay''shun*.

French *délectable*, *délectation*, v. *délecter*. Latin *délectäbilis*, *délectätio*, v. *delecto*, to delight; *lacto*, to allure, to charm.

Delineate, *de.lin'.ë.ate*, to draw, to design; delin'eät-ed (Rule xxxvi.), delin'eät-ing (R. xix.), delin'eät-or (R. xxxvii.); delineation, *de.lin'.i.a''shun*, a drawing in lines or words.

French *délinéation*; Latin *délinéatio*, *délinéätor* (de *linea*, a line).

Delinquent, *de.lin'.quent*. One who commits a fault.

Delinquency, plu. delinquencies, *de.lin'.quen.siz*. Misdeeds.

French *délinquant* (wrong conj.); Latin *délinquens*, gen. -*quentis*, to fall in one's duty (de *linquere*, to leave behind).

Delirious, *de.lir'.ri.us*, wandering in mind from illness; delirious-ly, delirious-ness; delirium, *de.lir'.ri.um*, temporary aberration of mind; delirium tremens, *de.lir'.ri.um tree'.mens*, insanity accompanied with a trembling of the limbs, generally brought on by drunkenness.

Lat. *delirium*, dotage (*de lira*, [to get] out of the furrow in ploughing).

Delittante (no such word). See Dilettante.

Deliver, *de.liv'.er*, to set free, to save, to hand over, to disburden, to utter; delivered, *de.liv'.erd*; deliv'er-ing, deliv'er-er, deliv'er-able, deliv'er-ance, deliv'ery.

To deliver up, to surrender. To deliver over, to transfer.

French *délivrance*, v. *délivrer*, *délivreur*; Latin *de libëräre*, to liberate from [bondage] (*liber*, free).

Dell (R. v.), a valley. (Old Eng. *däl*, a dale; Welsh *twell*, a pit.)

Delphian, *dél'.fian*. Dolphine, *dél'.fin*.

Delphian. Pertaining to the oracle of Delphi, in Greece.

Dolphine. A French edition of the Latin classics for the use of the "Grand Dauphin" (son of Louis XIV.)

Delphinidae, *dĕl.fĭn'.ī.dēē*. The dolphin genus.

Delphinium, *dĕl.fĭn'.ī.um*. The larkspur species of plants. Called *delphinium*, from a fancied resemblance of the unopened flowers to an heraldic dolphin. Called *larkspur* from a fancied resemblance of the horned nectary to a lark's spur.

"Delphian," Greek *Delphínios*, adj. of *Delphos* (oracle of Delphi).

"Delphine," Greek *delphín* or *delphís*, a dolphin; Old Eng. *delfin*.

"Delphinidae," *-idae*, a Greek patronymic, denotes a family or group.

"Delphinium," *-ium*, a Latin termination, denotes a species.

Delta, *dĕl'.tāh*, a triangular tract of land at the mouth of certain rivers, as the Nile, so called from the Greek Δ (*d* or *delta*). **Deltic**, *dĕl'.tik*, adj.; **deltoid**, *dĕl'.toid*, somewhat resembling a delta. (Greek *delta eidos*, delta like.)

Delude' (2 syl.), to deceive; **delūd'-ed** (3 syl., R. xxxvi.); **delūd'-ing** (R. xix.); **delūd'-er**, one who deludes; **delūd'-able** (R. xxiii.), easily deceived, gullible.

Delusion, *de.lu'.zhun*, *il.lu'.zhun*.

Delusion is deception from want of knowledge.

Illusion is deception from morbid imagination.

Delusion (R. xxxiii.); **delusive**, *de.lu'.zĭv*; **delu'sive-ly**, **delusive-ness**; **delu'sory**, *de.luze'.ō.ry*.

Latin *delūdēre*, to cheat (*de ludo*, to play on [one's credulity]).

Delve (1 syl.), to dig; **delved** (1 syl.), **delv'-ing** (Rule xix); **delv'-er**, one who delves.

Old English *delf[an]*, to dig; past *dealf*, past part. *delven*.

Demagnetise, *de.mag'.ne.tize*, to undo magnetic influence; **demagnetised**, *de.mag'.ne.tizd*; **demagnetis-ing**, *de.-mag'.ně.tize.ing* (R. xix); **demagnetis-er**, *de.mag'.ně.tize.er*.

"Magnetise" is to affect with magnetism, or to make magnetic; *de-* reverses; and "de-magnetise" is to undo the former processes.

Demagogue, *dĕm'.a.gōg*. **Demigod**, *dĕm'.ī.gōd*.

Demagogue. A factious mob orator.

Demigod. A man who has rank with the gods.

"Demagogue," French *démagogue*; Greek *dēm-āgōgōs*, a popular leader (*dēmos*, the people); Latin *demāgōgus*.

"Demigod," French *demi*, half, and our native word "God." The word *heal* or *half* is the native word for *demi*, as *healf-clippiend*, a semi-vowel, *healf-tryndel*, a hemi-sphere.

Demand', a request, to claim or seek with authority; **demand'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **demand'-ing**, **demand'-er**, **demand'-able** (not *-ible*); **demand'ant**, the plaintiff in a law-suit.

French *demande*, v. *demander*; Latin *demandāre* (*mando*, to order).

Demarcation, *dĕ.mar.kay'.shun*. A line of separation.

French *démarcation*; Old English *mearc*, a mark, a boundary.

Demean', to behave, to debase; **demeaned'** (2 syl.), **demean'-ing**; **demeanour**, *de.mean'.or*, behaviour.

"Demean" (to deport oneself). "De-port" is Latin *de porto*, to carry; and "demean" is French *de mener*, to lead or carry.

"Demean" (to debase oneself) is Old English *ge-mæne*, common.

Demi-, dēm'-i- (French prefix), half. **Demy**, *de-mj'* [paper], *q.v.* Greek *hēmi-*, Latin *sēmi-* (from Greek *hēmisus*, Latin *sēmis*, half).

Demi-god. A deified man.

This hybrid word is partly French and partly Anglo-Saxon.

Demi-lune. A term in *Fort*. (French *demi lune*, half moon.)

Demi-semiquaver, *dēm'.i sēm'.i-qua'.ver*. Half a semi-quaver, the shortest musical note.

This is French *demi*; Latin *sēmi*; Spanish *quiebro*, a trill!!

Demi-volt (Fr.) One of the seven movements in *manège*.

Demise, *de.mize'*, death, to bequeath; **demised'** (2 syl.), **demis'-ing** (Rule xix.), **demis'-able** (Rule xxiii.)

Latin *dēmittere*, supine *dēmissum*, to send down [to the grave], hence "death"; to send down [to heirs], hence "to bequeath."

Democracy, *plu. democracies*, *de.mōk'.rā.sy*, *de.mōk'.ra.siz*, a republic; **democratize**, *de.mōk'.ra.tize*, to make democratic; **democratized'** (4 syl.), **democratiz'-ing** (R. xix.)

Democrat, *dēm'.o.krāt*, a favourer of democracy; **democratic**, *dēm'.o.krāt''.ik*, or **democratical**, *dēm'.o.krāt''.i.kāl* (adj.); **democratically**, in a democratic manner.

Greek *dēmōkratia* (*dēmōs kratēō*, to govern by the people), *dēmokratizo*, *dēmokratikōs*.

(The last syllable is -cy, "state, office, rule"; not -sy. Similarly "aristocracy," "autocracy," and the hybrid "mobocracy.")

Demobilise, *de.mō'.bīl.ize*. To "mobilise" troops is to render them liable to be moved out of their quarters to serve against an enemy. To "demobilise" them is to send them home, as not required for active service.

Demo'bilise, **demo'bilised** (4 syl.), **demo'bilis-ing** (R. xix.); **demobilisation**, *de.mō'.bīl.i.zay''.shun*.

(These words came into popular use in the Franco-Prussian war, but have not yet found their way into dictionaries.)

Demolish, *de.mōl.ish*, to pull down; **demol'ished** (2 syl.), **demol'ish-ing**, **demol'ish-er**; **demolition**, *de'.mōl.ish''.on*.

French *démolition*, *v. démolir*; Latin *dēmōlitiō*, *v. dēmōliri* (*mōlior* is to heap up, *de moliōr* is the reverse of "heaping up").

Demon, *dē'.mōn*, a fiend; **demonism**, *dē'.mōn.izm*, belief in the active agency of demons; **demonology**, *dē'.mo.nōl'o.gy*, a systematic treatise on demons (Gk. *lōgōs*, discourse, &c.), **demonolatry**, *dē'.mo.nōl''.atry*, the worship of demons (Gk. *latreia*, worship), **demoniac**, *dē'.mō'.ni.āk*, one possessed; **demoniacal**, *dē'.mo.ni'.a.kāl* (adj.); **demoni'acal-ly**; **demo-**

nize, *dē.mō.nize*, to make one like a demon; *de'monized* (3 syl.), *de'moniz-ing* (Rule xix.), *de'moniz-er*.

French *démon, démoniaque, démonographe, démonologie*; Latin *dæmon, dæmoniæcus*; Greek *daimôn, daimoniakós, daimonizōmai*.

Demonstrate, *de.mon'strate* (not *dēm'on.strate*), to prove; *demon'strated* (Rule xxxvi.), *demon'strāt-or* (not *-er*, Rule xxxvii); *demonstrat-ive*, *de.mon'stra.tiv*; *demon'strative-ly*, *demon'strative-ness*; *demonstrable*, *de.mon'stra.b'l*; *demon'strable-ness*, *demon'strably* (1st Latin conj.) Rule xix. *demonstration*, *dēm'on.stray''shun*.

French *démonstratif, démonstration*; Latin *demonstratio, demonstrativus, demonstrātor, demonstrāre* (*monstro*, "to point out").

Demoralise, *de.mor'al.ize*, to injure the morals, to disorganize; *demor'alised* (4 syl.), *demor'alis-ing* (R. xix.), *demor'alis-er*; *demoralisation*, *de.mor'al.i.zay''shun*.

French *démoralization*, v. *démoralizer*; Latin *de mores*.

Dem'ster. A judge in the Channel Isles, and in the Isle of Man. Old English *dēma*, a judge; *dēm[an]*, to judge; [-*ster* is not a feminine suffix, but is used in both genders].

Demulcent, *de.mūl'sent*. Soothing. (Lat. *demulcens*, gen. *-centis*.)

Demur', to hesitate from doubt; *demurred'* (2 syl.), *demurr'-ing*, *demurr'-er* (R. i.), in *Law*, an issue raised on some legal question in a suit, one who demurs; *demurr'-able*; *demurr'-age*, a fixed charge for the detention of trucks, &c., belonging to another railway company; an allowance made to the owners of a ship by the freighters for detention in port beyond time.

French *demeure*, v. *demeurer*; Latin *dēmōrāri* (*mōra*, delay).

Demure, *de.meur'*, coy; *demure'-ly*, *demure'-ness*.

French *des mœurs* (*avoir des mœurs*, to have proper morals).

Demy, plu. *demies*, *de.mi'*, *de.mize'*. **Dem'i**. **Demise'** (2 syl.)

Demy', a size (in paper) between "royal" and "crown", a "scholarship" in Magdalen College, Oxford; *demyskip*, *de.my'ship*, the possession of a demy scholarship (*-ship*, Old Eng. affix, "tenure of," "state," "jurisdiction," &c.)

Demi, *dēm'i* (Fr. prefix), half; Lat. *sēmi*; Gk. *hēmi*.

Demise, *de.mize'*, death.

"Demy" [paper], that is, *demi-royal* 20 in. by 15, instead of 24 by 19.

"Demy" [Oxford], is a demi or inferior fellowship.

Den- (Old Eng. postfix) a valley, a wooded place: as *Tenter-den*.

Den, a cage for wild beasts, &c. (Old Eng. *den* or *denu*, a den.)

Denationalise, *de.nash'on.āl.ize*. To deprive of nationality. The

Poles are denationalised, being incorporated into Russia, &c.; *denationalised*, *de.nash'on.al.ized*; *denat'ionalis-ing*.

Dene (1 syl.), a valley. **Dean**, a church dignitary.

"Dene," Old English *dene*. "Dean," Latin *decānus*.

Denial, *de.nī'āl*. (See Deny.)

Denizen, *dēn'.i.zēn*. A naturalised citizen.

Denizen is one made a citizen *ex donatiōne regis* (by royal gift or charter). A *denizen* was a trader within the walls of a town; a *foreign* was a trader without the walls (Lat. *foris*, abroad).

Low Latin *denizenus*; Old French *donaison* (Latin *donum*, a gift).

Denominate, *de.nōm'.i.nate*, to designate; *denom'ināt-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *denom'ināt-ing* (R. xix.); *denom'ināt-er*, one who denominates; *denom'ināt-or*, in *fractions*, the figure below the line, as $\frac{1}{2}$ (here "2" is the denominator because it "designates" into how many parts the unit is divided).

Denomination, *de.nōm'.i.nay''shun*, name, a society (chiefly applied to religious sects); **denominational**, *de.nōm'.i.nay''shun.āl*, sectarian; **denomina'tional-ly**; **denominative**, *de.nōm'.i.na.tiv*.

French *dénominateur*, a denominator, *dénommatif*, *dénomination*; Latin *dēnōminātio*, *dēnōminātivus*, *dēnōminātor*, that which gives the name [to a fraction], *dēnōmināre* (from *nōmen*, a name).

Denote (2 syl.), to indicate; *denōt-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *denōt-ing* (R. xix.), *denōt-able*; **denotation**, *de'.no.tay''shun*; **denotative**, *do.nō'.ta.tiv*, having the power to denote.

Fr. *dénotation*, v. *dénoter*; Lat. *denōtatio*, *denōtare* (*nōta*, a mark).

Denouement (French), *da'.nou.mah'n* (not *da.nou'.e.mong*), the winding up or final catastrophe of a drama, &c.

Denounce, *de.nounse'*, to inform against; **denounced'** (2 syl.), **denounc'-ing** (R. xix.), **denounc'-er**, **denounce-ment**. (Five words drop the final e before -ment, viz., *acknowledg-ment*, *abridg-ment*, *argu-ment*, *lodg-ment*, *judg-ment*.)

Denunciation, *de.nun'.se.a''shun*, a public denouncement; **denunciator** (not -ter), one who denounces; **denunciatory**, *de.nūn'.she.a.t'ry*, containing a denouncement.

French *dénoncer*, *dénonciation*; Latin *denunciatio*, *denunciāre*, to denounce (*de nuncio*, to inform against).

Dense, *dence*, thick. **Dens**, *denz*, plu. of *den*; **dense'-ly**, closely; **dense'-ness**, **den'sity**. (Rule xix.)

French *dense*, *densité*; Latin *densus*, *densitas*, v. *densare*.

Dent, a notch. **Dint**, force, power.

"There is a dent in the [teapot]," not *dint*.

"He did it by *dint* of [kindness], by the power or force of..."

Dent (verb), *dent'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *dent'-ing*. The more usual forms of this verb are *indent'*, *indent'ed*, *indent'-ing*; **indentation**, *in'.den.tay''shun* (has no simple form).

Dent'-al, pertaining to the teeth; **dent'-ist**; **den'tistry**, the art and profession of a dentist; **dentition**, *dēn.tish'.un*, the "cutting" of teeth.

Dentate, *dĕn'.tate* (in *Bot.*), toothed [applied to leaves];
dentated, *dĕn'.tā'.ted* (R. xxxvi.); **dentate-ly**.

Dentelle, *dahn'.tell.* Lace, lace-work.

Denticle, *den'.ti.k'l*, a small projecting point like a tooth;
denticulate, *dĕn'.tik'.u-late* (in *Bot.*), finely toothed;
denticulate-ly; **denticulation**, *dĕn'.tik'.u.lay''shun*.

Dentifrice, *dĕn'.ti.fris*. Tooth-powder.

Latin *dentes frico*, to rub the teeth.

Dentine, *den'.tine* (not *den'.teen*). The tissue which
 forms the body of a tooth. (-ine Lat. "substance.")

Dentils, *dĕn'.tīlz* (in *Arch.*) Little square projections in
 the bed-mouldings of cornices, &c.

French *dent*, a tooth; *dental*, *dentelle*, *denticule*, *dentifrice*, *dentiste*,
dentition; Lat. *dens*, gen. *dentis*, *denticulus*, *dentifricium*, *dentitio*.

Denude' (2 syl), to strip; *denūd'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), **denūd'-ing** (Rule
 xix.), *denūd'-er*, **denudation**, *de.nu'.dāy''shun*, divestment.

French *dénudation*, v. *dénuder*; Latin *dēnudatio*, v. *dēnudāre*, to
 make entirely naked (from *nudus*, naked).

Denunciation, *de.nun'.se.a''shun*. (See **Denounce**.)

Deny', to refuse, to contradict; *denies*, *de.nīzé'*; **denied**, *de.nīde'*;
denī'-er, *denī'-able*, *denī'-al*, but **deny'-ing** (Rule xi.)

French *dénier*, to deny; *déni*, a denial; Latin *dēnegāre*, to refuse.

Deodand, *dē'.o.dand*. A fine on the master, when one of his
 chattels has caused the death of a human creature.

Latin *deo dandus*, given to God. As the person thus killed died
 without absolution, the money was given for "masses for the
 dead." Abolished in 1846.

Deodorise, *dē'.ō'.do.rize*, to disinfect, to neutralise bad odours;
deo'dorised (4 syl.), **deo'doris-ing** (R. xix.); **deo'doris-er**,
 a disinfectant; **deodorisation**, *dē'.ō'.do.ri.zay''shun*.

Latin *de ōdeo*, i.e. *ōleo*, to stink (*de* reverses).

Deoxidate, *dē'.ox'.i.date*, to deprive of oxygen; **deox'idāt-ed**
 (Rule. xxxvi.), **deox'idāt-ing** (Rule xix.), **deoxidation**,
dē'.ox'.i.dāy''shun, deprivation of oxygen.

Deoxidise, *dē'.ox'.i.dize*, to deprive of oxygen; **deox'idised**
 (4 syl.), **deox'idis-ing**, **deox'idis-er**, that which deoxidises.

Deoxigenate, *dē'.ox'.ij'.e.nate*, to deprive of oxygen; **deox-ig'enāt-ed**,
deoxig'enāt-ing, **deoxig'enāt-er**, that which
 deprives of oxygen; **deoxigenation**, *dē'.ox'.ij'.e.nay''shun*.
*(It is usual to spell these words with -xi-, but as
 "oxygen" is spelt with a "y," the change should never
 have been made.)*

French *de -oxydable*, *-oxydation*, *-oxyder*, to deoxidise, *-oxygénation*,
 v. *-oxygèner*; Greek *oxus genô*, to generate sour or acid [compounds].

Depart', to leave; **depart'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **depart'-ing**, departure, *de.par'.ichur*, a going away, death.

Department, a specific branch of a business; **departmental**, *de.part.men'.tül*, limited to a department.

French *départ*, v. *départir*, *département*, *départemental*;
Latin *de partire* or *-iri*, to separate from [others].

Depend', to rely on; **depend'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **depend'-ing**, **depend'-ent** (not *dependant*), **dependent-ly**, **depend'-ence** (not *dependance*); **depend'ency**, *plu.* dependencies, *de.pën'.den'.siz*; **depend'able** (R. xxiii). **Independence**, **in'-depend'ency**, **in'depend'ent**, **in'depend'ently** (*in-*, neg.)

Dependent on [another]; **Independent of** [all others].

Pendent from [the ceiling], *i.e.*, hanging down from.

French *dépendance*, *dépendant* (wrong conj.); Lat. *dependens*, gen. *dependentis*, v. *dependere* (*de pendeo*, to hang on or from).

Depict', to paint, to describe; **depict'ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **depict'-ing**; **depict'er**, one who depicts. (Latin *depictus*, painted.)

Depilatory, *de.ptil'.a.to.ry*, an ointment or lotion for removing hair [from the face and arms].

French *dépilatoire*; Latin *deplāre*, to remove the hair (*pilus*, hair).

Depletion, *dē.plee'.shun*, exhaustion; **depletive**, *dē.plee'.tīv*.

Latin *deplere* (*pleo*, to fill, *de* reverses).

Deplore' (2 syl.), to lament; **deplored'** (2 syl.), **deplōr'-ing** (R. xix.), **deploring-ly** (adv.); **deplōr'-er**, one who deplores; **deplor'-able**, **deplor'ably**, **de-plor'ableness**; **deplora-bility**, *de.plōr'.a.bil'.i.ty*, deplorable state.

French *déplorable*, v. *déplore*; Latin *deplorare* (*plōro*, to wail).

Depolarise, *de.pō'.lar.ize*, to deprive of polarity; **depo'larised** (4 syl.), **depo'laris-ing** (R. xix.); **depolarisation**, *de.pō'.lar.i.zay''.shun*. To polarise light is to split each undulation into two, each split undulation is "polarised light."

Polarity, *po.lar'ri.ty*, the "state of being polarised."

French *polarisation*, *polariser*, *polarité*; Latin *polaris*, polar.

Depopulate, *dē.pōp'.u.late*, to lay waste, to deprive of inhabitants; **depop'ulāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **depop'ulāt-ing** (R. xix.), **depop'ulāt-or** (R. xxxvii.); **depop'ulation**, *-lay''.shun*.

French *dépopulation*; Latin *depōpūlatio*, *depōpūlātor*, *depōpūlāre* (*pōpūlus*, people), to deprive of people, *de* privative.

Deport', to behave; **deport'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **deport'-ing**; **deport'-ment**, behaviour. The verb *deport* [to behave] must be followed by a reciprocal pronoun, as *oneself*, *himself*, *myself*, *herself*, *themselves*, *yourselves*, *yourselves*, &c.

French *déporter*, to banish; Latin *deportāre*, to carry away (*porto*, to bear or carry). We talk of a man's *bearing* [way of conducting himself], his *carriage* [figure and bearing], &c.

Depose, *de.pozé'*, to degrade from office (*s* between two vowels = *z*); **deposed'** (2 syl.), **depōs'-ing** (Rule xix); **depōs'-er**.

Deposit, *de.pōz'.it*, something intrusted to another, a pawn, to give something as a pledge, to lay by money in the bank; **depos'it-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **depos'it-ing**, **depos'it-or** (R. xxxvii.); **depository**, *de.poz'.i.to.ry*, place for deposits.

(This word ought to be *depository*; Fr. *dépositaire*; Lat. *depositorius*.)

Deposition, *de'.po.zish'.un*. Statement made on oath.

French *déposer*, *déposition*; Latin *depositio*, *depositor*, *depositus*, *depōnere*, supine *depōstum* (*de pono*, to lay [something] down).

Depôt, *plu. depôts, dă.pō', dă.pōze'* (Fr.), not *day'po*, nor *děp'.po*, a place where stores of a specific sort are kept.

Deprave' (2 syl.), to corrupt; **depraved'** (2 syl.), **deprāv'-ing** (R. xix.), **deprāv'-er**; **depravity**, *plu. depravities, de-prāv'.i.tiz*, moral turpitude; **depravedness**, *de.prāv'd'.ness*.

Depravation, *de.pray.vay'.shun*. State of moral turpitude.

Deprivation, *dě.pry.vay'.shūn*. Divestment.

French *dépravation*, *v. depraver*; Latin *deprāvitio*, *deprāvire* (from *prāvus*, crooked; *de-pravo*, to dis-tort).

"Deprivation," is Latin *deprivatio* (from *privare*, to take away).

Deprecate, *děp'.re.kate*, to blame, to curse; **dep'recāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **dep'recāt-ing** (Rule xix.), **dep'recating-ly**, **dep'recāt-or** (not *-er*, R. xxxvii.); **deprecatory**, *dep'.re.ka.t'ry*; **deprecativ**e, *dep'.re.ka.tiv*, **dep'recativ-ly**.

Deprecation, *děp'.re.kay'.shun*. A cursing, a blaming.

Depreciation, *dě.pree'.sī.ā.shun*. Detraction of value.

French *dépréciation*, *dépréciatif*; Latin *deprecari*, to pray against.

Depreciate, *dě.pree'.sī.ate*, to lessen in value; **depre'ciāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **depre'ciāt-ing** (R. xix.), **depre'ciāt-or** (not *-er*, R. xxxvii.); **depreciation**, *dě.pree'.sī.a''.shun*, detraction of value; **depreciative**, *dě.pree'.sī.a.tiv*; **depre'ciativ-ly**; **depreciatory**, *dě.pree'.sī.a.tō.ry*.

Fr. *dépréciation*, *v. déprécier*; Latin *deprecidare* (*prælium*, the price).

Depredate, *děp'.rě.date*, to plunder; **dep'redāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **dep'redāt-ing** (Rule xix.), **dep'redāt-or** (Rule xxxvii.); **depredatory**, *dep'.re.da'.t'ry* (adj.), plundering; **depredation**, *děp'.re.day'.shun*, spoliation.

French *déprédation*; Latin *de-pradatio*, *prædator*, *prædatorius* (from *præda*, prey, booty).

Depress', to lower in spirit or in value; **depressed'** (2 syl.), **depress'-ing**, **depress'ing-ly**, **depress'-or** (not *-er*, R. xxxvii.), **depression**, *de.presh'.un*, lowness, dejection, concavity.

French *dépression*; Latin *depressio*, *depressor*, *v. deprimo*, supine *depressum* (*de premo*, to press down).

Deprive', to take away, to lose; **deprived'**, **depriv'-ing** (R. xxxvi.), **depriv'-er**, **depriv'-able**, **deprivation**, *dě.pri'.vay''shun*.

Latin *de-privāre*, to take away from; *privatio*.

Depth. Observe these four words, **Length**, **breadth**, **depth**, and **height** (not *height~~h~~*, as it is often pronounced).

Deep; *-th*, Old Eng. postfix, converts adj. to abstract nouns.

Depurate, *de.pū'.rate*, to free from impurities; **depu'rāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **depu'rāt-ing** (R. xix.); **deputation**, *de.pū'.ray''shun*; **depurative**, *depu'.ra.tīv*.

(The accent of these words is often thrown on the first syllable, but the way given is the more correct.)

French *dépurer*, *députation*; Latin *depuratio* (*purus*, pure, clean).

Depute' (2 syl.), to appoint; **depūt'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **depūt'-ing** (R. xix.), **depūt'-er**; **deputy**, *plu. deputies*, *děp'.u.tiz*, persons deputed; **deputation**, *děp'.u.tay''shun*.

French *députation*, *v. députer*; Latin *depūtāre*, to lop off (*pūto*, to prune). A "deputy" is one cut off from others for a given object.

Derange, *de.rainj'* (not *de.rānj'*), to disorder; **deranged'** (2 syl.), **derāng'-ing** (R. xix.), **derāng'-er**, **derangement** (only five words drop the *e* final before *-ment*. Rule xviii. ¶).

French *dérangement*, *v. déranger* (*ranger* to put in rank, *de* reverses).

Dercetis, *dě'.sě.tis*. A fossil eel-like fish in the chalk formation.

Greek *Derkētis*, a Syrian goddess, like a mermaid, similar to *Dagon*.

Derelict, *der'ry.likt*, abandoned, goods forsaken by the owner; **dereliction** [of duty], *der'ry.lik''shun* (not *derelection*), neglect [of duty] involving guilt.

Latin *dērelictio*, *dērelictus* (*de relinquor*, *relictus*, to leave).

Deride' (2 syl.), to laugh at; **derid'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **derid'-ing** (R. xix.), **derid'-er**, one who derides.

Derision, *de.rizj'.un*, ridicule; **derisive**, *de.rī'.siv*; **deri'-sive-ly**, **derisive-ness** (Rule xxxiii.)

French *dérider*, *dérision*; Latin *dēridēre* supine *dērisum*, to laugh at; *derisio*.

Derive' (2 syl.), to acquire, receive, draw from a source; **derived'** (2 syl.), **deriv'-ing** (R. xix.), **deriv'-er**, **deriv'-able**.

Derivation, *der'ry.vay''shun*, tracing to the root, descent.

Derivative, *de.riv'.a.tīv*, a word formed from another, not fundamental; **derivative-ly**. Rule (xvii.)

French *dérivatif*, *dérivation*, *v. dériver*; Latin *dērivātio*, *dērivātivus*, *dērivāre* (*de rivo* [to draw] from the river or source).

Dernier ressort, *derr'.ne.a res'.sor* (French). The last expedient or resource. (Not *dernier resort*, which is one word French and one English, and ought not to be tolerated. Either say *dernier ressort* or the *last resource*.)

Derogate, *der'ro.gate*, to disparage; *der'ogāt-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *dero'gāt-ing*; *derogation*, *der'ro.gay''shun*.

Derogator, *de.rōg'.a.tor*, a detractor; *derog'atory*, *derog'-atori-ly* (Rule xi.), *derog'atori-ness* (Rule xi).

French *dérégation*, *dérégatoire*, v. *déroger*; Latin *derōgatio*, *derōgātor*, *dérōgātīvus*, *derōgātorius*, *derōgātāre* (frequentative), *dérōgāre*. ("Rogāre" is bring in a bill or propose a law; "de-rogāre" is the reverse, i.e., to repeal a law.)

Der'rick. A temporary crane for removing goods from a vessel. So called from Derrick, the Tyburn hangman (17th century).

Dervish or dervise, *der'vis*. A Mohammedan "monk" of great austerity. (Persian, *derwesch*, poor.)

Descant, *des.kānt'*, to comment, to talk to oneself; *descant'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *descant'-ing*, *descant'-er*.

(The first syllable should be *dis*. The word is "dis-cant.")

Spanish *discantar*, to descant; Latin *dis cantāre*, to sing apart.

Descend, *de.send'* (not *des.send'*). The word is compounded of *de* and *scando*, to climb down); *descend-ed*, *de.send'.ed* (R. xxxvi.), *descend-ing*, *de.send'.ing*.

Descendant. One proceeding from an ancestor. (This word should be "descendent;" but, as usual, we owe our error to the French.) *Descendent* (in *Astr.*), is the opposite of *ascendant*. (Here again is a marvellous confusion. It should be "The star is in the *ascendent* or *descendent*;" but if the French error is preferred, then take the French words *ascendant* and *descendant*, and not one right and one wrong.)

Descend'-ible (not *-able*); *descendibility*, *de.send'.i.bīl''.i.ty*.

Descension, *de.sen'.shun*, a falling, hence a quarrel or falling out (verbs in *-d* and *-de*, add *-sion* instead of *-tion*, R. xxxiii.); *descensional*, *de.sen'.shun.al* (adj.).

Descent, *de.sent'* (not *dis.sent*), slope, progress down; *but Dissent*, *dis.sent'*, a disagreement, to differ.

French *descendant*, verb *descendre*, *descente*; Latin *descendens*, gen. *descendentis*, *descensio*, *descendēre* (*de scando*, to climb down).

"Dissent" is Latin *dissentio*, i.e., *dis sentio*, to think differently.

Describe, *de.skrīb'* (not *des.krībē*). (The word is compounded of *de* and *scribo*, to write down, not *des-cribo*.)

Described, *de.skrīb'd'*; *describ-ing*, *de.skrīb.eing* (Rule xix.); *describ-er*, *de.skrīb'.er*, one who describes; *describable*, *de.skrīb'.a.ble* (Rule xxiii.) The negative is *undescribable*, that which cannot be described.

Description, *de.skrīp'.shun* (not *dis.skrīp'.shun*); *descriptive*, *de.skrīp'.tīv* (not *dis.skrīp'.tīv*); *descriptive-ly*; *descriptive-ness*, *de.skrīp'.tīv.ness*.

French *descriptif*, *description*; Latin *describere*, *descriptio* (*de scribo*, to write down, to limit or define).

Descry, to espy. **Decry**, to cry down.

Descry, *des.kry'* (not *de.skry'*, nor yet *dis.kry'*); **descries**, *des.krize'* (not *dis.krize*), R. xi.; **descried**, *des.kride'* (not *dis.kride*); **descryer** (not *descryer*, R. xi.). *des.cri.er*.
(The first syl. ought to be dis- as it is usually pronounced.)

"Descry" is a corruption of the Norman *discrivoer*; Latin *discerno*, supine *discrētum*, to discern.

"Decry" is the French *dé crier*, to cry down.

Desecrate, *dēs'.e.krāte*, to profane what is sacred, the opposite of consecrate; **des'ecrāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **des'ecrāt-ing** (R. xix.); **des'ecrāt-er**, one who desecrates; **desecration**, *dēs'.e.kraɣ''shun*, profanation. (One of the few words in -tion which is not French.)

(This word must not be confounded with **execrate**, "to detest," "to curse.")

Latin *dāsecrāre*, *dāsecrātus* (*sacrāre*, is to hallow, *de reveres*).

Desert, *dēz'.ert*; **desert**, *de.zert'*; **dessert**, *des.zert'*.

§ **Desert**, *dēz'.ert* (noun); *dez.ert'* (verb). Rule 1.

Desert, *dēz'.ert*, a wilderness, a solitude; *dē.zert'*, to abandon; **desert'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **desert'-ing**, **desert'-er** (should be *desertor*); **desertion**, *dē.zer'.shun*.

§ **Desert**, *dē.zert'*. That which deserves reward or punishment.

§ **Dessert** (with double s). The course of fruit at dinner.

"Desert" (a wilderness, to abandon); French *désert*, verb *désertier*, *déserteur*, *désertion*; Latin *desertum*, a des'ert; *desertor*, *desertio*, *desertāre* (frequentative of *sēro*, to knit together, and *de-* which reverses, hence to unbind, forsake, abandon).

"Desert" (merit), Latin *dēservire*, supine *deservitum*, contracted to *desertum*, something deserved.

"Dessert" (of fruit), French *dessert*, what is brought on after the table is cleared (*desservir*, to clear the table).

Deserve, *de.zerve'*, to merit; **deserved**, *de.zervd'*; **deserv-ing**, *de.zer'.ving* (Rule xix.); **deserv-er**, *de.zer'.ver* ("s" between two vowels = z).

Deservedly, *de.zervd'.ly*, more often *de.zer'.ved.ly*.

Deserv-ing-ly (only in a good sense).

Latin *deservio*, to merit for service (*servio*, to do a service).

Deahabille, properly pronounced *days'-a.bee'-ya*, but generally called *dis'-a.beel*, undress. (French.)

Desiccate, *des'.ik.kate*, to dry up; **des'iccāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.) **des'iccāt-ing** (Rule xix.); **desiccant**, *des'.ik.künt*, a medicine to dry a running sore; **desiccation**, *des'.ik.kay''-shun*, the act of making dry, or state of being dry.

Desiccative, *de.sik'.ka.tiv* (adj.). Drying or tending to dry.
("Desiccation" is one of the few words in -tion not French.)

Latin *desiccātio*, *desiccāre* (*siccō*, to dry; *siccus*, dry).

Desiderate, *de.sîd'.e.rate*, to want; *desîd'erât-ed* (Rule xxxvi.); *desîd'erâ-ting*; *desiderative*, *de.sîd'.e.ra.tîv*. (These words are not much used.)

Desideratum, *plu. desiderata*, *de.sîd'.e.ray''.tum*, *plu. de.sîd'.e.ray''.tûh*. Something needed to supply a deficiency.

Desideration, *de.sîd'.e.ray''.shun*. Something required to supply a deficiency.

Latin *dēsiderātio*, *dēsiderātivus*, *dēsiderātus*, *dēsiderāre*, to crave for.

Design, *de.zîné'*, a scheme, a plan, to intend, to plan, &c.; *designed*, *de.zînéd'*; *design-ing*, *de.zîné'ing*; *design-er*, *de.zîné'er*; *designed-ly*, *de.zîné'.ed.ly*, intentionally; *design-able*, *de.zîné'.a.b'l*; *design-less*, *de.zîné'.less*; *designless-ly*; *design-ment*, *de.zîné'.ment*.

(In all the examples given above the "g" is silent, but is pronounced hard in the following derivatives, and "s" is no longer = z.)

Designate, *des'sig.nate*, to point out, to name; *des'ignât-ed* (Rule xxxvi.); *des'ignât-ing*, *des'ignât-or*. (R. xxxvii.)

Designation, *des'sig.nay''.shun*. A name, &c. (Rule lx.)

French *désigner*, *désignation*; Latin *dēsignāto*, *dēsignator*, *dēsign[ō]*, to mark out (*signum*, a sign or distinguishing mark).

Desire, *de.zîré'*, to wish for ("s" between two vowels = z); *desired'* (2 syl.), *desîr-ing* (R. xix.), *desîr'-er*, *desîr-able*, *desîrably*, *desîrable-ness*.

Desirous, *de.zîré'.us*, wishful; *desîr'ous-ly*.

Fr. *désir*, *désirable*, v. *désirer*, *désireux*. Lat. *dēsīdēre*, which furnishes the verb *dēsiderāre*, to crave for; *dēsīdērium*, desire, craving for.

Desist, *de.sîst'*, to leave off (Rule lx.); *desist'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.); *desist'-ing*; *desistance*, *de.zîs'.tānce*, a ceasing to act.

(The first "s" in "desist" is pronounced between s and z; but in "resist" it is decidedly = z.)

French *désister*; Latin *desistēre*, *desistens* (*sisto*, to continue).

Desk, a sloping table. (Old Eng. *disc*, a table, a board, a dish.)

Desolate, *dēs'.o.late*, lonesome, in a ruinous state, to lay waste; *des'olât-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *des'olât-ing* (R. xix.); *des'olât-er*, one who lays waste; *des'olât-ly*; *desolatory*, *des'.o.la.t'ry*.

Desolation, *dēs'.o.lay''.shun*, a state of ruin and gloom.

French *désolateur*, *désolation*, verb *désoler*; Latin *dēsōlātio*, *dēsōlātus*, *dēsōlāre* (from *solus*, alone).

Despair (not *dispair*), hopelessness, to be without hope; *despaired'* (2 syl.), *despair-ing*, *despair'ing-ly*, *despair-er*.

Desperate, *dēs'.pe.rate*, reckless, without hope; *desperate-ly*, *des'perate-ness* (Rule xvii.)

Desperation, *des'.pe.ray''.shun*. Recklessness, hopelessness.

Desperado, *plu.* desperadoes (Rule xlii.), *des'.pě.ray''*.doze (not *děs'.pe.ràh.doze*), a bravo. (Spanish.)

Latin *desperatio*, *desperatus*, *desperare* (*de spes*, without hope).

Despatch' (not *dispatch*). Haste, a special message, to send on special business. **Despatches** (*plu.*), written documents sent to or from a public servant on business of state, (R. liii.), *despatched* (2 syl.), *despatch'-ing*.

Spanish *despachar* verb, *despacho* noun; Latin *de spatio*, to travel from [one person or place to another].

Despicable, *des'.pì.kă.b'l* (not *des.pik'.ă.b'l*). See below.

Despise' (2 syl.), not *dispize*, to condemn; **despised'** (2 syl.), *despis'-ing*, *despis'-er*; *despis'-able*, contemptible; **despicable**, *des'.pì.ka.b'l* (not *des.pik'.a.b'l*), worthless, vile; *despis'-ing-ly*, with disdain; *des'picably*, contemptibly; **despicable-ness**, *des''pì.ka.b'l.ness* (not *des.pik'.a.b'l.ness*).

Latin *despicabilis*, *despicio* (*de specio*, to look down on one).

Despite, *děs.pitě'*. An act of malice, notwithstanding.

(*It is never used as a verb, the verb is "to spite."*)

Latin *despicio*, supine *despectum* (*de specio*, to look down on one).

Despoil' (2 syl.), to plunder; **despoiled'** (2 syl.), **despoil'-ing**; **despoil'-er**, one who despoils.

Despoliation, *dě.spō'.li.a''*.shun (not *despoliation*).

(This noun is very little used, *spoliation* is used instead.)

Latin *despoliare*, to pillage; *spoliare*, *spoliatio*, &c.

Despond', to fail in hope; **despond'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **despond'-ing**, **despond'-ing-ly**; **despond'-er**, one who desponds; **despond'-ent** (not *-ant*), low spirited; **despond'-ent-ly**, **despond'-ence**, **despondency**, *děs.pōn'.děn.cy*.

Latin *despondens*, gen. *despondentis*, *despondere* (*spondeo* is "to answer [one's expectation]," *de* reverses, hence *de-spondeo* is to disappoint one's hope, "to lose hope.")

Despot, *děs.pōt*, a tyrant, an autocrat; **despotic**, *děs.pōt'.ik*, absolute; **despotical**, **despot'-ic-ly**, **despot'-ical-ly**; **despotism**, *děs'.po.tizm*, autocracy.

French *despote*, *despotique*, *despotism*; Greek *děspōtēs*, *děspōtikós*, verb *děspozó*, to obtain mastery.

Dessert, *děz.zert'*; **desert**, *de.zert'*; **desert**, *dez'.ert*.

Dessert, *děz.zert'*. A course of fruit after dinner.

Desert, *de.zert'*. What is deserved (good or ill).

Desert, *dez'.ert*. A solitude, a wilderness.

Desert, *de.zert'*. To abandon (*q.v.*)

"Dessert," French *dessert*, the course served after the table is cleared; *desservir*, to clear the table.

"Desert" (what is deserved), Latin *děservio*, sup. *děservitum*, to do one a service, hence "to deserve [payment]"

"Desert" (a wilderness), French *děsert*; Latin *děsertum*.

"Desert" (to abandon), the same. (*Sero* is to join, as *de* reverses *de-sero* is to disjoin, and hence "to forsake.")

Destine, *dēs'.tīn* (not *des.tine*), to design or purpose; **destined'** (2 syl.); **destining**, *dēs'tīn-ing* (Rule xix.)

Destination, *dēs'.tī.nay''shun*. The ultimate goal.

Destiny, *plu. destinies*, *dēs'.tī.nŷ*, *dēs'.tī.nŷz*. Fate, doom.

French *destination*, *destinée*, v. *destiner*; Latin *destinatio*, *destinare*. (Greek *steno* to bind fast.)

Destitute, *dēs'.tī.tūte*. Friendless, needy, without.

Destitution, *dēs'.tī.tū''shun*. Utter want, distress.

French *destitution*, *destitué*; Latin *destitutio*, *destitutus*, *destituere* (*stātuo* is to erect, as *de* reverses *de-stātuo* is to pull down. A "destitute" person is one "pulled down.")

Destroy' (not *distroy*), to demolish; **destroyed'** (2 syl.), **destroy'-ing** (Rule xiii.), **destroy'-er**, one who destroys.

Destruction, *des.trūk'.shun* (not *distruction*), demolition; **destructive**, *des.trūk'.tīv*; **destructive-ly**, **destructive-ness**; **destructible**, *des.trūk'.tī.b'l* (not *-able*), liable to...; **destructibility**, *des.trūk'.tī.bīl''i.ty*, capable of destruction.

French *destructibilité*, *destructible*, *destructif*, *destruction*; Latin *destructio*, *destruere* (*struo* is to pile up, *de* reverses).

Desuetude, *des'sue.tude*. Disuse, discontinuance.

(It ought to be pronounced in four syllables, *des'sue.tude*.)

Fr. *désuétude*; Lat. *dēsuetudo*. (*Sueo* is "to be in use," *de* reverses.)

Desultory, *dēs'ūl.to.ry*, unconnected; **des'ultori-ly** (R. xi.), **des'ultori-ness** (R. xi.), running from one subject to another.

Latin *desultorius*, (*deslīo*, *de sālīo*, to leap from one thing to another). "Desultor" was a rider who leaped from one horse to another, as a rider in a circus. An *Insulter* is one who leaps on you.

Detach, *de.tatch'*, to separate; **detached'** (2 syl.), **detach'-ing**, **detach'-ment**, ships or troops sent to the main body.

French *détachment*, v. *détacher*; Italian *de staccare*, *staccato* in music is when each note is isolated.

Detail, *de'tail* (noun), *de.tail'* (verb), Rule l.

De'tail. Minute particulars [of a narrative].

Detail', to narrate particulars, to deal out piecemeal; **detailed'** (2 syl.), **detail'-ing**, **detail'-er**.

French *détail*, v. *détailler* (*tailler*, to cut; German *theilen*, to divide).

Detain', to keep back; **detained'** (2 syl.), **detain'-ing**; **detain'-er**, one who detains; a writ to a warder to continue to keep a prisoner in prison.

Detention, *de.tēn'.shun* (-tion not *-sion*, Rule xxxiii.)

Detēneo (Latin), makes "detentum" not *detensum*, in the sup.

French *détention*, v. *détenir*; Latin *dētīneo* (*de tēneo*, to hold back. The pseudo diphthong *-ai-* is indefensible. Probably it arises from some confused notion that *tain* is a contraction of *taken* (*ta'en*.)

Detect', to discover; **detect'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **detect'-ing**, **detect'-er** (should be **detect-or**); **detective**, *de.tĕk'.tĭv*; **detection**, *de.tĕk'.shun*; **detect-ible**.

Latin *dēctor*, *dēctio*, *dēlēgere* supine *dēctum* (*tēgo* is "to cover," *de* reverses, hence *de tēgo* is "to uncover").

Deter', to hinder by fear, &c.; **deterred'** (2 syl.), **deter'-ing** (Rule i.), **deter'-er**, **deter'-ent** (adj.), **deter'-ment** (one *r*, because *-ment* does not begin with a vowel).

Latin *dēterrere* (*de terreo*, to frighten from [doing a thing]).
("Deter" ought to be spelt with double "r." It is not from the verb *dētēro*, to bruisse, but from *dēterreo*, to frighten).

Detergent, *de.tĕr'.gent* (n. and adj.), that which cleans, cleansing; **deter'-ive**, *de.tĕr'.sĭv*, having the power to cleanse; **deter'-sion** (not *deter-tion*), *de.tĕr'.shun*, the act of cleansing.

French *déterger*, v. *déterger*, *détersif*; Latin *dētergens*, gen. *dēter-gentis*, *dētergere*, sup. *-tersum* (*de tergo* to scour out [a stain]).

Deteriorate, *de.tĕr'.ri.o.rate* (not *datee'.ri.o.rate*), to degenerate; **deteriorated**, *de.tĕr'.ri.o.rate.ed* (Rule xxxvi.); **deter'-iō-rāt-ing** (Rule xix.); **deterioration**, *de.ter're.o.ray''shun*.

French *détérioration*, v. *détériorer*; Latin *dētrius* (adv.) worse. Not a derivative of "*de terreo*," but of *dē tēro*, to wear away.

Determine, *de.tĕr'.mĭn*, to decide; **deter'-mined** (3 syl.), **deter'-mĭn-ing** (Rule xix.), **deter'mĭn-er**, **deter'mĭn-able**.

Determinate, *de.tĕr'.mĭn.ate* (verb and adj.), to limit, limited; **deter'minated** (Rule xxxvi.), **deter'mināt-ing** (Rule xix.), **deter'mināt-or** (Rule xxxvii.); **determinative**, *de.tĕr'.mĭn.a.tĭv*; **deter'minative-ly**, specifically.

Determination, *de.ter'.mĭ.nay''shun*. A fixed resolution.

French *déterminatif*, *détermination*, v. *déterminer*; Latin *dēterminātio*, *dētermināre* (*terminus*, a boundary).

Detersive, *de.tĕr'.sĭv*, &c. (See **Detergent**.)

Detest', to hate; **detest'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **detest'-ing**, **detest'-er**, **detest'-able** (not *-ible*, 1st Lat. conj.), **detestably**, **detest'-able-ness**; **detestation**, *de'.tes.tay''shun*, abhorrence.

French *détestable*, *détestation*, v. *détester*; Latin *detestābilis*, *detestā-tio*, *detestāri* (*de testor*, to bear witness against one).

Dethrone' (2 syl.), to drive from a throne; **dethroned'** (2 syl.), **dethrōn'-ing** (Rule xix.), **dethrōn'-er**, **dethrone'-ment**.

Latin *de thronus*, [to remove] from a throne.

Detonate, *de'.to.nate*, to explode; **de'tonāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **de'tonāt-ing** (Rule xix.); **detonation**, *de'.to.nay''shun*.
(Very often pronounced *dēt*-; but the "e" is long.)

French *détonation*, v. *détoner*; Latin *dē-tōnāre*, to thunder mightily.

Detour (Fr.), *da.toor'*. A roundabout or circuitous way.

Detract, *de.trăkt'* (not *de.trăk'*), to depreciate; **detract'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **detract'-ing**, **detract'-or** (not *-er*, Rule xxxvii.), **detract'-ing-ly**; **detract'-ive**, *de.trăk'.tīv*, depreciative; **detract-ion**, *de.trăk'.shun*, depreciation.

French *v. détracter*, *détraction*; Latin *detractor*, *detractio*, *de-trahere*, supine *de-tractum*, to draw off, hence, to lessen. There is a Low Latin verb *de tracto*, meaning "to tear limb from limb with horses."

Detriment, *dēt.rī.ment*, injury; **detrimental**, *dēt'.ri.men'' .tāl*.

French *détriment*; Latin *détrimentum* (*dētro*, sup. *tritum*, to bruise.)

Detritus (should be *detri'tus*, but generally called *dē.trī.tus*), *débris*; **detrit-ion**, *de.trīsh'.un*, the act of wearing away. (*We perversely disregard Latin quantities*, Rule lvii.)

French *détrition*, *détritus*; Latin *de-tero*, sup. *tritum*, to wear down.

Detrude' (2 syl.), to thrust down; **detrūd'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **detrūd'-ing**; **detrusion**, *de.trū'.zhun* (*-sion* not *-tion*, R. xxxiii.)

("De-trude" is to thrust down; "intrude," to thrust oneself in.)

Latin *de trudere*, supine *trūsum*, to thrust down or away.

Detruncate, *de.trūn'.kate*, to lop off the limbs; **detrun'cāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **detrun'cāt-ing** (Rule xix.); **detruncation**, *de.trun'.kay'' .shun*, mutilation.

("Detruncation" is one of the few words in "-tion" not Fr.)

Latin *detruncatio*, *detruncāre*, sup. *detruncātum*, to lop off.

Deuce, *duse*, two of cards or dice, the devil; **deuced**, *du'.sed*, devilish, very; **deuced-ly**, *du'.sed.ly*, devilishly, very.

"Deuce" (two), French *deux*; Latin *duo*, two.

"Deuce" (the devil), "quosdam dæmones quos 'dusios' Galli nuncupant" (St. Aug. xv. 23); Danish *dums*, the deuce.

Deutero-, *du'.tē.ro-* (Greek prefix meaning "second").

Deutero-gamy, *du'.te.rōg''.a.my*. A second marriage on the death of the first husband or wife. (Gk. *gūmos*, marriage.)

Deutero-nomy, *du'.te.rōn''.o.my*. The second giving of the law by Moses, the 5th book of the Bible. (Gk. *nomos*, the law.)

Deut - (contraction of *deutero-*, see above). In *Chem.*, it indicates two equivalents of oxygen to one of the metal named: as

Deutoxide, *du.tōx'.ide* [of copper, &c.], two equivalents of oxygen to one of copper (*deuto oxide*).

Devastate, *de'.vās.tate*, to lay waste; **de'vastāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **de'vastāt-ing**, **de'vastāt-or** (not *-er*, Rule xxxvii.); **devastation**, *de'.vās.tay'' .shun*, a state of ruin, havoc.

(The first syl. is often pronounced *dēv-*, but the "e" is long.)

French *dévastation*, *v. dévaster*; Latin *dēvastatio*, *dēvastātor*, *dēvastāre* (*de vasto*, to lay thoroughly waste).

Develop, *de.vēl'.op*, to disclose. **Envel'op**, to inclose.

(The noun envelope [for letters] has a final "e;" "develop" has no noun. Bear in mind the two verbs.)

Developed, *de.věľ.ŏpt*; **devel'op-ing**, **devel'op-ment** (R.iii. b).

Fr. développement, v. *développer*; *Ital. viluppo*, a bundle or intricacy; *de reverses*, hence *de-velop* is to undo a bundle or intricacy.

Deviate, *de'.vi.ate*, to vary, to turn from the right way; **de'viat-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **de'viat-ing** (R. xix.) **de'viat-er**; **deviation**, *de'.vi.a''.shun*, a difference; **devious**, *de'.vi.us*; **de'vious-ly**, **de'vious-ness**.

French déviation, v. *dévier*; *Latin devius* (*de via*, out of the way).

Device (2 syl.) A contrivance, a motto, a symbol. (*See Devise.*)

Devil, *děv'.il*, Satan; **dev'il-ish**, maliciously wicked, very; **dev'ilish-ly**, maliciously, exceedingly; **dev'ilish-ness**; **devil-ism**, *děv'.il.izm*, devilish conduct; **dev'il-ment**, **dev'il-ry**, mischief and malice fit for a devil.

Dev'il, to grill with cayenne pepper; **dev'iled** (2 syl.), **dev'il-ing**. (*Old Eng. deoul, deófol or deóft, deóftic.*)

Devious, *de'.vi.us*. (*See Deviate.*)

Devise, *de.vize'*, to scheme; **device**, *de.vice'*, a scheme (R. li.); **devised** (2 syl.), **devis-ing**, **devis-er**, **devis-able** (R. xxiii.); **devisee**, *dě.vi.zee'*, the person to whom "real estate" is devised; **divisor**, *de.vi.zor'*, the person who bequeaths or leaves by will. **Divisor**, *di.vi'.zör*, the figure by which a sum is divided.

Fr. devise, a motto. *Ital. divisa*, a coat of arms; *divisare*, to devise.

Devoid (2 syl.), empty, destitute. (*Lat. de viduus*, wholly void.)

Devolve (2 syl.), to become the duty of, to pass over from one to another; **devolved** (2 syl.), **devolv-ing** (Rule xix.), **devolv-ment**; **devolution**, *de'.vo.lu''.shun*.

("Devolve" is followed by on: "The duty devolves on me.")

French dévolution, the falling of property to relations in default of proper heirs. *Latin devolvere*, to roll down; *devolutus*, devolved.

Devonian, *de.vō'.ni.an*. The Old Red Sandstone formation; so called from Devonshire, where it is largely developed.

Devonite, *dev'.o.nite*. A mineral found at Barnstaple in Devonshire ("ite" in *Geo.* means a "stone" or "fossil").

Old English Defene, a Devonshire man; *Defena-scir*, Devonshire. *Latin Dumnonii*, British *Dynonii*, the glen people.

Devote (2 syl.), to consecrate; **devōt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **devōt-ing** (R. xix.); **devotion**, *de.vō'.shun*; **devo'tion-ist**, **devo'tion-al**, **devo'tional-ly**; **devo'tional-ist**, a devotee; **devō'ted** (3 syl.), strongly attached; **devō'ted-ly**, **devō'ted-ness**.

Devotee, *děv'.o.tee'*. One abandoned to religious exercises.

Devout, pious; **devout-ly**, **devout-ness**.

French dévot, dévotion. *Latin devōtio, devōtus, devōtūre* whence "devote;" *děvōtēre*, supine *devōtum*, whence *devout*.

Devour', to eat up; **devoured'** (2 syl.), **devour'-ing**, **devour'ing-ly**, **devour'-er**. **Devoirs, d'voirs** (French), respects.

("I pay my *devoirs* to you," is a *jocose civility*.)

French *dévorer*; Latin *devorāre* (*vōro*; *vōraz*, voracious).

Dew, a deposition of the moisture of the air. **Due**, owing (*q. v.*); **dewed** (1 syl.), **dew'-ing**, **dew'-y** (adj.), **dew-less**, **dew-drop**, **dew'i-ness** (with *i*, R. xi). Germ. *thau*; Dan. *dug*.

Dexter (in *Her.*) The right side of a shield or coat of arms (to a person standing *behind* it, not to one in front of it).

Dexterity, dex'ter'ri.ty, expertness; **dexterous, dex'te.rus** (not *dex'trus*); **dex'terous-ly**, **dex'terous-ness**.

It means "right-handed" (Latin *dexter*, the right hand); "left-handed is *awkward* (*awke*, the left hand), *sinister* (Latin), and *gauche* = *gōsh* (French), the left hand.

Dextrine, dex'trīn. British gum made from starch.

Latin *dexter*, the right hand ("ine," in *Chem.* denotes "a simple substance"). *Dextrine* is so called, because it turns the plane in polarised light to the right hand.

Dey, the native title of the governor of Algiers. **Day** [time].

"Dey," Turkish *ddi*, seignior; "Day," Old English *dæg*.

Di- (contraction of the Greek prefix *dis-*, "asunder"; and sometimes of *dia-*, "through"). The ordinary meaning of *di-* in composition is "two," "twice," "double," especially when it forms a distinct syllable: as

Di-an'drian. Having two stamens.

Di-ceph'alous. Having two heads.

Di-dac'tylous. Having two fingers or toes.

Di-gyn'ian. Having two styles or pistils.

Di-hed'ral. Having two surfaces.

Di-lac'erate. To tear in two.

Di-pet'alous. Having two petals.

Di-sper'mous. Having two seeds.

Di-theist. A believer in two gods, one good and one evil.

¶ In a few cases it bears the force of *dis-*, "asunder": as

Di-gress'. To walk asunder or wide of the path.

Di-var'icate. To stretch the legs asunder.

Di-vert'. To turn the mind asunder or aside.

¶ The original idea of "asunder" or separation, gives the meaning above (*two*), and also the *negative* force of the prefix, one example of which is

Di-vest'. To unclothe.

¶ In a few examples *di-* represents the Greek preposition *dia*, "through," "throughout," "thorough": as

Di-acoustics. That part of acoustics which treats of sound passing through different mediums.

Di-elec'trics. Substances which allow electricity to pass through them, and not over their surface.

Di-optics. That part of optics which treats of the refraction of light in passing through glass.

Di-rect. Right throughout.

¶ In *Chemistry* **Di-** denotes a double equivalent of the *base*, and **Bi-** a double equivalent of the *gas*: as "Di-sulphate of silver," = two equivalents of the base (silver) to one of sulphuric acid; but "Bi-sulphate of silver" would be two equivalents of sulphuric acid to one of the base (silver). See **Dis-**.

¶ **Dis-**. The force of *dis-* is almost always privative. Before "t," *dis-* becomes *dif-*.

Dia- (Greek preposition, meaning *through*). In composition it means "through," "throughout," "thorough."

Diabetes, *di'.a-bee'teez*. A disease in which saccharine urine flows too freely.

Latin *diabētes*; Greek *día bainō*, to go through one.

Diabolic, *di'.a.bōl'ik*; **diabolical**, *di'.a.bōl'.i.kāl*, devilish; **diabol'ical-ly**; **diabolism**, *di'.ab'.o.lizm*.

French *diabolique*; Latin *diabolīcus*; Greek *diabolikós* (*diabolós*, the devil, from *día ballō*, to fling-out at you, i.e., to slander).

Diachylon, *di.āk'.i.lōn* (not *diachilum*). An adhesive plaster made of oil and the oxide of lead.

French *diachylon*; Greek *día chūlas*, through i.e. by means of a juice. It was originally made of the juices of herbs.

Diaconal, *di.āk'.o.nal*, pertaining to the office of deacon; **diaconate**, *di.āk'.o.nate*, the office of deacon (*q. v.*)

French *diaconal*, *diaconat*; Latin *diacōnus*, a deacon.

Diadem, *di'.a.dem*, a royal crown; **di'ademed** (3 syl.)

French *diadème*; Latin *diadēma*; Greek *diēō*, to bind.

Diæresis, *plu.* diæreses, *di.ē'.rē.sis*, *di.ē'.rē.seez*. Separation of two contiguous vowels. The mark (·) is placed over the latter vowel: as *aërial* (not *ærial*).

Latin *diærēsis*; Greek *di-airēsis* (*di-airēs*, to divide.)

Diagnosis, *plu.* diagnoses, *di.ag.nō'sis*, *di.ag.nō'seez*. The art of distinguishing one disease from another. Many use the word for "symptom," which is an error; thus "What are the 'diagnoses' of the case?" is nonsense. A medical man may say "My diagnosis informs me the disease is not so and so;" and also that "The diagnostic symptoms of the case are those of [measles]."

Diagnostic, *di.ag.nōs'.tik*, distinguishing [applied to symp-

toms of diseases]; **diagnostics**, *di.ag.nōs'.tiks*, the science of disease-symptoms.

Diagnosticate, *di.ag.nōs'.ti.kate*, to determine a disease by its symptoms; **diagnos'ticāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **diagnos'ticāt-ing**. The verb **diagnose**, *dī'.ag.nose*, **dī'agnosed** (3 syl.), **dī'agnōs-ing**, is sometimes used.

Greek *diagnōsis*, discriminating; v. *dia-gignōskō*, to distinguish.

Diagonal, *di.äg'.o.nūl*, a straight line drawn through a figure with not less than four sides. The line must run from any angle to the opposite one. **Diagonal-ly**.

(The "o" is omega in Greek and long in Latin.)

French *diagonal*; Latin *diagonios*; Greek *dia gōnia*, an angle.

Diagram, *dī'.a.grām*. A plan or figure shown by lines.

Diagraph, *dī'.a.gräf*, an instrument used in perspective drawing; **diagraphic**, *di.a.gräf'ik*.

French *diagramme*; Latin *diagramma*; Greek *dia gramma*, that which is marked out by lines, v. *dia-graphō*.

Dial, *dī'.äl*. An instrument for measuring time.

Dialing, *dī'.al.ing*. The art of constructing dials.

Latin *diälis*, pertaining to day (*dies*, a day).

Dialect, *dī'.a.lēkt*, provincial speech; **dialectic**, *dī.a.lēk'.tik*, provincial, subtle. **Dialectics**, *dī.a.lēk'tiks*, the science of arguing on ideal subjects where word-fencing is more important than physical facts. **Dialectician**, *dī.a.lēk'.tish'an*, a skilled arguer; **dialec'tical**; **dialec'tical-ly**.

French *dialecte*, *dialecticien*, *dialectique*; Latin *didlectica*, *didlecticus*, *dialectos*; Greek *dia-lēktikē*, *dia-lēktikōs*, *dia-lēktōs* (*dia légō*).

Dialogue, *dī'.a.lög*; plu. **dialogues**, *dī'.a.logs*, generally applied to the conversations of a drama.

(The Fr. termination -ue is useless and out of character.)

Fr. *dialogue*; Lat. *diälögus*; Gk. *dia-lōgos*, discourse between [persons].

Diameter, *dī.äm'.e.tēr*, a straight line running through the centre of a circle, and bounded each end by the circumference; **diametrical**, *dī'.a.mēt''.ri.käl*; **diamet'rical-ly**.

Latin *diamēter*, *diamētro* [opposita], directly [opposite]; Greek *diamētrōs* (a measure through [a circle]).

Diamond, *dī'.a.münd* (not *dī'-mün*).

French *diamant*; Latin *adamas*; Greek *a-damas*, unconquerable. The diamond cannot be cut or overcome by other materials.

Diana, *Di.än'.äh* (not *Di.a'.nah*). A Roman goddess.

Diandria, *di.an'.drī.a* (in Botany). Having two stamens.

The "stamens" belong to male plants (Greek *anēr*, a male).

The "pistil," or seed-bearing organ, belongs to female plants.

Diandrian (*adj.*) Pertaining to plants with two stamens.

French *diandrie*; Greek *dī* [dis] *andres*, two men.

(The Greek *anēr* means man as opposed to woman.)

Diapason, *di'.a.pay''.zŏn* (in *Music*), an octave, the whole compass of a musical instrument; an instrument for tuning organ pipes. (In *Philosophy*) the universe, which Pythagoras conceived to be a complete musical octave beginning from Deity and ending with man. The eight notes are Deity, the planets, and man; man touches earth and Deity, and as the planets intervene, they influence his lot. (Greek *dia pāsa*, through all things.)

Diaper, *di'.a.pēr*, a figured linen cloth; **diapered**, *di'.a.perd*.

French *diapré*, diaper work; (*l'inge*) d'Ypres, in Flanders).

Diaphanous, *di.ăf'.a.nus*. Translucent but not transparent.

Greek *dia phainō*, [light] shows through.

Diaphragm, *di'.a.frām*. The midriff.

French *diaphragme*; Greek *diaphragma*, a partition wall (*diaphrassō*, to enclose throughout).

Diarrhœa, *di'.ar.ree''.ah*, a violent flux; **diarrhœotic**, *di'.ar.ree''.-tik*, purgative. **Diuret'ic**, a medicine to increase the discharge of urine.

Latin *diarrhœa*; Greek *diar-roia* (from *dia rhœo*), the "r" is doubled to compensate for the aspirate which cannot be expressed in Greek, *διάρροια* (not *διάρροια*).

Diary, *plu. diaries*, *di'.a.ry*, *di'.a.riz*. A journal.

Latin *diarium*, a register of daily events (*dies*, a day).

Diastase, *di'.as.tāse* (not *di.as.tāze'*). A substance which converts starch into dextrine and grape sugar.

French *diastase* (Greek *dia histēmi*, I stand apart, or separate, as yeast from new beer).

Diastole, *di.ăs'.tŏle* (not *di'.a.stole'*). The lengthening of a syllable naturally short, the dilatation of the heart, &c.

French *diastole*; Latin *diastŏle*; Greek *diastŏlē*, dilatation (*stellō*, to take in sail, hence to contract. In this example *dia* reverses, and *dia-stello* is to open or dilate the heart after contraction).

Diathermal, *di'.a.rher''.māl*, transmitting radiant heat, as glass transmits light; **diathermanous**, *di'.a.rher''.mā.nūs*, adj.

Greek *dia thermē*, [allowing the passage of] heat through.

Diatom, *plu. diatoms*, *di'.ă.tŏm*, *di'.ă.tŏmz* (not *di.ăt'.om*, *di.at'.omz*, it has nothing to do with the word "atom"). A sub-order of algæ; a *diatom* is a single specimen.

Diatomaceæ, *di'-ăt-ŏ.may''-se-e*. The order which contains the above sub-order.

Greek *dia tŏmōs*, a cutting through (not *di-atŏmos*, a double atom). These algæ are called *diatoms*, because they increase by division.

Diatonic, *di.a.tŏn'ik* (in *Music*). By tones.

The *diatonic scale* is the ordinary musical scale, the *chromatic scale* proceeds by half-tones. The "diatonic scale" does not, strictly speaking, proceed by tones

throughout, for the intervals between E and F, B and C are only half of those between C and D, F and G, A and B, but they are all called tones in ordinary speech.

Greek *diatōnikós* (*diá tōnós*, [proceeding] by tones).

Diatrobe, *dī'.a.trībe*, a tedious disputation, an acrimonious harangue; **diatribist**, *dī'.a.trī'bist*, one who...

(In Gk. and Lat. the second "i" is short. French error.)

French *diatribe*; Latin *diatribe*; Greek *diá tribē*, a wearing away [of time or patience], (*diá tribō*, to wear thoroughly away).

Dibble, *dīb'.b'l*, an instrument used by gardeners for making holes in the earth; **dibbled** (2 syl.), **dibbling**, **dibbler**.

Welsh *tip*, a point; Dutch *tip*; German *spieß*.

Dice, *plu.* of *die* (*dī*), a small cube used in play; **dic-ing**, **dice-ing**, playing at dice.

French *dé*, corruption of "ta"; Latin *tāles*, a die or solid cube.

Dicotyledon, *dī'.cōt-y.lee''.dōn*, *plu.* **dicotylédons** or **dicotylédōna**.

Plants with two seed lobes for their embryo, "exögens."

Dicotyledonous, *dī'.cōt-y.lee'-do-nus* (adj.)

Gk. *di* [dis] *kōtulédōn*, two sockets, or lobes (see **Acotyledon**).

Dictate, *dīk'.tate* (noun), *dīk'.tate'* (verb). Rule 1.

Dictate, *dīk'.tate*. A bidding, telling another what to write.

Dictate'. To order imperiously, to tell another what to write; **dictāt'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **dictāt'-ing** (Rule xix.)

Dictation, *dīk'.tay'.shun*. The act of dictating.

Dictāt'-or, *fem.* **dictā'trix**; **dictātor-shīp**, the office of dictator (-*ship*, O. E. postfix, "tenure of office or state"); **dictatorial**, *dīk'.ta.tōr''ri.āl*, imperious; **dictatorial-ly**.

Diction, *dīk'.shun*. Way of expressing oneself.

Dictionary, *plu.* **dictionaries**, *dīk'.shun.ēr.ri*, *plu.* *dīk'.shun.er.rīs*. A lexicon.

Dictum, *plu.* **dicta**, *dīk'.tum*, *dīk'.tāh*. A positive or dogmatic assertion.

Ipee dixit, *ip'.se dix'.it*. Dogmatic assertion. Used in all persons as a noun (Latin).

French *dictatorial*, *diction*, *dictum*; Latin *dictātor*, *dictātrix*, *dictātorius*, *dictio*, gen. *dictiōnis*, *dictiōnārium*, v. *dictāre*, supine *dictātum* (frequentative of *dico*, to say), *dictum*.

Did, past tense of **Do**. Old Eng. present tense *ic dō*, past *ic dyde*, past part. *gedōn*. Modern Eng. *I do*, *I did*, *done*. As an auxiliary it is chiefly used in asking questions, in which case it stands before the noun or pronoun, as *did* [you] speak? In common speech it is used to add emphasis or force, as "I do very much wish it," "I did indeed love him." In poetry it is used without any special purpose beyond helping out the metre or rhyme.

Didactic, *di.dăk'.tĭk*, designed to teach; **didactical**, *di.dăk'.ti.kăl*; **didactical-ly**, in a didactic manner.

Fr. *didactique*; Gk. *didaktikós*, fit for teaching (*didaskó*, to teach).

Didactylous, *di.dăk'.tĭ.lūs*, having two toes; **didactyl**, *di.dăk'.tĭl*, an animal with two toes.

Greek *dí* [dis] *daktŭlós*, two fingers or toes.

Didelphys, *di.dĕl'.fis*, a generic name for such animals as have two wombs, like the opossum family; **didelphidæ**, *di.dĕl'.fi.dæ*, same as didelphys; **didelphoid**, *di.dĕl'.foid*, animals with an abdominal pouch less perfect than that of the true opossum. (Gk. *eidos*, resembling the didelphys.)

Greek *dí* [dis] *délphus*, double womb.

Die, a stamp, to expire; **dye**, tincture, to tincture (both *dī*).

Die (to expire), *dies, dize*; **died** (1 syl.), *dý'-ing*; *dī-er*, one likely to die soon (Rule xix.); **dead**, *dĕd*, lifeless, *q.v.*; **death**, *dĕth*, *q.v.* **Die of disease** (not from nor with).

Die; *plu.* *dice* (1 syl.) A cube with six faces marked with spots from one to six.

The die is cast. The last chance is ventured.

Die (a stamp), *plu.* *dies, dize* (1 syl.)

Dye, tincture, (*verb*) to tincture; **dyes, dize**; **dyed** (1 syl.), *dý'-ing* (Rule xix.), *dý'-er*, one who dies.

(It is a pity that the original vowels have been changed in the verb "die," thereby causing confusion between words wholly different; the anomalous spelling of die, dead, death; and the necessity of breaking Rule xix. in dyeing to distinguish it from dying.)

"Die" (to expire), Old Eng. *dedd[ian]*, past *deddode*, past part. *deddod*; *dedd*, defunct; *dedth*, death.

"Die" (a cube with six faces), French *dé* = day; Latin *talus*, a die, strictly, with four faces only. Our spelling of this word is foolish and indefensible.

"Dye" (tincture), Old Eng. *dedg*, *v.* *dedg[ian]*, past *dedgode*, past part. *dedgod*.

Dielectric, *dí'.e.lĕk''.trĭk*. **Dialectic**, *dí'.a.lĕk''.tĭk*.

Dielectric is a body that admits the force of electricity to act through it. (Greek *dí* [dia] with the word *electric*).

Dialectic is the adj. of dialect, provincial.

Dielectrics, *dí'.e.lĕk''.trĭks*. The plural of dielectric.

Dialectics, *dí'.a.lĕk''.tĭks*. The art of word-fencing, or arguing with words rather than with solid proofs; it has no scope in experimental philosophy, but its true province is in a *priōri* or speculative reasoning.

"Dielectric." *Electric* adj. from the Greek *ēlēctrōn*, amber, the root of our word "electricity," *q.v.*; *dí* [Greek *dia*] through.

"Dialectics" is from the verb *dialégo*, which gives our word dialogue, and means to converse. In Platonic philosophy it means the highest kind of speculative reasoning; Aristotle uses the word to signify that reasoning which leads to probability but falls short of proof.

Diet, di'et. Food, to feed by regimen. A German parliament.

Diet (verb), di'et-ed (Rule xxxvi.); di'et-ing, di'et-er; **dietary**, di'.ĕ.ter ry, rules of diet, allowance of food; **dietetic** or **dietetical**, di.e.tĕt'ik, di.e.tĕt'.i.kāl (adj.), pertaining to diet; **dietĕt'ical-ly** (adv.)

Dietetics, rules of diet, that branch of medical science which treats of diet. (All sciences from the Greek *-ika* [except five] terminate in English in *-ics*. The five exceptions are "logic," "magic," "music," "physic," and "rhetoric," which come to us through the French. R. lxi.)

"Diet" (food), French *diète*, *diététique*; Latin *dieta*, *diatarius*, *diatetlica*, *diateticus*; Greek *diaita* (*diaitaōmai*, to live).

"Diet" (a parliament), French *diète* (from Latin *dies indicta* [representatives which meet on] appointed days).

Dif- the prefix *dis-* before the letter "f."

Differ, dif'fēr, to disagree. **Defer, de,fer'**, to postpone.

Differ, differed (2 syl.). **differ-ing, differ-ence, differ-ent, different-ly**; **differential**, dif'.fēr-ĕn'.shāl (adj. and noun), a quantity too small to be represented by figures, but which nevertheless constitutes a difference; adj. measuring minute differences; **differential-ly**.

(The French form "différentiel" is better. We write correctly *difference* and *different*.)

Observe the difference in the verb "Defer'," which makes *deferred'* (2 syl.), *defer-ing* (Rule i.) See *Defer*.

Differ from or with?

One *person* differs "with" another in opinion, but

One *thing* differs "from" another in quality, &c.

Different to or from?

Both forms are used: "This rose is very different 'from that,'" or, "very different [unlike] 'to' that."

Difference of or between?

Differences "of" the *same* articles, as "differences of opinion," "differences of sovereignty," &c.; but differences "between" *different* articles, as, "There is no difference between Jew and Gentile," (Romans x. 12.)

Differentiate, dif'fēr-ĕn'-shĕ.ate, to find the difference or the "differential"; **differen'tiāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **differ-en'tiāt-ing** (R. xix.); **differentiation, dif'-fer-en'-shĕ.a'-shun**, determination of difference or "differential."

French *différence*, *différent*, *différentiel*, *différentier*, to differentiate; Latin *diffrens*, genitive *diffrentis*, *diffrentia*, verb *differre*, supine *dilatum* (our "delay").

Difficult, dif'.fī.kūlt, not easy to be done; **difficult-ly** (adv.); **difficulty, plu. difficulties, dif'.fī.kūl.tiz** (Rule xlv.)

French *difficulté*; Latin *difficultas*, *difficulter* (adverb), *difficilis* (*difficilis*, not easy).

Diffidence, *dif'fidenſe* (Rule xxvi.), want of confidence; **diffident**, distrustful of oneself; **diffident-ly**.

Latin *diffidentia*, *diffidens*, gen. -*entis* (*dif* [*dis*] *fidens*, not trusting).

Diffinitive, *dif'fin'i.tiv* (double *f*), or **definitive** (see **Define**).

In Latin there are the two forms *definitivus*, &c., from "*definio*," and *diffinitivus*, &c., from "*diffinio*."

Diffraction, *dif'frāk'.shun* (not *di.frak'.shun*), the turning aside of the rays of light; **diffracted** (8 syl.)

Fr. *diffraction*; Lat. *dif* [*dis*] *frango*, sup. *fractum*, to break asunder.

Diffuse (noun), *dif'fuce'*, (verb) *dif'fuzē'*. (Rule li.)

Diffuse, *dif'fuce'*, not compact; **diffuse-ness**, *dif'fuce'.ness*.

Diffuse, *dif'fuzē'*, to spread, to circulate, to send in all directions; **diffused**, *dif'fuzd'*; **diffus-ing** (Rule xix.), **diffus-er**, **diffus-ible** (not -*able*); **diffusibility**, *dif'fu'.zī.bil'.i.ty*, capability of being diffused; **diffusion**, *dif'fu'.zhun*, a spreading; **diffusedly**, *dif'fu'.zed.ly*, in a diffuse manner; **diffusedness**, *dif'fu'.zed.ness*; **diffusive**, *dif'fu'.siv*; **diffusive-ly**, **diffusive-ness**.

French *diffus*, *diffusible*, *diffusion*; Latin *diffusus*, *diffusio*, *diffusor*, *diffundere*, supine *diffusum*, to spread far and wide.

Dig, past dug [or *digged*, 1 syl.], past part. dug; **digg-ing** (R. i.), **digg-er**, one who uses the spade.

Danish *dige*, to make a ditch or dike.

Digest (noun), *dī'.jēst*, (verb) *dī'.jēst'*. (Rule l.)

Digest, a compilation of civil laws methodically arranged.

Digest, to dissolve food in the stomach, to think well on a subject and arrange it in the mind; **digest-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **digest-ing**, **digest-er**; **digestion**, *dī'.jēst'.tchun*; **digest-ible** (not -*able*); **digestibility**, *dī'.jēst'.ti.bil'.i.ty*; **digestive**, *dī'.jēst'.tiv*.

French *digeste*, *digesteur*, *digestif*, *digestion*; Latin *digesta*, Justinian's code of laws, *digestio*, *digérere*, supine *digestum*.

Dight, to adorn (only used in poetry). Old English *dihht[an]*.

Digit, *dij'.it*, any single figure, a twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon; **digital**, *dij'.i.tāl*.

French *digital*; Latin *digitus*, the finger; *digitālis*.

Digitalis, *dij'.i.tay'.lis*. The fox-glove.

"*Digitālis*," Latin, the finger-flower (from *digitus*, a finger).

"Fox-glove," Old English *foxes-glofa*.

Dignify, *dig'.ni.fy*, to exalt in honour or rank; **dignifies**, *dig'.ni.fize*; **dignified**, *dig'.ni.fide* (R. xi.); **dignify-ing**.

Dignity, plu. **dignities**, rank, loftiness of mien. (R. xlv.)

Dignitary, plu. **dignitaries**, *dig'.ni.tēr'riz*, a clergyman who holds some clerical "dignity," such as prelate, dean, archdeacon, prebendary, canon, &c.

French *dignitaire*, a dignitary, *dignité*; Low Latin *dignitarius*; Latin *dignus facio*, to make worthy, to dignify.

Digress, *dī.gress'*, to deviate; **digressed'** (2 syl.), **digress'-ing**, **digress'-er**; **digression**, *dī.gress'h.un*; **digression-al**, *dī.gress'h.un.al*; **digress-ive**, *dī.gres'siv*; **digressive-ly**.

French *digressif*, *digression*; Latin *digressio*, *digressor*, supine *digressum* (*dē* [*dis*] *gradior*, to walk aside; *gradus*, a step).

Digynia, *dī.gīn'.i.āh* (*-gin* hard as in "begin"), plants with two pistils or styles; **digynian**, *dī.gīn'.i.an* (*g* hard), having two pistils. Plants with *pistils* are called "female," plants with *stamens* are called "male."

Greek *dī.gynē*, double female (or pistil). Plants with two *stamens* are **diandria**: i.e., *dī.andres*, double males (or *stamens*).

Dike (1 syl.), a mound, a ditch; a large mineral vein.

Old English *dæc*.

Dilacerate, *dī.lās'.e.rate*, to tear; **dilac'erāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **dilac'erāt-ing** (R. xix.); **dilaceration**, *dī.las'.e.ray''shun*.

French *dilaceration*, verb *dilacerer*; Latin *dilaceratio*, *dilacerare*.

Dilapidate, *dī.lāp'.i.date* (not *delapidate*), to fall to ruin; **dilap'idāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **dilap'idāt-ing** (Rule xix.); **dilap'idāt-or** (not *-er*, Rule xxvii.), one who lays waste; **dilap'idation**, *dī.lāp'.i.dāy''shun*, decay, injury. Charge for "dilapidations" charge to cover necessary repairs.

French *dilapidation*, v. *dilapider*; Latin *dilapidatio*; v. *dilapidare* (*lapido* is to stone, or heap up stones; *dī-lapido* is to remove stones, "*dē*" in this example has the force of *dē* (it reverses)).

Dilate, *dī.late'* (not *delate*), to enlarge; **dilāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **dilāt-ing** (Rule xix.); **dilāt'-er**, one who dilates; **dilāt'-or** (applied to certain muscles of the nose); **dilat-able**, *dī.late'.a.b'l* (1st Latin conjugation); **dilatability**, *dī.late'.a.b'il''.i.ty*; **dilatation**, *dī'.la.tay''shun*.

French *dilatability*, *dilatable*, *dilatation*, verb *dilater*; Latin *dilatio*, *dilatāre* (*lātus*, broad; Greek *plātus*).

Dilatory, *dīl'.a.tō.ry*, full of delay; **dil'atori-ly** (Rule xi.), **dil'atori-ness**.

French *dilatatoire*; Latin *dilatōrius* (*dē-fero*, to defer, sup. *dī-lātum*).

Dilemma, *dī.lēm'.mah* (not *delemma*). A perplexity.

On the horns of a dilemma. Between two perplexities.

French *dilemme*; Latin *dilemma*, an argument that leads to two opposite conclusions: as "a Boeotian said, all Boeotians are liars." If all Boeotians are liars, the Boeotian told a lie when he said all Boeotians are liars. Query, Are they liars or not?

Dilettante, *plu. dilettanti* (Italian), *dīl'.et.tan'.te*, an amateur of the fine arts but not a proficient, a dabbler in literature or the arts; **dilettanteism**, *dīl'.et.tan'.te.izm*, affectation of art-loving, without any real knowledge of the subject.

Diligence, *dīl'.i.jence* (R. xxvi.), industry; **dil'igent**, **dil'igent-ly**.

French *diligent*; Latin *diligens*, gen. *diligentis*, *diligentia*, v. *dilligo*, to love dearly. Diligence is working with good will.

Dill. The seed of an aromatic plant. (O. Eng. *dile*, *dill* or *anise*.)

"Dill" is the *Anethum Graveolens*; "Anise" is the Arabic *anisun*.
 "Anethum," Greek *anethon* (*and thein*, to grow rapidly).

Dilute (2 syl.), to reduce the strength of a liquid by adding something else; *dilūt'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *dilūt'-ing* (R. xix.); *dilūt'-er*, that which dilutes, one who dilutes; *diluent*, *diluent* (not *diluent*), that which dilutes; *diluent*, water drinks to dilute the animal fluids; *dilution*.

French *diluer*, *dilution*; Latin *dilūere*, sup. *dilūtum*, *dilūtio*.

Diluvial, *dilū'.vī.āl*, pertaining to the Deluge; *diluvialist*, *dilū'.vī.āl.ist*, one who ascribes to Noah's flood such geological phenomena as the boulder-clay, ossiferous gravels, and so on; *diluvium*, *dilū'.vī.um*, earth, sand, &c., deposited by the action of running water.

Diluvian, *dilū'.vī.ān*, pertaining to the Deluge; *antediluvian*, prior to "Noah's Flood."

French *diluvien* (an error), *diluvion*; Latin *diluvium*, v. *diluviale*.

Dim, obscure, to obscure; *dimm'-er* (comp.), *dimm'-est* (super.); *dimm'-ish*, rather dim (-ish added to adj. is diminutive, added to nouns it means "like"); *dimmed* (1 syl.), *dimm'-ing* (Rule i.); *dim-ly*, *dim-ness*.

Old Eng. *dim*; *dimlic*, *dimnish*; *dimme*, *dimly*; *dimmes*.

Dimension, *dī.mēn'.shun*. The measure or extent of a surface.

French *dimension*; Latin *dimensio* (*dimētiō*, to measure).

Diminish, *dī.mēn'.ish*, to make smaller; *dimin'ished* (3 syl.), *dimin'ish-ing*, *dimin'ish-er*, *dimin'ishing-ly*.

Diminuendo, *plu. diminuendos* (R. xlii.), *dī.mēn.u.en'.doze* (in Music), softer and softer. (Italian.)

Diminution, *dīm'.i.nu''.shun*, decrease; *diminutive*, *dī.mēn'.u.tiv*; *dimin'utive-ly*, *dimin'utive-ness*.

French *diminutif*, *diminution*; Latin *diminutio*, *diminutivum*, verb *diminuo* (-ish added to verbs means "to make").

Dimissory, *dīm'.is.sō.ry* (not [letters] *demisory* or *demissory*).

French *dimissoire* (*lettres dimissoriales*); Latin *dimissorius* (verb *di[dis]mitto*, supine *dimissum*, to send away).

Dimity, *plu. dimities*, *dīm'.i.ty*, *dīm'.i.tiz*, a cloth originally woven with two threads. Similarly *samite*, a corruption of *xamite*, cloth woven with six threads.

Greek *di* [*dis*] *mitos*, two threads; *hex mitos*, six threads.

Dimorphism, *di.mor'.fizm*, the property of assuming two distinct crystalline forms; *dimorphous*, *di.mor'.fus*; *dimorphic*.

French *dimorphe*; Greek *di* [*dis*] *morphē*, two-fold form.

Dimple, *dīm'.p'l* (noun and verb); *dimpled*, *dīm'.p'ld*; *dimpling*, *dīm'.pling*; *dim'ply*.

Din, a confused continuous noise, to pester with repeated noise or demands; **dinned** (1 syl.), **dinn-ing** (Rule i.), **dinn-er**. (See below **Dine**.)

Old English *dȳn(tan)*, to din; *dȳna*, a din; *dȳnung*, a dinning, a tinkling. Latin *tinnit*, to prattle, to tinkle.

Dine (1 syl.), **dined** (1 syl.), **din-ing** (Rule xix.), **dinner** (this is a blunder in spelling, the word ought to be *diner*, as in French), **dinner-less**, &c.

Old English *dȳnan* to dine; French *diner*, verb and noun.

Ding, to knock; **dinged** (1 syl.), **ding-ing** (not *din-ging*).

Ding-dong. The sound of bells. (An imitative word).

Old Eng. *deneg(an)*, past *deancey*, past part. *donegen*, to knock or ding.

Dingle, *din'g'l*, a glen; **dingle-dangle**, hanging slovenly.

"Dingle," a glen amidst hills. Old Eng. *dȳnig*, hilly (with dim.)

"Dingle," to hang loosely. Danish *dingle*, to dangle or bob about.

Dingy, *din'je*, soiled; **din'gi-ness**, **din'gi-ly** (Rule xi.)

Dinornis. (See **Deinornis**.)

Dinotherium. (See **Deinotherium**.)

Dint, effort, force. By dint of (industry), by the power of...

Dent. An indentation.

"Dint," Old Eng. *dȳnt*, a stroke or blow.

"Dent," Lat. *dens*, gen. *dentis*. To dent, "*dentium more incidere*."

Diocese, *dī'o.sis* (not *diocess*), the circuit over which a bishop has jurisdiction; **diocesan**, *dī.ōs'.e.săn* (not *dī.o.see'.săn*), a bishop, one who holds a diocese, **adj.** belonging to a diocese, as **diocesan inspector**.

French *diocèse*, *diocésain*; Latin *diocēsanus*, *diocēsis*; Greek *diot-kēsis*, administration, v. *diotkēō*, to administer.

(Mised, as usual, by the French, our words are ill-spelt and ill-pronounced. They should be *diocesse*, *diocē'san*.)

Diœcia, *dī.ē'si.ăh*, a class of plants, like the willow, having male flowers on one plant and female on another; **diœcian** or **diœcious** (**adj.**), *dī.ē'si.an*, *dī.ē'si.us*.

French *diœcie*; Greek *dī* [*dis*] *oikos*, two houses.

Dionœa, *dī.o.nœe'.ah*. Venus's fly-trap.

Venus was called *Dionœa*, and the flower is called after her from its grace and elegance.

Dioptrics, *dī.op'.triks*, that part of optics which shows how light is refracted in passing through glass, air, water, &c. (Rule lxi.), **dioptric** (**adj.**)

French *dioptrique*, noun and **adj.**; Greek *diōptrōn*, something transparent (*dī* [*dīa*] *optōmai*, to see through).

Diorama, *dī'o.răh'măh*. **Panorama**, *păn'o.răh.măh*.

A "diorama" is a series of pictures "seen through" an aperture. A panorama is one large picture stretched on a cylinder, the axis of which is the point of view.

(Both these words, borrowed from the French, are misspelt. They should be Dihorama and Panhorama.)

"Panorama," Greek *pan horāma*, a view of all [at a glance].

"Diorama," Greek *dí [dis] horāma*, a view through [an aperture].

Dioscorea, *dí.ōs.kōr're.āh*. The yam, &c.

So named from Dioscōrídēs, the Greek botanist.

Diotia, *dí.ō'tis*. A shrub, the sea-cotton weed.

Dip, a plunge in water, the incline of a stratum, a candle made by dipping a wick in tallow, to plunge into water, to incline downwards, &c.; dipped (1 syl.) or dipt, dipp'ing (Rule i.), dipp'-er.

Old English *dipp[an]*, past *dippede*, past part. *dipped*.

Diphtheria, *dif.rhe'e.ri.āh* (not *dip.theria*), a throat disease; diphtheritic, *dif'.rhe.rít''ík*, adj.

Greek *diphthēra*, leather. The disease is characterised by the formation of a leathery membrane in the throat.

Diphthong, *dif'.thong* (not *dip.thong*), two vowels pronounced together with a different sound to either of them separately, as *sauce*, where *-au-* has a sound different to either "a" or "u." If two vowels are pronounced together, without producing a new sound, it is an improper diphthong, as *ea* in *beat*, where "a" serves only to lengthen the "e," and *ie* in *believe*, where the sound of *e* only remains; diphthongal, *dif.rhōn'.gal*; diphthongal-ly.

French *diphthongue*; Latin *diphthongus*; Greek *diphthoggos* (*dí [dis] phthōggōs*, double sound; *phthēggōmat*, to utter a sound).

Diploe, *dip'.lō.ē*. The network of bone-tissue between the tables of the skull; the cellular substance of leaves.

French *diploe*; Latin *diplois*, a doublet; Greek *diploēs*, two-fold.

Diploma, plu. *diplomas*, *dī.plō.mah*, &c. (not *deplō'ma*). A certified writing conferring a privilege.

Diplomatic, *dī.plō.māt'.ík*; diplomat'ical, diplomat'ical-ly.

Diplomacy, *dī.plōm'.a.sy*, the art and practice of statecraft; diplomatist, *dī.plōm'.a.tist*, one employed in....

Diplomatics, *dī.plōm'.a.tiks*. The art of deciphering ancient documents, and determining their age and authenticity.

French *diplomatique*, *diplome*, *diplomatie*; Latin *diplōma*; Greek *diplōma*. Every sort of ancient charter, donation, bull, &c., was called a diploma, being inscribed by the Romans on two tables of copper folded together; in early English history, a diploma is often called "a pair of letters" (*diploēs*, double, duplicate).

Dipper, dipping, dipped. (See Dip.)

Diprotodon, plu. *diprotodons*, *dī.prō'tō.dōn*. A gigantic fossil animal allied to the kangaroo, with more than one pair of incisor teeth.

Greek *dí [dis] prōtos-ōdous*, duplex incisors or "first teeth."

Dipteran, *plu.* **dipterans** or **diptera**, *dīp'.tēran*, *dīp'.tē.rānz*, *dīp'.tē.rūh*, insects, like the blow-flow, with only two wings; **dipteral**, *dīp'.tē.rāl*; **dipterous**, *dīp'.tē.rūs* (adj.)

French *diptère*; Greek *di* [dis] *ptéron*, two wings.

Dire (1 syl.), dreadful, dismal. **Dyer**, *dī'.er*, one who dyes; **dier**, *dī'.er*, one at the point of death.

Dire, **direst**, *dī'.rest* (most dire). The comparative form [*direr*] is not in use.

Dire'ful (2 syl.), **dire'ful-ly**, **dire'ful-ness**.

Old Eng. *der*, injury, v. *derian*, to destroy, hence Shakespeare's "dearest foe" = deadliest foe; Latin *dirus*, dire (*Dira*, the furies).

Direct', *adj.* straight, plain, express, *verb* to command, regulate, show the way; **direct'-er** (more direct), **direct'-est** (most direct); **direct-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **direct'-ing**.

Direct-ly, immediately, openly, in a straight course; **direct'-ness**; **direction**, *dī.rēk'.shun*; **directive**, *dī.rēk'.tīv*.

Director, *fem.* **directress**, manager; **direct'or-ship**.

Directorate, *dī.rēk'.to.rate*, the office or body of directors; **directory**, *dī.rēk'.tō.ry*.

French *direct*, *direction*, *directoire*; Latin *directus*, *directio*, *director* (*rectus*, right).

Dirge, *durj* (contraction of the Latin *dirige* (3 syl.), the first word of a Latin funeral hymn), a funeral hymn.

Dirk, *durk*. A dagger. (Scotch *durk*, a dagger.)

Dirt; **dirty**, not clean, to defile; **dirtyes**, *dur'.tīz*; **dirtied**, *dur'.tēd*; **dirty-ing** (Rule xi.), **dir'ti-ness**, **dirti-er** (more dirty, one who dirtyes), **dirti-est** (most dirty).

Old Eng. *ge-drit[an]*, faeces; German *dreck* (by transposition *derck*).

Dis- (Greek and Latin prefix, meaning "asunder"). The most usual signification in English is *not* or *the reverse of*, but not unfrequently it denotes *apart*, sometimes it means *two*, and in a few examples it is simply emphatic.

Dis- and Un-; **Dis-** denotes separation of what has been united; **Un-** that union has never existed. **Dis-** ought to be joined only to Lat. or Gk. words, **un-** only to native words.

Disable, **unable**, *un.a'.b'l* (adj.) not able, *dis.a'.b'l* (verb), to render unable; **disabled**, *dis.a'.b'ld*; **dis'abling**.

Disability, *dis'.a.bīl''.i.ty*, incapacity; **disabilities**, *dis'.a.-bīl'.i.tīz*, legal disqualifications; **disa'ble-ment**.

Latin *dis habilis*, not habile, not able.

Disabuse, (noun) *dis'.a.buce'*, (verb) *dis'.a.buze'*. (Rule li.)

Disabuse (verb), to undeceive; **dis'abused'** (3 syl.), **dis'a-būs-ing** (Rule xix.)

French *désabuser*; Latin *dis ab-usus*, to rid of abuse.

Disacknowledge, *dis'ăk.nôl''.ledge* (not *dis'ăk.knôw''.ledge*), to disown; **disacknowledged** (4 syl.), **disacknowledg-ing**.

Unacknowledged (4 syl.), not owned, not answered.

Old English *cnawincg*, knowledge, with the Latin *dis*, ac [ad]. *Un-* is the better prefix for this word.

Disadvantage, *dis'.ad.văn''.tage*, the reverse of advantage, to injure in interest; **disadvantageous**, *dis'.ad.văn.tay''.jūs*; **dis'advanta'geously**, **dis'advanta'geous-ness**.

French *avantage*, with *dis*. Latin *ad venio*, to come to. "Advantage" meant originally "the portion of goods which came to a child from the will of his father, or from the law's award."

Dis'affect, to alienate affection; **dis'affect'-ing**;

Un'affect'-ing, having no power to move the passions.

Disaffect'-ed, estranged in affection;

Un'affect'-ed, of simple unartificial manners.

Dis'affect'-ed-ly, in an ill-disposed manner;

Un'affect'-ed-ly, without artifice in speech and manners.

Dis'affect'-ed-ness, being ill-affected and discontented;

Un'affect'-ed-ness, being without affectation.

Disaffection, *dis'.ăf.fêk''.shun*, want of goodwill.

French *désaffection*; Latin *dis a* [ad] *fectus*, ill acted on.

Disagree, *dis'.a.gree'*, to differ; **dis'agreed'**, **dis'agree'-ing**, **dis'agree'-ment**, **dis'agree'-able** (not *disagreeable* as many write the word), **dis'agree'ably**, **disa'gree'able-ness**.

Un'agree'able, **un'agree'ably**, **unagree'able-ness**, indicate less aversion, *Dis-agreeable* means positively distasteful; *un-agreeable* not positively pleasing.

French *désagréable*; Latin *dis a* [ad] *gratus*, not pleasing to us. (The French spelling of "disagreeable" must be carefully avoided.)

Disallow, *dis'.al.lôw* (-low to rhyme with now), **dis'allowed'** (8 syl.), **dis'allow-ing**, **dis'allow'-able**; **dis'allow'-ance**, refusal to allow or permit.

Dis and Fr. *allow*; Lat. *dis a* [ad] *locâre*, to refuse to place to [your share].

Disannex, *dis'.an.nex'* (not *dis'.a.nex'*), to separate; **dis'annexed'** (8 syl.), separated;

Unannexed, not joined together;

Dis'annex-ing, severing what is annexed.

Latin *dis an* [ad] *nexus*, the reverse of tying to (*necto*, to tie).

Disannul, *dis'.an.nûl'*, to abolish or annul; **dis'annulled'** (8 syl.), **dis'annul'-ing** (Rule i.), **dis'annul'-ment** (one *l*, because *-ment* does not begin with a vowel).

Un'annulled' (8 syl.) Not repealed.

(*Disannul* ought to be abolished, the prefix "dis" is quite useless, and "annul" is the better word.)

French *annuler*; Latin *dis an* [ad] *nullum*, [to bring] to nothing.

Disappear, *dis'ap.pear'* (not *dis'.a.pear'*), to vanish, to cease to appear; *dis'appeared'* (3 syl.), *dis'appear-ing*, *dis'appear-ance* (ought to be *disappear-ence*, R. xxiv.)

Dis and French *appareance*; Latin *dis ap* [ad] *pārere*, part. *parens*, to discontinue to appear to [sight].

Disappoint, *dis'ap.point'* (not *dis'.a.point'*), to fail expectation; *dis'appoint-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), balked in expectation;

Un'appoint-ed, not elected or appointed.

Dis'appoint-ing, *dis'appoint-ment*.

Disappointed of a thing not obtained.

Disappointed in a thing obtained.

French *désappointer*, *désappointement* (4 syl.); Latin *dis ap* [ad] *pondus*, not to add to the main sum. "Appoint" is the "odd money" of a bill, or the balance of an account. To *dis-appoint* is to cut off the odd money or to fail in paying the balance.

Disapprove, *dis'ap.proov* (not *dis'.a.prōve'*); *dis'approved'* (3 syl.), *dis'approv-ing* (Rule xix.), *dis'approv-ing-ly*, *dis'approv-al*; *disapprobation*, *dis'.āp.pro.bay''shun*.

French *désapprouver*, *désapprobation*; Latin *dis ap* [ad] *probare*, to fail to prove to [one], or to satisfy one's judgment.

Disarm', to divest of weapons of offence; *disarmed'* (2 syl.), divested of arms;

Unarmed, not having any weapon of offence.

Disarm-ing; *disarmament*, *dis'.ar''ma.ment*.

French *désarmer*, *désarmement*; Latin *dis arma*, deprived of arms.

Disarrange, *dis'.ar.rānge'* (not *dis'.a.rānge'*), to put out of order; *dis'arranged'* (3 syl.), put out of order;

Un'arranged' (3 syl.), not yet put into order.

Disarrangement, *dis'.ar.rānj'.ment*. (Only five words drop the final *e* before *-ment*. Rule xviii.)

French *déranger*, *dérangement*; Latin *dis ar* [ad] *rego*, to dissort what is regulated. (*-n-* is not fundamental.)

Disarray, *dis'.ar.ray*, to put out of order, to divest of raiment; *dis'arrayed'* (3 syl.), *dis'array-ing*, *dis'array-er* (R. xiii.)

Un'arrayed' (3 syl.) Not dressed, not put in array.

Low Latin *dis arraya*, to put out of military array.

Disassociate or dissociate, *dis'.as.so'.si.ate*, *dis.so'.si.ate*, to dis-unite; *dis'asso'ciāt-ed* or *disso'ciāt-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), separated from companions;

Un'asso'ciāt-ed, not joined to a society.

Dis'asso'ciāt-ing or *disso'ciāt-ing* (Rule xix.)

Fr. *désassocier*; Lat. *dis as* [ad] *sociāre*, to cease being a companion of one.

Disaster, *dis.ās'.ter*, a mischance, an accident; *disastrous*, *dis.-as'.trous* (not *dis.as'.te.rus*), calamitous; *disas'trous-ly*, *disas'trous-ness*.

French *désastre*; Mid. Lat. *dis astrōus*, not fortunate (*astrum*, a star); Greek *dūs astron*, ill starred (*dūs-* always denotes evil or the subversion of good).

Disavow, *dis'.a.vōw'*, to disclaim; *dis'avowed'* (3 syl.), *dis'avow'-ing*, *dis'avow'-al*, *dis'avow'-er*, *dis'avow'-ment* (*-vōw* to rhyme with *now*). *Un'avowed'* (3 syl.), not owned.

French *désavouer*; Latin *dis a* [ad] *vōreo*, to refuse to vow to [one].

Disband', to dismiss from military service; *disband'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *disband'-ing*, *disband'-ment*.

French *débander*, *débandement* (3 syl.); Latin *dis bandum*, [to send] away from the banner.

Disbar', *debar'*, *unbar'*; *-barred*, *-bard*; *-barr'-ing*, &c. (R. i.)

Dis-bar, to deprive a barrister of his right to plead;

De-bar, to forbid;

Unbar, to draw back a bar, as to "unbar the door."

The "bar" to which barristers are called is the rail which divides the counsel from the "laity."

Un- is a native prefix, denoting *privation*, *opposition*, or *deterioration*.

Disbelieve, *dis'.be.leve'* (R. xxviii.), not to believe a statement; *disbelieved* (3 syl.), *dis'believ'-ing* (R. xix.), not believing a statement; *un'believ'-ing*, not believing in Revelation.

Disbeliev'-er, one who distrusts a statement;

Unbeliev'-er, one who does not believe in Revelation.

Disbelief, *dis'.be.leef'*, distrust in a statement;

Unbelief, scepticism, having no faith in Revelation.

Unbeliev'-able (not *disbelievable*), unworthy to be believed.

Old Eng. *un-geledfa*, un- or dis- belief; two very pretty words might be restored, viz., *ungeledfsum*, unbelieving, and *ungeledfsumnes*.

Disbowel or **disembowel**, *dis.bōw'.el*, *dis'.em bōw'.el* (*bōw* to rhyme with *now*), to take out the entrails; *dis-* or *disem-* *-bowelled* (*-bow'.eld*), *-bowelling* (R. iii. EL), *-bōweller*.

Dis and French *boel*; Latin *botellus*, a gut.

Disbud', to deprive of buds; *disbudd'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *disbudd'-ing* (Rule i.) *Unbudd'-ed*, not budded.

Dis- and the French *bouton*, a bud.

Disburden, *disburthen*, *unburden*, *unburthen*, *dis-* or *un-* *-bur'.den*, *-bur'.then*, to remove a load;

Disburdened or **disburthened**, *dis-* *-bur'.dend*, *-bur'.thend*, relieved of a load;

Unburdened or **unburthened**, without a load.

Disburden-ing, *disburthen-ing*, *unburden-ing* or *unbur'-then-ing*, removing a load.

Dis- or *un-* with Old Eng. *byrden* or *byrthen* (*byrd*, heavy, *byr[an]* or *bér[an]*, to bear). Our words should have been spelt *byrden* or *berden* to preserve the derivation more correctly.

Disburse. *dis.burce'*, to lay out money; *disbursed'* (2 syl.), *disburs'-ing* (Rule xix.), *disburse'-ment* (Rule xviii.), the act of paying out money; *disburse'-ments*, money paid out; *disburs'-er*, one who pays out money.

French *débourse*, *déboursements* (3 syl.), v. *débourser* (*bourse*, a purse, the [money] exchange).

Disc, disk, the face of the sun or moon, the face of a shield or any round flat body. **Disk** (in *Botany*), a ring or scale between the bases of the stamens and ovary.

Discous, *dis'.kūs* (adj.), broad, flat; **disciform**, *dis'.sī.form* (not *dis'.kī.form*), in the form of a flat round body; **discoïd**, *dis'.koid* [pith], in *Botany* that which is divided into cavities by discs.

French *disque*; Latin *discus*, *disciformis*; Greek *diskós*, a quoit, a round flat stone or piece of metal.

Discard, *dis.kard'*, to reject; *discard'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *discard'-ing*; *discard'-er*, one who discards.

Spanish *descartar*, to discard, or reject cards; *descarte*, the cards rejected or thrown out of one's hand.

Discern, *diz.zern'*, to see, to discriminate; *discerned*, *diz.zern'd'*; *discern'-ing*, *discern'ing-ly*; *discern-er*, *diz.zern'.er*; *discern'-ment*, *discern'-ible* (not *-able*), *discern'ible-ness*; *discern'ibly*, *diz.zern'.i.bly*.

Discernment and discretion are both from the same root-verb (Latin *discerno*), but now

Discernment means insight, and discretion, prudence.

French *discernement* (3 syl), verb *discerner*; Latin *discernere*, supine *discrētum* (*dis cerno*, to sift and separate, hence to distinguish).

Discharge' (2 syl.), to dismiss; *discharged'* (2 syl.), *discharg'-ing* (Rule xix.); *discharg'-er*, one who discharges.

Discharged' (said of firearms), shot off;

Uncharged' (said of firearms), not "loaded."

French *décharger*, to unload (*charger*, to load); Low Latin *carciare*, to freight a ship. To "discharge" means to unload.

Disciple, *dis.sī'p'l* (not *de.sī'p'l*), a pupil, a follower; *disci'ple-ship* (*-ship*, Old English, "office," "state of being...").

Disciplinarian, *dis'.sī.plī.nair''ri.ən*, one strict to enforce discipline; **disciplinary**, *dis''sī.plī.ner ry*.

Discipline, *dis'.sī.plīn*, subjection to rules and masters, to train to obedience; *disciplined* (3 syl.), *disciplin-ing* (Rule xix.); *disciplin-er*, one who trains.

Disciplinable, *dis.sī.plī.na.b'l*; **discipli'nable-ness**.

French *disciple*, *disciplinable*, *disciplinaire*, *discipline*, v. *discipliner*; Latin *disciplina*, *disciplinābilis*, *discipulus*, a scholar (*cāpulo* [in composition *cipulo*] is to pour liquor from one vessel into another, and a *disciple* is one into whom instruction is poured).

Disclaim, *dis.klām'*, to disavow; **disclaimed'** (2 syl.), **disclaim'-ing**, **disclaim'-er**, **disclaim'-ant**. **Unclaimed**, not claimed.

Decclaim', to spout, to recite; **declaimed'** (2 syl.), &c.

"Disclaim," Latin *dis clamāre*, to refuse to call for [one].

"Declaim," French *déclamer*; Latin *dēclāmāre*, to make set speeches.

Disclose, to reveal; **unclose**, to open what is closed; **dis- or un- closed'** (2 syl.), **clōs'-ing** (R. xix.), **disclōs'-er**, one who reveals or tells some secret; **disclosure**, *dis.clō'.zhūr*.

Dis and Old Eng. *clusa*; Latin *claustrum*, a prison. To *dis-close* is "to discharge from confinement" or secrecy.

Discolour, *dis.kūl'.er*, to stain; **discoloured**, *dis.kūl'.erd*, injured in its colour; **uncoloured**, *un.kūl'.erd*, not coloured; **discoloration**, *dīs'.kūl'.er.ə''shun*.

("Discolour" would be better without the "u," which is dropped in "discoloration.")

French *décoloration*, *décolorer*; Latin *dēcolor*, *dēcolorātio*, v. *dēcolorāre* (*coloro*, to colour).

Discomfit, *dis.kūm'.fīt*, to defeat. **Discomfort** (*see below*).

Discom'fit-ed (Rule xxxvi.), **discom'fit-ing**, routing;

discomfiture, *dis.kūm'.fī.tchur*, defeat in battle.

French *déconfiture*; Latin *confectus*, finished (*con facto*, completely done), *dis-* in a bad sense.

Discomfort, *dis.kūm'.fort*, absence of comfort, to make uneasy; **discom'fort-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **discom'fort-ing**; **discom-forture**, *dis.kūm'.fōr.tchur*, want of comfort.

Discom'forted, made uneasy;

Uncom'forted, not consoled.

Uncomfortable, *un.kūm'.for.ta.b'l*, not easy; **uncomfortable-ness**; **uncom'fortably**, uneasily.

French *déconfort*, v. *déconforter*; Latin *dis confortāri*, the reverse of being strong or comforted (*fortis*, strong).

Discommode. (*See Incommode.*)

Discompose, *dis'.kōm.pozé'*, to unsettle; **De'compose'**, to reduce a compound body to its elements or ingredient; **dis'composed'** (3 syl.), **dis'compōs'-ing**, **dis'compōs'-er**; **discomposeure**, *dīs'.kōm.pō''shur*, agitation.

Un'composed' (3 syl.) Chiefly applied to literary work.

French *décomposer*, to discompose and decompose; Latin *de componere*, to de-compose, *dīs componere*, to discompose.

Disconcert, *dīs'.kōn.sert'*, to disturb, to put out of countenance; **dis'concert'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **dis'concert'-ing**.

Un'concert'ed, not concerted.

French *déconcert*; Latin *con-certāre* is "to strive together," hence "to be in harmony," *dis-concertāre* is "to strive contrary ways," hence "to be out of harmony," "to be disturbed," &c.

Disconnect, *dis'.kõn.někt'*, to separate; *dis'connect'-ed* (4 syl.), separated; *un'connect'-ed*, having no connection; *dis'-connected-ly*, unconnected-ly, *disconnect'-ing*, *disconnect-er*; *disconnection*, *dis'.kõn.něk''shun*; *disconnective*, *dis'.kõn.něk'.tív*; *disconnective-ly*.

Dis- and French *connexion*, *connectif*; Latin *dis connecto*, to unbind what is bound together (*necto*, to bind).

Disconsolate, *dis.kõn'.so.late*, sorrowful; *discon'solate-ly*, *discon'solate-ness*; *disconsolation*, *dis.kõn'.so.lay''shun*.

The rest of these words are compounded with *in-* or *un-*.

Inconsolable, *in'.kõn.so''.la.b'l*; *inconso'lable-ness*, *inconsolably*, *in'.kõn.so''.la.bly*.

Un'consoled (3 syl.), not consoled, *unconsol'-ing* (R. xix.)

French *inconsolable*, *inconsolé*; Latin *dis-consolatus*, &c.

Discontent, *dis'.kõn.těnt'*, want of content; *dis'content'-ed*, *dis'-content'ed-ly*, *dis'content'ed-ness*, *dis'content'-ment*.

Mal'content, one politically discontented or inclined for sedition; *malcontent'-ed*, *malcontent'ed-ly*, *malcontent'-ed-ness*, *malcontent'-ment*.

Non'content, *plu. non'contents*. Lords who negative a "bill." Those who approve of it are called "Contents."

French verb *mécontenter*, *mécontentement*, *mécontent*; Latin *malé contentus*, &c., *dis contentus*, &c.

Discontinue, *dis'.cõn.tín'.u*, to cease; *discontin'ued* (4 syl.), *discontin'u-ing* (Rule xix.), *discontin'u-ance*; *discontinuation*, *dis'.kõn.tín'.u.a''shun*; *discontinuity*, *dis'.kõn.tĩ.nũ''i.ty*; *discontinuous*, *dis'.kõn.tín''.u.us*.

French *discontinuu*, *discontinuation*, verb *discontinuer*, *discontinuité*, *discontinuance*; Latin *dis continuare*, &c.

Dis'cord, want of harmony; *discor'dance*, *discor'dant*; *discor'dancy*, *plu. discordancies*, *dis.kõr'dăn.sis* (Rule xlv.); *discor'dant-ly*.

French *discord*, *discordance*, *discordant*; Latin *discordans*, genitive *discordantis*, *discordia* (*dis corda*, hearts asunder).

Discount, (noun) *dis'.kount*, (verb) *dis.kount'* (Rule l.)

Discount, abatement for ready money.

Discount', to make an abatement for ready money; *discount'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *discount'-ing*, *discount'-er*.

Uncount'ed, not counted.

French *décompte*, verb *décompter* = *da.kõn.tay*; Latin *dis computāri*, not to be reckoned [in the account].

Discountenance, *dis.koun'.těn.ance*, to discourage; *discoun'tenanced* (4 syl.), *discoun'tenanc-ing* (Rule xix.); *discoun'tenanc-er*, one who discountenances.

French *faveur*, the countenance; *défaveur*, the exact equivalent of *dis-countenance*. French *contenance* (2 syl.); Latin *continens*,

containing, *continentia*. The word "countenance" means the "contents"; hence the "outline" or "contour," and by still further licence "the superficial aspect." (*Our word is ill formed.*)

Discourage, *dis.kūr'rage*, to dissuade, to dishearten; discour'aged (3 syl.), discour'ag-ing (Rule xix.), discour'aging-ly, discour'ag-er, discour'age-ment (Rule xviii.)

French *décourager*, verb *décourager*; Latin *dis cor ago*, to act on the heart the wrong way.

Discourse, *dis.ko'rsé'*, conversation, to converse; discoursed' (2 syl.), discours'-ing (Rule xix.), discours'-er; discour'sive, *dis.ko'r.siv*. Discurs'ive means "desultory."

French *discours*; Latin *discursus* (*discurro*, supine *discursum*, to run over. A *discourse* is a "running over" [some subject]. A *discussion* is a shaking about [of some subject].

Discourteous or Uncourteous, *-kor.tě'us* (not *-kur'.tchus*), impolite; discour'teous-ness or uncourteous-ness, discour'teous-ly or uncour'teous-ly, rudely; discourtesy, *plu. discourtesies*, *dis.kor'.te.siz* (never *un-*) (not *dis.kūr'.te.sy*) (Rule xlv.), want of courtesy.

French *discourtois*, *discourtoisie*. (See **Court**.)

Discover, *dis.kūv'.er* (not *dis.kōv'.er*). Uncover.

Discover, to find out what was unknown;

Uncover, to remove a covering from some object.

Dis-, or **un-** covered, *-kūv'.erd*, *-cover-ing*, *-cov'er-er*, *discover-able*; *discovery*, *dis.kuv'.ě.ry*.

French *découvrir*, to discover and uncover, *découvreur*. Low Latin *cofera*; Latin *cōphnus*, a coffer. To *cover* is "put into a coffer."

Discredit, *dis.krěd'.it*, disgrace, not to credit or believe; discred'it-ed (Rule xxxvi.), discred'it-ing, discredit-able, (Rule xxiii.), discred'itably.

Incred'-ible, not credible; incredible-ness, incredibly; incredibility, *in.krěd'.i.bīl''.i.ty*, state of disbelief.

Incred'ulous, not believing; incred'ulous-ness, incred'ulous-ly; incredulity, *in'.krě.du''.lī.ty*.

French *discrédit*, v. *discréditer*, *incrédibilité*, *incrédule*, *incrédulité*; Latin *dis credere*, *incrédibilis*, *incrédibilitas*, *incréditus*, discredited, *incrédulitas*, *incrédulus*.

Discreet, prudent. **Discrete**, disjoined. Both *dis.kreet'*.

Discreet'-ly, discreet'-ness; discretion, *dis.krěsh'.un* (not *dis.kree'.shun*); discretion-ary, *dis.kresh''.ūn.ā.ry*.

French *discret*, *discrétion*, *discrétionnaire*; Latin *discretus*, *discretio*, v. *dis-erno*, supine *discretum*, to discern [right from wrong].

Discrepancy, *plu. discrepancies*, *dis.krěp'.an.siz*. (Rule xlv.)
Disagreement in a statement.

Latin *discrepantia* (*dis crepāre*, to creak or jar sadly)

Discrete' (2 syl.), disjoined; **discretive**, *dis.kree'.tīv*; **discre'tive-ly**. (See **Discreet**.)

French *discret*, discreet and discretive; Latin *discretus*, severed.

Discretion, *dis.krēsh'.un*; **discretion-ary**. (See **Discreet**.)

Discriminate, *dis.krīm'.in.ate*, to mark the difference of objects; **discrim'ināt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **discrim'ināt-ing** (R. xix.), **discrim'ināting-ly**, **discrim'ināt-or** (not *-er*, R. xxxvii.); **discriminatory**, *dis.krīm'.in.a.tō.ry*; **discriminative**, *dis.krīm'.in.a.tīv*; **discrimination**, *dis.krīm'.in.a''.shun*. ("Discrimination" one of the words in *-tion*, not *Fr*.)

Latin *discrimen*, genitive *discrimīnata*, *discrimīnatio*, *discrimīnātus*, verb *discrimīnāre*; Greek *dis krima*, judgment between [things].

Discrown', to depose a sovereign or deprive him of his crown; **discrowned'** (2 syl.), **discrown'-ing**.

Un'crowned' (2 syl.), not crowned.

To "crown" is to invest a person with a crown as a symbol of royalty. To "discrown" is to remove from him that symbol.

Discursive, *dis.kur'.sīv*, desultory; **discur'sive-ly**, **discur'sive-ness**; **discursory**, *dis.kur'.so.ry*, argumental.

French *discursif*; Latin *discurro*, supine *discursum* (*dis curro*, to run hither and thither).

Discus, *dis'.kus*, a quoit. **Discous**, *dis'.kūs*, broad, flat.

Discuss, *dis.kūs'*. To talk argumentatively on a subject.

"Discus," Latin; Greek *diskōs*, a round flat plate of metal, &c.

"Discous," see **Disc**. "Discuss," see next article.

Discuss, *dis.kūs'*, to ventilate a subject. (See **Discus**.)

Discussed' (2 syl.), **discuss'-ing**, **discuss'-er**.

Discussion, *dis.kūsh'.un*, a debate; **discussive**, *dis.kūs'.sīv*; **discutient**, *dis.kū'.shī.ent*, having the power to disperse morbid matter.

French *discussif*, *discussion*, verb *discuter*; Latin *discussio*, *discussor*, verb *discutio*, supine *discussum* (*dis quatio*, to shake thoroughly).

Disdain' (2 syl.), contempt, to scorn; **disdained'** (2 syl.), **disdain'-ing**, **disdain'ingly**, **disdain'er**, **disdain'-ful** (Rule viii.), **disdain'ful-ly**, **disdain'ful-ness**. (See **Deign**.)

French *dédaigner*, *dédain*; Italian *disdegno*, *disdegnare*; Latin *dis dignāre*, to deem unworthy (*dignus*, worthy).

Disease, *dis.ēze'*, illness. **Disseize**, *dis.see'*, to oust.

Disease is more applicable to man; *distemper* to brutes.

Disease' (2 syl.), *plu. diseas'es* (3 syl., Rule liii.)

Diseased' (2 syl.) Afflicted with disease.

Uneasy, *un.ee'.zy*, not easy, uncomfortable; **uneasi-ly**, **uneasi-ness** (Rule xi.)

Old English *edth*, easy; *unedth*, uneasy; *unedthnes*, uneasiness; *unedthlic*, uneasily. French *malaise*. Latin *dis* or *male otiosus*.

Disembark or debark, *dis'.em.bark', de.bark'*, to land from a ship; *disem- or de- barked, -barkt, -bark-ing*; *disembarkation or debarkation, dis.em- or de- bar.kay''.shun*; *disem- or de- barkment, dis.em- or de- bark'.ment*.

“Bark” (French *barque*, Low Latin *barca*, a little ship). *Em* or *en* converts nouns into verbs, hence *embark*, to ship or put on board (French *embarquer*). *Dis* reverses, hence *dis-embark*, to unship.

French *débarques, débarquement, v. débarquer*, formed on another principle. Low Latin *de barca*, [to take] out of a ship.

Disembarrass, *dis.em.bar'rās*, to free from perplexity; *disembarrassed* (4 syl.), *disembarrass-ing, disembarrass-ment*.

Unembarrassed, *un'.em.bar'rast*, not troubled with perplexities or pecuniary difficulties.

French *débarras, v. débarrasser*; Low Latin *barra*, a barrier. *Em* or *en* converts nouns into verbs, hence *embarrass*, to hamper with barriers. *Dis* reverses, hence *dis-embarrass*, to remove the barriers.

Disembellish, *dis.em.bell'.ish*, to strip off decorations; *disembellished* (4 syl.), *disembellish-ing, disembellish-er*.

“Bell,” a beauty (Latin *bellus*, pretty). *Em* or *en* converts nouns into verbs, and *ish* added to verbs means “to make,” hence *embellish*, to make beautiful. *Dis* reverses, hence *dis-embellish*, to strip off that which makes beautiful.

Disembody, *dis'.em.bōd''.y*, to free from the body; *disembodies, dis'.em.bōd''.iz*; *disembodied, dis'.em.bōd''.id* (Rule xi.), *disembodi-ment* (Rule xi.), *but disembod'y-ing* (with *y*).

Old English *bodig*, the body. *Em* or *en* converts nouns to verbs, hence *embody*, “to give a body, or put on a body.” *Dis* reverses, hence *dis-embody*, to put off a body, to take the body away.

Disembogue, *dis'.em.bōg''*, to pour out through the mouth [as a river, into the sea]; *disembogues, dis'.em.bōgs''*; *disembogued, dis'.em.bōgd''*; *disembogu-ing, dis'.em.bōg''ing* (R. xix.); *disembogue-ment, dis'.em.bōg''.ment* (R. xviii.)

“Bogue” (French *bouche*, Spanish *boca*), the mouth. *Em* or *en* converts nouns into verbs, hence *em-bogue*, to put into the mouth (French *emboucher*, Spanish *embuchar*). *Dis* reverses, hence *dis-embogue*, to put out of the mouth, to disgorge (Norman-French *désemboucher*, Spanish *desembuchar*).

Disembowel, *dis'.em.bōw.el* (-*bōw-* to rhyme with *now*), to take out the entrails; *disembōw'elled* (4 syl.), *disembōw'ell-ing* (R. iii. EL); *disembōw'ell-er, disembowel-ment* (one l). These words are also used without the prefix *dis-*: as

Embowel, *em.bōw'.el*, to take out the entrails; *embōw'elled* (3 syl.), *embōw'ell-ing* (R. iii. EL), *embōwell-er, embōw'el-ment* (one l).

“Bowel” (French *boel*; Latin *botellus*, the gut). *Em* or *en* converts nouns into verbs, hence *em-bowel*, to gut, i.e., take out the entrails. In this example *dis* is pleonastic.

Disenchant, *dis.en.chünt* (not *dis.en.chânt*), to free from enchantment; **disenchânt'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **disenchânt'-ing**, **disenchânt'-er** (should be *-or*), **disenchânt'-ment**.

French *désenchanter, désenchantement*; Latin *dis incantāre, -incantamentum, -incantātor* (*canto*, to sing often the same tune).

Disencumber, *dis.en.kūm'.bēr*, to remove an encumbrance; **disencum'bered** (4 syl.), **disencum'ber-er**, **disencum'ber-ing**; **disencum'brance** (not *disencumberance*).

Disencumbered, having an encumbrance taken off;

Unencumbered, *un'.en.kūm'.berd*, without encumbrance.

Dis and French *encombre*, *v. encombrer*; Latin *in cumbere*, to lie or lean upon; *dis* reverses.

Disengage, *dis'.en.gage'*, to free from work or entanglement; **disengāged'** (3 syl.); **disengag-ing**, *dis'.en'gāge'-ing*; **disengag-er**, *dis.en.gāge'.er*; **disengāge-ment**, **disengagedness**, *dis'.en.gāge'.ed.ness*, state of being at leisure.

Dis'engaged' (3 syl.), set free from an engagement;

Un'engaged' (3 syl.), without any engagement.

Disengāging, setting free something entangled;

Unengāging, not adapted to engage the heart of anyone.

French *dégagé, dégagement*, verb *dégager*; Low Latin *vadium*, a pawn; German *wage*, a pair of scales; *wägen*, to weigh; money weighed out for service, hence wages; goods for which money is weighed out, hence a pawn. *En* converts nouns into verbs, hence *engage*, to pawn; therefore, "not to be free or unoccupied." *Dis* reverses, hence *dis-engaged*, taken out of pawn, free, at leisure.

Disennoble, *dis'.en.nō.b'l*, to deprive of nobility; **dis'ennob'led** (4 syl.), **dis'ennob'ling**. **Un'ennob'led**, not ennobled.

"Noble," a nobleman. *En* converts nouns into verbs, hence *ennoble*, to make noble. *Dis* reverses, hence *dis-ennoble*, to deprive one of that which gives nobility.

Disenroll, *dis'.en.roll*, to erase from a roll; **dis'enrolled'** (3 syl.), **dis'enroll'-ing**, **disenroll'ment**, generally **disenrolment**. **Un'enrolled'** (3 syl.), not enrolled. **Unroll**, to open something rolled; **unrolled'** (2 syl.), **unroll'ing** (R. viii.)

"Roll," a list of names. *En* converts nouns into verbs, hence *enroll*, to put a name on a roll. *Dis* reverses, hence *dis-enroll*, to take a name off a roll. ("Roll," Latin *rotula*, a reel.)

Disentail, *dis'.en.tail'*, to free land from entail; **dis'entailed'** (3 syl.), **dis'entail'-ing**, **dis'entail'-ment**, **dis'entail'er**.

French *entailler*, to cut off, hence to limit; Law Latin *feudum tallitatum*, a fee curtailed or limited [to a particular heir]. *Dis* reverses, hence *dis-entail*, to abolish the limitation of entailment.

Disentangle, *dis'.en.tūn'.g'l*, to unravel; **dis'entān'gled** (4 syl.), **dis'entān'gling**, **dis'entan'gler**, **disentan'gle-ment**.

Unentangled, *un'.en.tūn''.g'ld*, not entangled;

Disentangled, *dis'en.tăn''.g'ld*, with the tangle removed.

"Tangle," a jumble. *En* converts nouns into verbs, hence *entangle*, to make a jumble. *Dis* reverses, hence *dis-entangle*, to get rid of the jumble.

Disenthral, *dis'en.thrawl'*, to free from thralldom (Rule viii.); *dis'enthralled'* (3 syl.), *dis'enthral'-ing* (Rule i.), *dis'enthral'-ment* (only one l).

Unenthralled, *ŭn'en.thrawl'd'*, not in thralldom;

Disenthralled (3 syl.), set free from thralldom.

Thral, Old English, "a slave." *En* converts nouns into verbs, hence *enthral*, to make one a slave. *Dis* reverses, hence *dis-enthral*, to set free one who has been made a slave.

Disenthrone, *dis'en.throne''* or **dethrone**, *de.throne'*, to depose a sovereign; *dis'enthroned''* (3 syl.) or *dethroned'* (2 syl.), *dis'enthron'-ing* or *dethron'-ing* (Rule xix.), *dis'enthron'-ment* or *dethrone'-ment*.

"Throne," the seat of royalty. *En* converts nouns into verbs, hence *enthrone*, to place on the seat of sovereignty. *Dis* reverses, hence *dis-enthrone*, to remove from the seat of royalty.

"Dethrone" is formed on another principle: *de throne*, [to remove] from the throne.

Disentitle, *dis'en.ti'.t'l*, to deprive of title or claim; *disentitled*, *dis'en.ti'.t'ld*; *dis'enti'tling*.

Untitled, without title; **Disentitled**, deprived of title.

"Title" (Old English *titul*), a denotation of rank. *En* converts nouns into verbs, hence *entitle*, to confer a title. *Dis* reverses, hence *dis-entitle*, to remove the name denoting rank.

Disentomb, *dis'en.toom'* (b mute), to remove from a tomb; *disentombed*, *dis'en.toom'd'*; *disentomb-ing*, *dis'en.toom'-ing*; *disentomb-ment*, *dis'en.toom'.ment*.

Untombed (2 syl.), without a tomb, not committed to a grave;

Disentombed (3 syl.), taken out of one's grave.

"Tomb" (French *tombeau*, Greek *tumbos*), a grave. *En* converts nouns into verbs, hence *entomb*, to put into a grave. *Dis* reverses, hence *dis-entomb*, to take out of a grave.

Disestablish, *dis'es.tüb''.lish*, to break up; *dis'estüb'lished* (4 syl.), *dis'estüb'lish-ing*, *dis'estüb'lish-ment*.

Unestablished (4 syl.), not established;

Disestablished, deprived of that which gave establishment.

"Stable," a thing fixed (Latin *sto*, to stand or fix). *En* converts nouns into verbs, and *-ish* added to verbs means "to make," hence *es[en]stablish*, to make firm. *Dis* reverses, hence *dis-establish*, to unfix what was firm.

Dis'esteem', to disregard; *dis'esteemed'* (3 syl.), *dis'esteem'-ing*; *dis'estimation*, *dis'es'.ti.may''.shun*.

Latin *dis aestimare*; French *mésestimer* (Latin *male aestimare*).

Disfavour, *dis.fay'.vôr*, disapprobation, to disapprove; **disfa'voured** (3 syl.), **disfa'vour-ing**, **disfa'vour-er**.

Other negative compounds are made with un-: as—

Unfa'vour-able, **unfa'vourable-ness**, **unfa'vourably**.

Unfa'voured, *un.fay'.vêrd*, not favoured;

Disfa'voured, spited, discountenanced.

French *déjaveur*, *défavorable*; Latin *dis fâvor*, removal of goodwill.

Disfigure, *dis.fig'.er* (not *dis.fig'.geur*), to deface; **disfig'ured** (3 syl.), **disfig'ur-ing** (Rule xix.), **disfig'ur-er**, **disfig'ure-ment** (only five words drop the "e" final before *-ment*, Rule xviii.); **disfiguration**, *dis.fig'.u.ray'.shun*.

Unfigured, not figured, plain; **disfigured**, defaced.

French *défigurer*; Latin *dis figūrāre*, to mar the form; *figūrātio*, &c.

Disforest, *dis.for'est* or **disafforest**, *dis'.af.for'est*, to take from a forest its royal privileges; **dis- or disaf- forested** (Rule xxxvi.), **dis- or disaf- for'est-ing**.

Old French *forest*, French *forêt*. *Af* converts the noun into a verb, hence *afforest*, to convert into a forest with certain privileges. *Dis* reverses, hence *dis-afforest*, to remove the privileges of the forest.

Disforest is to reduce a forest from being a forest.

Disfranchise, *dis.frân'.chize*, to take away the franchise; **disfrân'chised** (3 syl.), **disfran'chis-ing** (Rule xix.), **disfrân'-chise-ment**, *dis.frân'.shîz.měnt* (Rule xviii.)

Unfranchised, not franchised;

Disfranchised, deprived of its franchise.

Dis and French *franchise*; Low Latin *franchesia*, a franchise; *dis franchisātus*, disfranchised.

Disgorge' (2 syl.), to yield up; **disgorged'** (2 syl.); **disgorg-ing**, *dis.gorge'.ing* (Rule xix.); **disgorge'-ment**.

Ungorged' (2 syl.), not sated or gorged;

Disgorged' (2 syl.), vomited out or ejected from the stomach.

French *dégorgement*, verb *dégorgier*, to discharge from the throat (gorge, the throat; Latin *gurgulias*] the windpipe).

Disgrace' (2 syl.), dishonour, to be out of favour; **disgraced'** (2 syl.); **disgrac-ing**, *dis.grase'.ing* (Rule xix.); **disgrace'-ful** (Rule viii.), **disgrace'ful-ly**, **disgrace'ful-ness**.

Ungraced' (2 syl.), not embellished;

Disgraced, reduced to shame.

Ungraceful, without grace; **disgraceful**, shameful.

Ungraceful-ly, inelegantly; **disgraceful-ly**, shamefully.

Ungraceful-ness, inelegance; **disgraceful-ness**, shamefulness.

Ungracious, *un.gray'.shus*, surly; **ungracious-ly**.

(*Un-* denotes simply the absence, *dis-* denotes actual privation of something before possessed.)

French *disgrace*, verb *disgracier*, *disgracieux*, ungracious; Latin *dis grātia*, favour, grace, honour.

Disguise, *dis.gize'*, a false appearance, to have a false appearance; **disguised**, *dis.gized*; **disguised-ly**, *dis.gized'ly* or *dis.gize'd.ly*; **disguis-ing**, *dis.gize'-ing* (Rule xix.); **disguise-ment**, *dis.gize'.ment* (Rule viii.)

Old French *desguiser*, &c.; French *déguiser*, *déguisement*.
(Old English *wiſa*, manner, guise; Welsh *gwis*, mode, *gwisg*, dress.)

Disgust', aversion, to excite aversion; **disgust'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **disgust'-ing**, **disgust'ing-ly**, **disgust'-ful** (Rule viii.), **disgust'-ful-ly**, **disgust'-ful-ness**.

Italian *disgustare*, *disgusto*; Latin *dis gustāre* (*gustus*, taste).

Dish, *plu.* **dishes**, *dish.ĕz* (Rule liii.), *noun* and *verb*; **dished** (1 syl.), **dish'-ing**. To **dish up** [dinner], to put food on the dishes ready for [dinner].

Old English *disc*, a plate or dish; Latin *discus*; Greek *diskos*.

Dishabille. (See *Deshabille*.)

Dishearten, *dis.hart'en*, to dispirit; **disheart'ened** (3 syl.); **dishearten-ing**, *dis.hart'.ning*.

Dis and Old English *heorte*, the heart.

Dishevel, *dī.shĕv'.el*, more correctly *dechev'el*, to let the hair loose; **dishevelled**, more correctly *dechev'eled* (3 syl.), **djahevell-ing**, more correctly *dechevel-ing*.
(The spelling of "dishevel" is disgraceful.)

French *cheveu*, the hair; *chevelure*, the hair dressed; *de chevel*, to "derange the dress of the hair" (Latin *capillus*); but *dishevel* must be either *de-shevel* or *dis-hevel*, both nonsense.

Dishonest, *dis.ŏn'.est*, not honest; **dishonest-ly**, *dis.ŏn'.est.ly*; **dishonesty**, *dis.ŏn'.est.ty*.

(Only three simple words begin with *h-mute*: (1) *heir* = *air*, (2) *honest* = *on'.est* and *honour* = *on'.er*, (3) *hour* = *our* (Rule xlviii.); all taken from the French.)

Old French *honneste*, French *honnête*, *deshonnête*; Latin *honestus*, *inhonestus*. (We have avoided the French double *n*, but have followed the French in dropping the *h*.)

Dishonour, *diz.ŏn'.er*, disgrace, to disgrace; **dishonoured**, *diz.ŏn'.erd*; **dishonouring**, *diz.ŏn'.er.ing*; **dishonour-er**, *diz.ŏn'.er.er*; **dishonourable**, *diz.ŏn'.er.a.b'l*; **dishonourable-ness**, *diz.ŏn'.er.a.b'l.ness*; **dishonourably**, *diz.ŏn'.er.a.bly*.

Unhonoured, *un.ŏn'.erd*, not honoured, disregarded;

Dishonoured, positively disgraced or discredited.

French *deshonneur*!! but *deshonorable* (one *n*), verb *deshonorer*;
Latin *honor*, *dehonestus*, verb *dehonestāre*, to discredit.

Disinclined, *dis'in.kline''*, not willing; **dis'inclined''** (3 syl.), **dis'inclin''-ing** (Rule xix.); **disinclination**, *dis'in.klī.nay''shun*, dislike, unwillingness.

Latin *dis inclināre*, *dis inclinātio* (*clīno*, Greek *klīnō*, to bend).

Disincorporate, *dis'in.kor''.po.rate*, to deprive of corporate rights; *dis'incor''porāt-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *dis'incor''porāt-ing* (Rule xix.); *disincorporation*, *dis'in.kor.po.ray''shun*.

Un'incor''porātēd, not corporated;

Dis'incor''porātēd, deprived of corporate rights.

French *désincorporer*, *désincorporation*; Latin *dis incorporatio*, *-incorporāre* (*corpus*, a body [corporate]).

Dis'infect'', to deodorise, to purify; *dis'infect''-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *dis'infect''-ing*; *dis'infect''-er*, a person or substance that disinfects; *dis'infect''-ant*, a substance which disinfects; *disinfection*, *dis'in.fēk''shun*.

Un'infect''ed, not contaminated;

Dis'infect''ed, cured of its contamination.

Uninfectious, *un'in.fēk''shus*, not communicating [disease];

Disinfectious, *dis'in.fēk''shus*, neutralising infection.

French *désinfecter*, *désinfection*; Latin *dis infectus*, *-insector* (*inficere*).

Disingenuous, *dis'in.jēn''.u.us* (not *dis'in.jee''.ni.us*), not frank; *dis'ingen''uous-ly*, *dis'ingen''uous-ness*; *disingenuity*, *dis'in.je.nu''.i.ty*, want of candour.

Latin *dis ingenuitas*, *-ingēnuus*, verb *ingenor*, to be of good extraction or well-born. *Dis* reverses. "Disingenuous" is "ill-bred."

Disinherit, *dis'in.her''rit*, to deprive of hereditary rights; *dis'inher'it-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *dis'inher'it-ing*, *dis'inher'it-er* (ought to be *-or*); *disinherison*, *dis'in.her''ri.sōn*, the act of disinheriting; *dis'inher'itance*.

(The French and Latin primitive in this example is *ex*.)

French *exhérédation*, *disinherison*; verb *exhéréder*; Latin *exherēdāre*, to disinherit; *exherēdātor*, *exherēdātio*, *disinherison*.

Disintegrate, *dis.in''.tē.grāte*, to pulverise; *disin'tegrāt-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *disin'tegrāt-ing* (Rule xix.); *disintegration*, *dis.in''.te.gray''shun*; *disintegrable*, *dis.in''.te.gra.b'l*; *disin'tegrable-ness*.

Latin *dis integrāre*, *-integratio* (*intēger*, entire and whole).

Dis'inter'', to exhume; *dis'interred''* (3 syl.), *dis'interr''-ing* (Rule i.), *dis'interr''-er*, *dis'interr''-ment*.

Uninterred, not buried; **Disinterred**, exhumed.

"Disinter" should have double "r" (Latin *terr[a]*).

"Ter," for *terra*, the earth. *In* or *en* converts nouns into verbs, hence *inter*, to put into the earth. *Dis* reverses, hence *dis inter'*, to take out of the earth.

Italian *interrare*, to bury; French *déterrer*, to exhume.

Disinterested, *dis'in.ter.est''.ed*, without selfish motive; *dis'in-teres'ted-ly*, *dis'interest'ed-ness*.

Un'interest'ed, not concerned [in the matter].

Un'interest'-ing, dull, unable to excite the mind.

Un'interest'-ing-ly, in a dull lifeless manner.

French *désintéressé*, disinterested and uninterested; Latin *interest*, it concerns [me]; *dis interest*, it does not concern [me]; hence "unselfish," and also "unexciting."

Disjoin', to sever; **disjoined'** (2 syl.), **disjoin'-ing**.

Disjoined' (2 syl.), severed. **Unjoined'**, not united.

French *déjoindre* and *disjoindre*; Latin *disjungo*, supine *disjunctum*.

Disjoint', to put out of joint; **disjoint-ing**, **disjoint'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **disjoint'-ed-ly**, **disjoint'-ed-ness**.

Disjointed, put out of joint. **Unjointed**, not jointed

Disjunct'; **disjunction**, *dis.jũnk'.shun*, disunion, severance; **disjunctive**, *dis.jũnk'.tiv*; **disjunc'-tive-ly**.

"Disjoin" and "disjoint" are from the same root-verb.

A "joint" is a contrivance to join together two parts.

French *disjoint*, *disjonctif*, *disjonction*, *disjonctive* (in Grammar).

Latin *disjunctus*, *disjunctio*, *disjunctivus*.

Disk (in Bot.) In a daisy the disk is the yellow eye, and the white petals are called the "rays."

Disc. The face of the sun or moon.

Both French *disque*; Latin *discus*; Greek *diskos*, a round plate.

Dislike' (2 syl.), aversion, to feel aversion to: **disliked'** (2 syl.), **dislik'-ing** (Rule xix.)

Unlike', not like, dissimilar; **unlike'-ly**, not probable; **unlike'-li-ness**, improbability; **unlike'-ness**, want of resemblance; **unlike'-li-hood** (-hood Old Eng. suf., "state").

Dis- or *un-* and Old English *gelic*, like; *liced*, likened.

Dislocate, *dis'.lõ.kāte*, to put out of joint; **dis'locāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **dis'locāt-ing**; **dislocation**, *dis'.lo.kay'.shun*.

Dis'locāted, put out of joint;

Un'locāted, not having a fixt place assigned.

Unlocated Land (*American*), land not yet appropriated.

Fr. *dislocation*, v. *disloquer*; Lat. *dis locāre*, to put out of place.

Dislodge' (2 syl.), to remove from its place; **dislodged'** (2 syl.), **dislodg'-ing** (R. xix.), **dislodg'-er**; **dislodg'-ment** (one of the five words which drop the *e* before -ment, R. xviii., ¶).

Fr. *déloger*, *délogement*; Lat. *dis locāre*, to displace (*locus*, a place).

Disloyal, *dis.loy'.al*, or **unloy'al**, not loyal.

Disloy'al denotes an active demonstration of disloyalty;

Unloy'al denotes simply the fact of not being loyal.

Disloy'al-ly; **disloyal-ty**, *dis.loy'.al.ty*.

French *déloyal* (*loi*, a law); Latin *legālis* (*lex*, a law).

Loyal means "obedient to law;" *disloyal*, disobedient to law.

Dismantle, *dis.man'.t'l*, to strip [a house, &c., of its furniture];
dismantled, *dis.man'.t'ld*; dismantling, *dis.man't.ling*.

Disman'tled, deprived of mantle or furniture;

Unman'tled, without a mantle.

French *démanteler* (military term): Latin *dis mantēle*, a mantle.

Dismast', to break down or carry away the masts of a ship;
dismast'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), dismast'-ing.

Old Fr. *démaster*; Fr. *démâter*; Ital. *masto*; Germ. *mast*.

Dismay, *diz.may'*, terror, to be in terror; **dismayed'** (3 syl.),
dismay'-ing (R. xiii.) **Un'dismayed** (3 syl.), not dismayed.

Spanish *desmayar*, to be in dismay; *desmayo*, dismay.

Dismem'ber, to mutilate; **dismem'bered** (3 syl.), **dismem'ber-ing**,
dismem'ber-ment, mutilation, severance of limbs.

French *démembrer*, *démembrement*; Latin *dis membrum*, a limb.

Dismiss', to send away; **dismissed'** (2 syl.), **dismiss'-ing**, **dis-**
miss'-al; **dismissal**, *dis.mish'.ün*; **dismissive**, *dis.miss'.iv*;
dim'issory, granting leave to depart.

Latin *dimissio*, *dimissorius*, v. *dimittere*, supine *dimisum* (*di[dis]mitto*, to send away).

Dismount', to alight from a horse, to take articles from their
"mountings"; **dismount'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **dismount'-ing**.

Unmoun'ted, not mounted; **dismounted**, deprived of...

French *démonter*; Latin *dis mons*, gen. *montis*, from the mountain.

Disobey, *dis'.o.bay'*, to act in opposition to orders given; **dis-**
obeyed' (3 syl.), **disobey-ing** (Rule xiii.);

Unobeyed, not having done what is ordered.

Disobedience, *dis'.o.bee''.di.ence* (not *-ance*). Non-observ-
ance of a command.

Disobedient, *dis'.o.bee''.di.ent*; **dis'obe'dient-ly**.

French *désobéissance* and *désobéissant* (wrong conj.), *désobéir*; Latin
dis obēdiens, gen. *obēdientis*, *obēdientia*, v. *obedire*.

Disoblige, *dis'.o.blige'*, to offend by incivility; **dis'obliged'** (3 syl.),
dis'oblig'-ing (R. xix.), **dis'obli'ging-ly**.

Disobli'ged, slighted by incivility; **Unobli'ged**, not obliged.

Disobli'ging, discourteous; **Unobliging**, not obliging.

French *désobliger*; Latin *dis obligāre* (*ob ligō*, to tie or bind to one).

Disorder, *diz.or'.der*, want of order, to put out of order; **dis-**
ordered (3 syl.), **disor'der-ing**, **disor'der-ly**, **disor'derli-**
ness, untidiness. **Unor'dered**, not asked for or ordered.

French *désordre*; Latin *dis ordo*, order, v. *ordināre*.

Disorganise, *dis.or'.gūn.ize*, to derange what is organised;
disor'ganised (4 syl.), **disor'ganis-ing** (Rule xix.); **disor-**
ganisation, *dis.or'.gūn.i.zay''.shun*; **dis'organis-er** (R. xxxi.)

Unor'ganised (4 syl.), not methodised;

Disor'ganised (4 syl.), thrown out of methodical arrangement.

Or'ganised (3 syl.), having organic structure;

Inor'ganised (4 syl.), not having organic structure.

French *désorganiser*, *désorganisation*, *désorganisateur*; Latin *orgānum*; Greek *orgānon*, an organ adapted to some work or function: hence "organised" also means *methodised*, and "disorganised" thrown out of methodical arrangement.

Disown, *diz.own'*, to ignore; **disowned'** (2 syl.), **disown'-ing**.

Unowned' (2 syl.), having no recognized owner;

Disowned' (2 syl.), disclaimed.

Unowed, *un.owd*, not owed, not due.

Old English *agan*, to own; *undgan*, to disown.

Disparage, *dis.par'rage*, to depreciate; **dispar'aged** (3 syl.), **dispar'ag-ing** (Rule xix.), **dispar'aging-ly**, **dispar'ag-er**, **dispar'age-ment** (Rule xviii.)

Latin *disparāre* (*dis par*, unequal); French *parage*, lineage; [*dis*] *parage*, of unequal lineage. To "disparage" meant originally "to consider another of meaner rank," hence "of meaner value," and hence "to depreciate."

Disparity, *plu. disparities*, *dis.pār'ri.tē* (not *disparaty*).

Latin *disparitas*, adj. *disparilis* (*par*, gen. *pāris*, equal).

Dispassionate, *dis.pāsh'.ūn.ate*, without emotion, impartial; **dispassionate-ly**.

Unpassionate, not of a passionate temper.

Latin *dis passio*, without passion.

Dispatch'. (See *Despatch*.)

Dispel', to disperse; **dispelled'** (2 syl.), **dispell'-ing**.

(It would be better if the double l had been preserved.)

Latin *dispello* (*dis pello*, to drive away).

Dispense' (2 syl.) not *dispence*, to administer, to do without; **dispensed'**, **dispens'-ing** (Rule xix.), **dispens'-er**.

("Dispense" is one of the six words ending in -ense, between two and three hundred end in -ence, Rule xxvi.)

Undispensed, *un'.dis.pens'*, not dispensed.

Dispense to, administer to;

Dispense with, to part with or do without.

Dispensable, *dis.pēn'.sa.b'l*, that may be dispensed with;

In'dispen'sable, that cannot be dispensed with;

Indispensably, absolutely, positively.

Dispen'sary, *plu. dispensaries*, *dis.pēn'.sa.riz* (Rule xliv.), a place where medicine is dispensed;

Dispensatory, *dis.pēn'.sa.tō.ry*, a dictionary of medical prescriptions, &c.; adj. having the power to grant dispensation.

Dispensation, *dis.pēn.say".shun*, exemption, a system of

rules (as the *Mosaic dispensation*), God's mode of dealing with his creatures;

Dispensative, *dis.pěn.sa.tív*; **dispensative-ly**.

Fr. *dispenser*, *dispensaire*, *dispensation*; Lat. *dispensāre*, *dispensatio*.

Dispermous, *dis.pěr'.mūs* (in *Botany*), having two seeds.

Greek *disōs sperma*, twofold seed.

Disperse' (2 syl.), to scatter; **dispersed'** (2 syl.), **dispers'-ing** (Rule xix.), **dispers'er**, **dispers'able** (Rule xxiii.); **dispersion**, *dis.per'.shun*; **dispersive**, *dis.per'.siv*.

Undispersed, *un'.dis.perst'*, not dispersed.

French *dispenser*, *dispersion*; Latin *dispergere*, supine *dispersum*, *dispersio*, *dispersus* (*spargo*, to scatter).

Dispirit, *dis spir' rit*, to di-hearten; **dispir'it-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **dispir'it-ing**, **dispir'ited-ly**. **Un'dispir'ited**, not...

Dispirited, disheartened. **Unspirited**, tame, without spirit.

Latin *dis spiritus* (*spiro*, to breathe).

Displace' (2 syl.), to remove from its place; **displaced'** (2 syl.), **displāc'-ing** (Rule xix.), **displace'-ment** (Rule xviii., ¶), **displace'-able** (-*ce* and -*ge* retain the *e* final before the postfix -*able*, Rule xx.) **Un'displaced'**, not displaced.

French *déplacer*, *déplacement*; Latin *plātea* (Greek *plātus*, wide).

Displant', to remove a plant; **displant'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **displant'-ing**; **displantation**, *dis'.plün.tay''shun*.

Displant'ed, removed from where it was planted;

Unplant'ed, not planted, of spontaneous growth.

French *déplanter*, *déplantation*; Latin *dis plantāre*, *dis plantatio*.

Display', show, to exhibit; **displayed'** (2 syl.), **display'-ing** (Rule xiii.), **display'-er**. **Un'displayed'**, not displayed.

French *déployer*; Latin *dis plīcāre*, to unfold.

Displease, *dis.pleez'*, to offend; **displeased'** (2 syl.), **displeas'-ing** (Rule xix.), **displeas'-er**.

Displeasure, *dis.plezh'.ur*; **displeas'ure-able**.

Unpleasant, *un.plēz'.ant*, not pleasant; **unpleas'ant-ly**, **unpleas'ant-ness**.

Displeas'-ing, offensive; **Unpleas'-ing**, not pleasing.

French *déplaisant*, *déplaisir*; Latin *displīcentia*, *displīcere* (*dis placēo*, to displease).

Dispose, *dis.pōze'*, to arrange, to feel willing; **disposed'**, arranged, inclined; **dispōs-ing'** (Rule xix.), **dispōs'-er**, **dispōs'-al**, **dispōs'-able** (Rule xxiii.), **dispō'sable-ness**.

Undisposed, not disposed.

Disposition, *dis'.pō.zīsh''.un*. Arrangement, temper.

Indisposed, *in.dis.pōzd*, unwell, not inclined; **indisposition**; **indispōs'-able**, not saleable.

Undisposedness, *un'-dis.pō''zēd.ness*, unwillingness.

Disposed of. Parted with, sold. (*See Depose.*)

Undisposed of. Not parted with, not sold.

French *disposer*, *disposition*; Latin *disponitio*, *dispositus*, *disponere* (*dis pono*, to set aside, to distribute).

Dispossess, *dis'.pōs.zēs'* (not *dis'.pō.zēs'*), to deprive of; **dispossessed**, *dis'.pos.zest'* (not *dis'.pō.zest'*); **dispossess-ing**, *dis'.pos.zēs'.ing* (not *dis'.pō.zēs'.ing*); **dispossession**, *dis'.pos.zēs'h''.un* (not *dis'.pō.zēs'h''.un*); **dis'possess'-or**.

Dis'possessed' (3 syl.), turned out of possession;

Un'possessed' (3 syl.), not having in possession.

Fr. *dépossession*; Latin *dis possessio*, *possessor*, *possideo*, sup. *possesum*, (*pos [potis] sedeo*, the right of settling down. *Dis* reverses).

Dispraise, *dis.prāze'*, censure, to censure; **dispraised'** (2 syl.), **disprais'-ing** (Rule xix.), **disprais'ing-ly**, **disprais'-er**.

Dispraised, *dis.prāzd'*, censured;

Unpraised, *un.prāzd'*, not praised.

Dis and German *preisen*, to praise; *preiser*; French *priser*, to value; Latin *pretium*, price or value. To praise is "to value."

Disproof' (noun), confutation; **disprove'** (verb), to confute (R. li.)

Disprove, *dis.proov'* (not *dis.prōve*), to confute; **disproved**, *dis.proovd'*; **disprov-ing**, *dis.proov'.ing* (not *dis.prō'ving*, Rule xix.); **disprov-able**, *dis.proov'.vā.b'l*;

Indisprovable, not to be disproved.

Disprov-al, *dis.proov'-val*, refutation;

Disapproval, *dis'.ap.proov'-val*, displeasure.

Disapprobation, *dis'.ap.pro.bay''shun*, displeasure.

Unproved, *un.proovd'* (not *un-prōvd*), not proved;

Disproved, *dis.proovd'* (not *dis-prōvd*), confuted;

Disapproved, *dis'.ap.proovd'*, not pleased with.

Dis and Old English *proffian*, to prove; past *profode*, past part. *profod*; Latin *probare* (*probus*, honest, upright).

Disproportion, *dis'.pro.por''shun*. want of proportion; **disproportion-able**, **disproportionable-ness**, **disproportion-ably**, **disproportion-al**, **disproportional-ly**, **disproportion-ate**, **disproportionate-ly**, **disproportionate-ness**.

French *disproportion*, *disproportional*; Latin *dis proportio*, *proportionātus* (*portio*, a portion).

Dispute' (2 syl.), a contention, to contend; **dispūt'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **dispūt'-ing** (Rule xix.), **dispūt'ing-ly**, **dispūt'-er**; **disputable**, *dis'.pu.ta.b'l* (not *dis.pūte..a.b'l*); **dis'putable-ness**, **dis'putably**, **dis'putant**.

Disputation, *dis'.pu.tay''shun*. Controversy.

Disputations, *dis'.pu.tay''shus*. Contentious.

Disputative, *dis''pu.ta.tiv*; **dis'putative-ly**.

Undispū'ted, not disputed; **undisputed-ly**.

Indisputable (not *un-*), *in.dis''pu.ta.ble*, certain;

Indis'putable-ness, **indis'putably**, certainly.

French *disputable*, *disputant* ("Disputation" is not a French word); Latin *dispūtābilis*, *dispūtātio*, *dispūtātor*, *v. dispūtare* (*pūto*, to prune or dress vines, to think; *dis pūto*, to think differently. "To think" is to prune or dress the thoughts).

Disqualify, *dis.kwōl'.i.fy*, to render unfit; **disqualifies**, *dis.kwōl'.i.fize*; **disqualified**, *dis.kwōl'.i.fide*; **disqualifi-er**, *dis.kwōl'.i.fi.er* (R. xi.); **disqualification**, *dis.kwōl'.i.fi.kay''-shun*, but **disquali'fy-ing** (Rule xi.)

Disqualified. Having something which destroys fitness;

Unqualified. Not having what is required.

Dis and French *qualification*, *v. qualifier* (Latin *qualitas facio*, to make of the quality or nature required).

Disquiet, *dis.kwi'.et* (not *dis.kwoi'.et*), uneasiness, to disturb; **disqui'et-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **disqui'et-ing**, **disqui'et-er**, **disqui'et-ly**, **disqui'et-ness**; **disquietude**, *dis.qui'.e.tude*.

Unquiet, *un.kwi'.et*, restless; **unquiet-ly**, **unquiet-ness**.

Inquietude, *in.kwi'.e.tude*. Anxiety.

French *inquiétude*; Latin *inquiētudo*, *inquiētus*, *v. inquiētāre*. Our word is formed from (Latin) *dis quies*, the reverse of rest.

Disquisition, *dis'.kwī.zīsh''.un*, discussion; **disquisition-al**.

French *disquisition*; Latin *disquisitio*, *v. disquirō* (*dis quæro*).

Disregard, *dis'.re.gard'*, slight, to neglect; **disregard'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **disregard'-ing**, **disregard'-ing-ly**, **disregard'-er**, **disregard'-ful** (Rule viii.), **disregard'ful-ly**.

Un'regard'ed, neglected; **Dis'regarded**, slighted.

Dis and French *regarder*; Low Latin *regardium*, "gard" = word (one under a guardian, one guarded or looked after). To "regard" is to look after one as a guardian, *dis-regard* is to neglect so doing.

Disrelish, *dis.rel'.ish*, a dislike of the taste, to dislike the taste; **disrel'ished** (3 syl.), **disrel'ish-ing**.

Dis'rel'ished (3 syl.), aversion to the taste;

Un'rel'ished (3 syl.), having no fondness for the taste:

Greek *dis* [re] *leich[o]*, *leicho*, to lick; *re leicho*, to lick again; *dis re leicho*, to lick over and over again. It is a badly compounded word.

Disrespect, *dis'.re.spect'*, want of respect, to show want of respect; **disrespect'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **disrespect'-ing**, **disrespect'-ful** (R. viii.), **disrespect'ful-ly**, **disrespect'ful-ness**.

Dis'respect'ed, dishonoured. **Un'respect'ed**, not respected.

Irrespective, *ir.re.spek''.tiv*, without regard to; **ir'respect'-ive-ly**, independently of other considerations.

Dis and French *respect*, verb *respector*; Latin *respicio*, supine *respectum* (*re specio*, to look back upon). *Dis* reverses.

Disrobe' (2 syl.), to undress; **disrobed'**, **disrōb'-ing** (Rule xix.), **disrōb'-er**. **Unrobe'**, **unrōb'-ing** (same meaning).

Disrobed' (2 syl.), divested of robing;

Unrobed (2 syl.), without robes, or dress.

Dis and French *robe*, a state dress; Low Latin *roba*, a robe.

Disrupt', to burst asunder; **disrupt'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **disrupt'-ing**; **disruption**, *dis.rūp'.shun*, fracture.

Latin *disrumpo*, supine *disruptum* (*dis rumpo*, to break asunder).

Dissatisfy, *dis.săt'.is.fy*, to leave discontent; **dissatisfies**, *dis.săt'.is.fize* (Rule xi.)

Dissatisfied, *dis.săt'.is.fide*, discontented;

Unsatisfied, *un'.săt'.is.fide*, not contented.

Dissat'isfy-ing, leaving discontent behind;

Unsat'isfy-ing, not contenting.

Dissatisfactory, *dis.săt'.is.fāk''.tō.ry*, giving dissatisfaction;

Un'satisfactory, not giving satisfaction.

Dissatisfac'tori-ly, in a way to cause dissatisfaction;

Unsatisfac'tori-ly, in a way not to satisfy.

Dissatisfac'tori-ness, a state of being dissatisfied;

Unsatisfac'tori-ness, failure to produce satisfaction.

Dissatisfaction, *dis.săt'.is.fāk''.shun*, discontent.

Unsatisfiable, *un.săt'.is.fī''.ă.ble*, not satisfiable.

Latin *dis sātisfactio*, *sātisfacere* (*sātis fācio*, to do enough).

Dissect, *dis.sect'* (not *de.sect'*), to anatomise; **dissect'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **dissect'-ing**, **dissect'-or** (not *-er*), **dissect'-ible** (ought to be *-able*); **dissection**, *dis.sĕk'.shun*.

Fr. *dissection*; Lat. *dissectio*, *dissĕcāre* (*dis sĕco*, to cut to pieces).

Disseize, *dis.seez'*, to dispossess. **Disease**, *diz.eze'*, malady.

Disseized, *dis.seezd'*; **disseiz'-ing** (Rule xix.), dispossessing wrongfully; **disseiz'in**, the act of disseizing;

Disseiz'-or, one who takes possession unlawfully;

Disseizee, *dis.see.zee'*, the person disseized.

(These words are also spelt with "-s" instead of "-z," but as *seize* is always spelt with "z," there is no reason why its compounds should adopt a different spelling.)

Low Latin *disseisina*, *disseizon*; *disseisio*, to disseize; *disseisitor*.

Dissemble, *dis.zēm'.b'l*, to conceal by equivocation; **dissembled**, *dis.zēm'.b'ld*; **dissem'bling** (Rule xix.); **dissem'bler**, one who conceals by equivocation.

Dissimulation, *dis.sĭm'.u.lay''shun*, the act of dissembling.

Dis and French *sembler*. The French corresponding words are *dis-simuler*, *dissimulation*; Latin *dissimulāre*, *dissimulatio* (*simūlo*, to feign; *dis* in a bad sense, *similis*, like).

(It would have been better if we had adopted the word "dissimulate" instead of the bad French form "dissemble.")

Disseminate, *dis.sĕm'.i.nate*, to scatter as seed, to diffuse; *dissem'ināt-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *dissem'ināt-ing* (Rule xix.), *dissem'ināt-or* (Rule xxxvii.); *dissemination*, *dis.sĕm'.i.nay''shun*; *dissem'inative*, *dis.sem'.i.na.tiv*.

French *disséminer*, *dissémination*; Latin *dissēmināto*, *dissēminātor*, *dissēmināre* (*sēmen*, seed).

Dissent, *dis.sent'*, disagreement, to disagree. **Descent**, *dĕ.sent'*, generation, a going down.

Dissent (noun), *dissent'-er*.

Dissent (verb), *dissent'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *dissent'-ing*.

Dissentient, *dis.sĕn'.shĭ.ent*; **dissension**, *dis.sĕn'.shun* (not *-tion*, Rule xxxiii., -r). **Assent**, *q.v.*, agreement.

French *dissension*; Latin *dissentiens*, gen. *-entis*, *dissensio*, verb *dissentire*, supine *dissensum* (*dis sentio*, to think differently).

Dissertation, *dis'.sĕr.tay''shun* (not *des'.er.tay''shun*), a disquisition; *disserta'tion-al*, *dissertator*, *dis'.ser.ta.tor*.

French *dissertation*, *dissertateur*; Latin *dissertatio*, verb *dissertare* frequentative of *disĕro*, supine *dissertum* (*dis sero*, to scatter seed).

Dissever, *dis.sĕv'.er*, same as "sever"; *dissevered* (3 syl.), *dissever-ing*, *dissever-er*, *dissever-ance*; *disseveration*, *dis.sĕv'.e.ray''shun*. (Not French).

Dissevered, *dis.sĕv'.erd*, separated, severed;

Unsevered, *un.sĕv'.erd*, not separated or severed.

Dis intensive and Fr. *sevrer*, to wean, to estrange. Lat. *sĕpdrāre*.

Dissident, *dis'.si.dent* (not *dis.si.dant*), one who dissents, (*adj.*) *dis-senting*; *dis'sidents*, *dis'sidence*, *dis'sident-ly*.

French *dissidence*, *dissident*; Latin *dissidentia*, *dissidens*, genitive *dissidentis*, verb *dissidĕre* (*dis sĕdeo*, to sit apart).

Dissimilar, *dis.sĭm'.i.lar*, unlike; *dissim'ilar-ly*; **dissimilarity**, *dis'.sim.i.lŭr''ri.ty*; *dis'simil'itude*.

French *dissimilaire*, *dissimilitude*; Latin *dissimilitudo* (*dis sĭmlis*).

Dissimulation, *dis.sim'.u.lay''shun*. (See *Dissemble*.)

Dissipate, *dis'.sĭ.pate*, to disperse, to squander; *dis'sipāt-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *dispersed*, *squandered*, *adj.* *dissolute*; *dis'sipāt-ing* (Rule xix.); *dissipation*, *dis'.si.pay''shun*.

French *dissiper*, *dissipation*; Latin *dissipatio*, *dissipāre* (*dis sĭpo*, to scatter abroad; Greek *siphōn*, a siphon).

Dissociate, *dis.so'.si.ate*, to disunite; *disso'ciāt-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *disso'ciāt-ing* (R. xix.); *dissociation*, *dis.so'.si.a''shun*.

Dissociable, *dis.sō'.shă.b'l*, ill-assorted;

Unsociable, *un.sō'.shă.b'l*, not sociable.

Unsociably, *un.sō'.shă.bly*, with reserve, unfriendly.

Dissociability, *dis.sō'.shă.bil''.i.ty*, unfitness for society;

Unsociabil'ity, sullenness, living an unsociable life.

Unsocial, *un.sō'.shăl*; **unsociableness**, want of sociability.

French *insociabilité*, *insociable*; Latin *dissociābilis*, *dissōciatio*, *dis-sōciāre* (*dis sōcio*, *sōcius*, a companion).

Dissolute, *dis'.so.lute*, dissipated; **dis'solute-ly**, **dis'solute-ness**; **dissolution**, *dis'.so.lu''.shun*.

Dissoluble, *dis'.so.lu.b'l*. (See **Dissolve**.)

French *dissolu*, *dissolution*; Latin *dissōlūtus*, *dissōlūtio*, *v. dissolvēre*, supine *dissōlutum*. (See next article.)

Dissolve, *dis.zōlv'*, to melt; **dissolv'-ing** (Rule xix.)

Dissolved, *dis.zōlvd'*, melted. **Un'solved**, not solved.

Dissolv'er, that which melts something.

Dissolvent, *dis.zōl'.vent*, that which has the property of melting something;

Insolvent, a debtor unable to pay his debts, not solvent; **insolv'ency**, the state of being insolvent.

Dissolvable, *dis.zōl'.va.b'l* (Rule xxiii.), or

Dissoluble, *dis'.so.lu.b'l*, capable of being melted;

Insolvable, *in.sōl'.va.b'l* (Rule xxiii.), or

Insoluble, *in.sol'.u.b'l*, incapable of being melted;

Unsolvable, *un.sōl'.va.b'l*, incapable of being solved;

Unsoluble, same as insoluble.

Dissolubility, *dis'.sōl.u.bil''.i.ty*, having a solvable nature;

In'dissolubil'ity, having a nature which resists solution.

Dissol'v-able-ness, negative **Insol'uble-ness**.

French *dissoluble*, *dissolvant* (wrong conj.) *insolubilité*, *insoluble*, *insolvable*; Latin *dissolvēre* (*dis solvo*, to loose thoroughly; Greek *sin luo*, to loose altogether).

(The wrong conj. -able has been borrowed as usual from the French, but has been avoided in dissolvent.)

Dissonance, *dis'.so.nanse*, discord; **dis'sonant**, discordant.

Fr. *dissonance*, *dissonant*; Lat. *dissōnans*, gen. -*sonantis* (*dis sōnāre*).

Dissuade, neg. of persuade, *dis.swade'*, *per.swade'*; **dissuad'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **dissuad'-ing** (Rule xix.), **dissuad'-er**; **dissuasion**, *dis.sway'.shun*, neg. of persuas'ion (R. xxxiii.); **dissuas-ive**, *dis.swa'.siv*; **dissua'sive-ly**.

French *dissuader*, *dissuasion*; Latin *dissuāsio*, *dissuāsor*, *v. dissuādere* (*dts. suādeo*, Greek Ionic *hadéo*, to delight).

Dissyllable, *dis.sil'.lū.b'l*, a word of two syllables (double *l*); **dissyllabic**, *dis'.sil'.lūb''.ik* (adj.); **dissyllabification**, *dis'-sil.lab'-i.fī.kay''-shun*, making into two syllables. (*Lat. words containing a "y" are borrowed from the Gk.*)

Fr. dissyllabe, dissyllabique; Lat. dissyllabum; Gk. díssōs sullábē.

Distaff, *plu. distaffs* (not *distaves*). A staff used in hand-spinning. (An exception to Rule xxxviii.)

Old Eng. distaf (thistal [stæf], a thistle resembling a bunch of tow).

Distance, *dis'.tanse*, remoteness, to leave behind in a race; **dis'tanced** (2 syl.), **dis'tanc-ing** (Rule xix.); **dis'tant**, remote; **dis'tant-ly**, remotely.

French distance, distant; Latin distantia, distans, gen. distantis (di[dis]sto, to stand apart).

Distaste' (2 syl.), dislike (followed by *for*: as "Many have a great distaste for cheese," not *of*).

Distaste'-ful (Rule viii.), **distasteful-ly**, **distasteful-ness**.

Distem'per, disease, to disorder; a preparation of colour with *water* (not oil) for walls, &c., to use this preparation.

Distempered, *dis.tēm'.perd*; **distem'per-ing**.

"Distemper" is used most frequently for disease in dogs, and other dumb animals. (*See Disease.*)

It was once thought that the body contains four "humours," that the just balancing of these fluids constitute health, and that disease is a disturbance of the balance (*Latin dis temperāre*). The adjustment of the fluids gave rise to the expressions *good* and *ill* "temper." "Good temper" being the effect of a good or just mixture of the fluids, and "bad temper" the effect of a bad or unjust mixture. If *bile* prevailed the temper was "fiery," if *air* prevailed the temper was "sanguine," if *earth* it was "melancholy," if *water* it was "phlegmatic."

The **COUNTENANCE** is the facial index "containing" (*Latin contēns*) the outward manifestation of the "temper" or mixture of the four fluids: it is *yellow* if "bile" [fire] prevails *red* if "blood" [air] prevails, *grey* if "melancholy" [earth] prevails, and *dead white* if "phlegm" [water] prevails. (*See Complexion.*)

"Distemper" (paint), Italian *distemper[amento]*, *v. distemperare*, to dissolve, *tempera* or *tempra*, water colour; *Latin temperāre*, to mix, *dis temperāre*, to dissolve.

Distend', to stretch; **distend'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **distend'-ing**, **distention** or **distension**, *dis.tēm'.shun*; **disten'sible**.

French distendre, distension; Latin distendere, supine distentum or distensum, distentio, distentus or distensus (tendo, to stretch).

Distich, *dis'.tik* (not *dis.titch'*), two lines of poetry making complete sense. (*Ch* = "k" shows it to be from the Gk.)

Latin distichon; Greek di-stichōs, two lines, an elegiac couplet.

Distil', to let fall in drops; **distilled'** (2 syl.), **distill'-ing** (R. i.); **distill'-er**, one who distils; **distill'-able** (not *-ible*. 1st Latin conj.); **distillation**, *dis'.til.lay''-shun*; **distill'-ery**,

the place where distilling is carried on; **distillatory**, *dis.til''.la.to.ry* (adj.), pertaining to distillation.
 ("Distil" would be better with double "l.")

French *distiller*, *distillable*, *distillation*, *distillatoire*, *distillerie*; Latin *distillatio*, *distill[are]*, *stilla*, a drop; Greek *stazo*, to drop.

Distinct, separate, hence clear, &c.; **distinct-ly**, **distinct-ness**; **distinction**, *dis.tink'.shun*; **distinct-ive**, *dis.tink'.tiv*; **distinctive-ly**, **distinctive-ness**. Verb **distinguish**, *q.v.*

Indistinct, not distinct. **Distinct** followed by *from*.

French *distinct*, *distinction*, *distinctif*; Latin *distinctus*, *distinctio*.

Distinguish, *dis.ting.gwish*, to note difference by certain marks (followed by *between*); **distinguished**, *dis.ting'gwishd*; **distin'guish-ing**, **distin'guishing-ly**, **distin'guish-able** (R. xxiii.), **distin'guishable-ness**, **distin'guishably**, **distin'guish-ment**, **distin'guish-er**. (See **Distinct**.)

Undistin'guished, **un- or in- -distin'guishable**.

French *distinguer*; Latin *distinguere*, supine *distinctum*, to notify by a mark (Greek *stigma*, a mark, *v. stizo*, to prick or mark).

Distort, to pervert; **distort-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **distort-ing**, **distort-er**; **distortion** (not *-sion*), *dis.tor'.shun* (Rule xxxiii.)

Undistorted. Not distorted.

French *distorsion* (wrong); Latin *distortio*, *v. distortuere*, supine *distortum*, not *distorsum* (*dis torqueo*, to twist away).

Distract, to harass; **distract-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **distract-ed-ly**, **distracted-ness**, **distract-ing**, **distract-er**, **distract-ing-ly**; **distract-ion**, *dis.träk'.shun*; **distractive**, *dis.träk'.tiv*.

Undistracted, *un'.dis.träk'.ted*. Not distracted.

("Distraught" is sometimes used in poetry as past part.)

Lat. *distractio*, *disträho*, sup. *distractum* (*dis träho*, to draw two ways).

Distrain (2 syl.), to seize chattels for debt; **distrained** (2 syl.), **distrain-ing**; **distrain't** (noun); **distrain-or**; **distrain'-able**, subject to distraint. (Rule xxiii.)

Distress, same as **distrain't**, the act of seizing for debt.

Latin *distringere*, to strain hard (*stringo*, to grasp).

Distress, affliction, destitution (see **Distrain**); **distress-ing** (part. and adj.); **distressed**, *dis.trëst'*, afflicted; **distress'-ful** (Rule viii.), **distressful-ly**.

French *détresse*; Welsh *trais*, rapine; *treisiant*, oppression.

Distribute, *dis.trib'.üte*, to dole out; **distrib'üt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **distrib'üt-ing** (Rule xix.), **distrib'üt-er** (ought to be *-or*); **distribution**, *dis'.tri.bü''.shun*; **distrib'üt-able** (Rule xxiii.); **distribut-ive**, *dis.trib'.u.tiv*; **distrib'utive-ly**.

Undistributed, *un'.dis.trib'.u.tëd*, not distributed.

Indistributive, *in'.dis.trib'.u.tiv*, not to be distributed.

French *distribuer*, *distributeur*, *distribution*, *distributif*; Latin *distributio*, *distributor*, *distribuere* (*dis tribuo*, to give in parts).

Distrust', want of confidence, to doubt or suspect; **distrust'-ed**, **distrust'-ing**, **distrust'ing-ly**, **distrust'-ful** (Rule viii.), **distrust'ful-ly**, **distrust'ful-ness**.

Distrust'-ed, suspected; **Untrust'-ed**, not trusted.

Untrust'y, not trusty; **untrust'ti-ness**, unfaithfulness in the discharge of a trust; **untrust'worthy**.

Old English *untreowfæst*, unfaithful; *untreow[ian]*, to deceive.

Disturb', to discompose; **disturbed'** (2 syl.), **disturb'-ing**, **disturb'-er**, **disturb'-ance**.

Perturb', to disquiet (a stronger term than **disturb**); **perturbed'**, **perturb'-ing**; **perturbation**, *per'tur.bay''-shun*, agitation from disquietude.

Perturbations of the planets, deviations from their usual course from some external influence.

Undisturbed (3 syl.), not disturbed; **undisturb'-ed-ly** (5 syl.)

French *perturbation*; Latin *disturbatio*, a disordering; *perturbatio*, great trouble or disturbance; *disturbare*, to throw into disorder; *perturbare*, to trouble, to turn topsy turvy (*turbo*, to disturb).

Disunite, *dis-u.nite'*, to disjoin; **disunit'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **disunit'-ing**; **disunit'-er**, one who severs what was united.

Disunion, *dis.u'.ni.on*, want of union; **disunity**, *dis.u'.ni.ty*.

Disuni'ted, separated after having been united;

Ununi'ted, not united.

French *désunion*, *désunir*; Latin *dis unire* (*unus*, one).

Disuse, (noun) *dis.uce'*, (verb) *dis.uze'* (Rule li., c).

Disuse (noun), neglect of use; **disusage**, *dis.u'.sage*; **disuse** (verb), **disused**, *dis.üzd'*; **disüs-ing** (Rule xix.)

Unused, *un.üst*, unaccustomed; **unused**, *un.üzd*, not used;

Disused, *dis.üzd*, the use discontinued.

Unuseful, *un.use'.ful*; **unu'sual**, **unusual-ly**.

Latin *dis usus*, v. *utor*, supine *usus*, to use; Greek *εἰθής*, usual.

Ditch, *p/u. ditch'-es* (R. liii.), a trench; **ditch'-er**, one who makes a ditch; **ditch'-ing**, making a ditch.

Old English *dic*, a dike or ditch, v. *dic[ian]*, *dicung*, ditching.

Dithyramb, *dīrh'.i.räm*, a song in honour of Bacchus; **dithyrambic**, *dīrh'.i.räm''-bik* (adj.)

Latin *dithyrambus*, *dithyrambicus*; Greek *dithyrambos*.

Dittany, *dīt'.ta.ny*, a corruption of *dic'tamny*, garden ginger; the leaves smell like lemon-thyme. Also called **dittander**.

Lat. *dictamnus*; Gk. *dictamnōn* or *dictamon* (from *Dictē*, in Crete).

Ditto, also written **do.**, but always pronounced *dīt'.to*, same as above, same as aforesaid. (Italian *detto*, said, spoken.)
(Used in bills and books of account to save repetition.)

Ditty, *plu. ditties*, *dít.tiz* (Rule xliv.), a short poem intended to be sung. The word is almost limited to "love-songs."

Welsh *dittio*, to utter; *ditiad*, an utterance.

"Composition" is from the Latin *compōno*, "to set in order," and the Anglo-Saxon *díht-an* is "to set in order," whence *díhtig*.

Diuresis, *di.u.rě'sis*, excessive flow of urine; *diə'resis*, *q.v.*, the mark (") over the latter of two distinct vowels.

Diuretic, *di.u.rě'ík*, provocative of the flow of urine.

Fr. *diurétique*; Lat. *diureticus*; (Gk. *dia ourēo*, whence "urine").

Diurnal, *di.ur'nal*, daily, pertaining to a day; *diur'nal-ly*.

French *diurne*, journal; Latin *diurnus* (*díu*, *dies*, a day).

Divan, *dī.văn'*, a coffee and smoking room fitted up with sofas.

French *divan*, a sofa-bedstead. Persian *diwan*, the imperial council or chamber where the council is held.

Dive (1 syl.), to plunge under water; *díved* (1 syl.), *div'-ing* (Rule xix.); *div-er*, one who dives; *diving-bell*.

Old English *duf* [*ian*], past *dysde*, past part. *dysed*, part pres. *dyfing*.

Diverge' (2 syl.), to spread from the central point, to recede from each other (the opposite of *Converge'*); *diverged'* (2 syl.), *diverg'-ing* (R. xix.), *diverg'-ence* (not *-ance*), *diverg'-ent*; *divergency*, *plu. divergencies*, *di.ver'jěn.siz* (R. lxiv.); *divergent-ly* or *diver'ging-ly*, in a diverging manner.

French *diverger*, *divergence*, *divergent*; Latin *divergium*, the parting of a river into two streams; Latin *vergens*, gen. *vergentis* (*divergo*, to bend different ways).

Divers, *dí.verz*, *plu. of diver* (see *Dive*); (adj.) *sundry*.

Diverse, *di.verse'*, not alike, not identical.

"History supplies *divers* examples" (*sundry*), not *diverse*.

"Squares and diamonds are *diverse* forms," different.

"There are *divers* nations on the earth, but each one *diverse* from the others."

Divers-ly, *dí.verz.ly*, in many different ways;

Diverse-ly, not in the same way.

Diversity, *plu. diversities*, *di.ver'si.tiz*, differences.

Diversify, *di.ver'si.fy*, to vary; *diversifies*, *di.ver'si.fize*; *diversified*, *di.ver'si.fide*; *diversify-ing* (Rule xi.), *diversifi-er*; *diversification*, *di.ver'si.fi.kay''shun*.

French *divers*, *plu. diverses* [*personnes*, &c]. ("Diversification" is not French), *diversifier*, *diversité*; Latin *diverse*, in different parts, *diversitas*, *divertère*, sup. *diversum* (*dí verto*, to turn different ways.)

Divert, *dí.vert'*, to turn aside, to amuse; *divert'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *divert'-ing*, *divert'-ing-ly*, *divert'-er*; *diversion*, *dí.ver'-shun* (Rule xxxiii.), amusement.

Divertisement, *dí.ver'tiz.měnt*, (not *dě.vair.tiz.mong*).

Fr. *divertir*, *diversion*, *divertissement*; Lat. *divertère* (see above).

Divest, *dī.ves't*, to strip, to dispossess; **divest'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **divest'-ing**; **divestiture**, *dī.vēs'.tī.tchūr*, the act of surrendering one's chattels (the opposite of **Investiture**); **divesture**, *dī.ves'.tchūr*, the act of stripping or depriving.

Old French *dévestir*; French *dévestir*; Italian *divestire*, to undress; Latin *dē [dis] vestio*, to deprive of clothing (*vestis*, raiment).

Divide, *dī.vide'*, to part; **divid'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **divid'-ing** (Rule xix.), **divi'ding-ly**; **divid'-er**, one who divides; **dividers**, *dī.vī'.derz*, compasses; **divid'-able** (Rule xxiii.)

Divisible, *dī.vīz'.i.b'l*, what can be divided; **divis'ible-ness**, **divis'ibly**; **divisibility**, *dī.vīz'.i.bil''.i.ty*;

Division, *dī.vīzh'.ūn*; **division-al**, **divisional-ly**.

Divis-or, *dī.vī'.zor*, the number which divides another;

Dividend, *dīv'.i.dēnd*, the number to be divided by the divisor, the share to each creditor of a bankrupt's effects, the interest paid on public "stock."

French *divisible*, v. *diviser*, *dividende*, *division*, *diviseur*; Latin *dividendus*, *divisio*, *divisor*, *dividēre*, sup. *divisum* (*dē* and Etruscan *iduāre*, to sever into two parts).

Divine, *dī.vīnē'*, a man set apart for the sacred ministry; (*adj.*), sacred; (*verb*), to guess, to predict.

(The French spell the verb with "de-," but fall back to "di-" in the noun "divination.")

Divine (*adj.*), **divin'-er** (*comp.*), **divin'-est** (*super.*); **divine'ly** (*adv.*), **divine'-ness**; **divinity**, *dī.vīn'.i.ty*, theology; **divinity**, *plu. divinities*, *dī.vīn'.i.tīz*, deity.

("Divine" and "supine" are the only *adj.* in "-ine" which can be compared with the suffixes -er and -est.)

Divine (*verb*), **divined'** (2 syl.), **divin'-ing**, **divin'ing-ly**, **divin'-er**; **divination**, *dīv'.i.nay''shūn*, prediction.

French *divin*, *divinité*, *deviner*, to predict; *devineur*, fem. *devineresse*, *divination*!! prediction; Latin *divinitas*, *divinus*, divine, (from *divus*, Greek *diōs*, god), *divinatio*, *divinus*, a diviner; *divināre*, to predict (predictions being supposed to come, *de divo*, from deity).

Divisible, *dī.vīz'.i.b'l*; **divis'ibly** (*see Divide*).

Divorce, *dī.vor'ce'* (not *devorce*), dissolution of marriage, to annul a marriage; **divorced'** (2 syl.), **divorc'-ing** (R. xix.), **divorce'-ment**, **divorce'-able** (-ce and -ge retain the e before -able, Rule xviii.), **divorce'-less**.

Divorc'-er, one who divorces; **divorcee'**, the person divorced.

Divorce Court, *plu. divorce courts*; **Court of Divorce**, *plu. courts of divorce* (Rule liii.)

French *divorce*; Latin *divortium*, v. *divortēre* (*diverto*, to turn away).

Divulge, *dī.vūlj'*, to make public, to disclose; **divulged'** (2 syl.), **divulg'-ing** (R. xix.), **divulg'-er**, **divulg'-ence** (ought to be *divulge-ance*. It is the 1st Latin conj.)

French *divulguer*, *divulgation* is a word we might adopt; Latin, *divulgatio*, *divulgāre* (*vulgus*, the common people).

Divulsion, *dī.vūl'.shūn*, laceration; **divul'sive**, *dī.vūl.siv*.

(“*Divulsion*,” one of the few words in -sion not French.)

Latin *divulsio*, *divello* supine *divulsum*, (*di vello*, to pluck asunder).

Diz'zy, giddy; **diz'zi-ly** (Rule xi.), **diz'zi-ness**.

Old English *dýstg*, *dýstgnes* dizziness, *dýstglice* dizzily.

Djerrid, *jēr'.rīd*, a Turkish javelin. (Arabic.)

Do, *dō*, to perform an act; *past* did; *past part.* done, *dūn*; *do-ing*; *pres. tense* I do, thou dost, *dust* [or *doest*, *doo-est*], he does, *duz*, plu. *do*, *doo*, all persons; *past tense* I did, thou didst, all other persons did.

Doer, *doo-er*, one who performs or achieves [something].

As an auxiliary, the verb *do* is chiefly used in asking questions, in which case it stands before its noun, as *do you wish to ride this morning?*

§ As a representative verb “*Do*” acts the part of a pronoun, and stands for any antecedent question asked with the auxiliary, as “*does Cæsar come forth to-day?*” “*Yes, he does*” [understand *come forth to-day*].

§ Occasionally it is used for the sake of emphasis, as *I do very much wish to go*.

§ In poetry it is used with the present and past tenses merely to help the metre or the rhyme.

Doings, *doo'.ingz*, behaviour. **Pretty doings**, very censurable conduct.

Done, *dun*, achieved, finished. **Done with** [it], finished with it, want it no longer.

Done up, quite exhausted.

To do for [him], to manage, (threateningly) try to ruin.

To do away, to erase.

To do with [it], to employ or use [it].

To do up, to pack up, to tie together.

How do you do? How are you in health, how do you thrive? A corruption of *How do you du?* [*dug[an]*, to thrive]. (Equal to the Latin *valeo*.) The full question is, *How is it that you do thrive [in health]?*

Old English *ic dō*, *thú dēst*, he *dēth*, plu. *dōth*; *past* *ic dyde* *thú dydest*, he *dyde*, plu. *dydon*; *past part.* *gedōn*; Infinitive *dōn*.

Dug[an], to thrive, makes *past* *dōhte*, later form *dowed*, Scotch *dow*.

Do., pronounce *ditto*, of which it is a contraction. Used in bills and account books to save repetition. It means the “same as the foregoing.” (See *Ditto*.)

Do (to rhyme with *no*), the note C in *Music*.

Docile, *dō'.sile* or *dōs'.ile*, tractable; **docility**, *dō.sil'.i.ty*.

French *docile*, *docilité*; Latin *docilis*, *docilitas*.

Dock, a place for ships, a place where persons under trial stand in a law-court, a plant, to curtail; **docked**, *dokt*, curtailed; **dock'ing**. **Dock'-age** (2 syl.), charge for the use of a dock.

Old English *docce* (for ships); French *dock*; German *docks*.

"Dock" (a plant), Latin *daucus*; Greek *daikōs*. This word ought to be spelt *dawc* or *dauk* (not *dock*).

"Dock" (to curtail), Welsh *tociaw*, to clip; *toci*, something clipt; German *docken*.

Docket, *dōk'.ēt*, a ticket, a label; **dock'et-ed**, **dock'et-ing**. To "docket" goods is to mark the contents on a label or set them down in a book, to summarise.

Welsh *tocyn*, a ticket; *tocyniad*, a ticketing; *tocynu*, to ticket.

Doctor, *dōk'.tōr* (not *docter*, Rule xxxvii.), *fem.* doctor-*ess* or doctor-*tress*; **doc'torate**, possessing the degree of doctor; **doctor-ship** (-*ship* Old Eng. suffix "tenure" of office or degree); **doc'tor**, to give medicine in illness, to adulterate, to falsify; **doc'tored** (2 syl.), **doc'tor-ing**.

Doctor of Divinity, *plu.* doctors of divinity (Rule liii.)

Latin *doctor*, *doctus*, one instructed (*doceo*, supine *doctum*).

Doctrine, *dōk'.trīn*, a tenet, what is taught; **doctrin-al**, *dōk'.trī.nūl* (not *dōk.trī'nūl*), pertaining to doctrine, containing doctrine; **doctrinal-ly**.

French *doctrine*, *doctrinal*; Latin *doctrina*, theory, learning.

Document, *dōk'ku.mēnt*, a record; **doc'ument'-al**; **documentary**, *dōk'ku.men''ta.ry*, certified in writing.

French *document*; Latin *dōcūmen*, *dōcūmentum* (*doceo*, see above).

Dodder, a parasitic weed. (German *dotter*.)

Dodge (1 syl.), a quibble, an artifice, to track, to evade, to quibble; **dodged'** (1 syl.), **dodg'-ing**, **dodg'-er**, one who dodges.

Old Eng. *deōg-ol*, sly, *deōg[elian]*, to act slyly, *deōg[lian]*, to hide.

Doe, *dō* (to rhyme with *no*), the female of a buck, also a gender-word, as *doe* rabbit, (*male*) buck rabbit, *doe* hare, (*male*) buck hare. (Old English *dā*. See **Buck**.)

Doff (Rule v.), to take off; **doffed** (1 syl.), **doff'-ing**.

A contraction of *do-off*; similarly "don"=*do-on*, "dup"=*do-up*.

Dog, either male or female; **bitch**, only a female dog; **dogg'-ish**, churlish, like a dog (-*ish* added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is diminutive), **doggish-ly**, **doggish-ness**; **dogged**, *dog'.ged*, sullenly, self-willed.

Dog, to track; **dogged** (1 syl.), **dogg'-ing** (Rule i.)

Dog-cart, a one-horse cart with a box behind for dogs.

Dog-fly, a fly very troublesome to dogs.

Dog-louse, a louse which infests dogs.

Dog-star, the Latin *cānicūla* (dim. of *cānis*, a dog).

Dog teeth, the eye-teeth of man, resembling dogs' teeth.

Dog-weary, tired as a dog after a chase.

Dog's-bane, a plant supposed to be fatal to dogs.

Dog's tail, a grass, the spikes of which resemble a dog's tail.

Dog's ear, the corner of a leaf bent down, like the ear of a spaniel, &c.; dog's eared, *dogz e'ard*.

¶ Dog-, meaning "worthless," "barbarous," "pretended."

Doggerel, *dog'.ge.rel*, pretended poetry in rhyme.

Dog-Latin, barbarous or pretended Latin.

Dog-sleep, pretended sleep.

Dog-cabbage, dog-violet, dog-wheat.

§ Dog-hole, a vile hole only fit for a dog.

Dog-trick, a vile trick, only fit to serve a dog.

¶ Dog-grass, grass eaten by dogs to excite vomiting.

Dog-rose, a rose supposed to be a cure for the bite of mad dogs (*Pliny* viii. 63, xxv. 6).

Dog-brier, same as dog-rose.

¶ Dog-cheap, a perversion of the Old English *gōd-ceāp*, (French *bon marché*), good bargain.

Dog-watch, corruption of *dodge-watch*, the two short watches which dodge the routine of the watches on board ship; that is, prevent the recurrence of the same watch at the same time.

§ Gone to the dogs, gone to the bad. The Romans called the worst throw at dice *canis* (dog), hence the word came to signify "ill-luck," "ruin," &c.

Danish *dogge*, French *dogue* (a bull-dog); Spanish *dogo*, a terrier; French *doguin*, a puppy or whelp.

Doge, *dōje*, captain-general and chief magistrate of the ancient republics of Gen'oa and Venice.

Italian *doge*; Latin *dux*, gen. *ducis*, leader (*duco*, to lead).

Dogma, *plu.* dogmas, *dog'.māh*, *dog'.māhz*, a tenet, an arbitrary dictum on some matter of faith or philosophy.

Dog'matic (*noun*), a dogmatic philosopher.

Dogmatics (Rule lxi.), *dog.măt'.īks*, dogmatical theology.

Dogmat'ic or dogmatical (adj.), *dog.măt'.ī.kāl*, dictatorial; dogmat'ical-ly, dogmat'ical-ness.

Dogmatize, *dog'.ma.tize* (not *dogmatise*, R. xxxii.), to assert dogmatically; dog'matized' (3 syl.), dogmatiz'-ing (R. xix.), dogmatiz'ing-ly, dogmatiz'-er; dog'matist, one who speaks upon matters of faith or philosophy dogmatically; dogmatism, *dog'.ma.tizm*.

Greek *dōgma*, *dōgmatizo*, *dōgmatikōs*, *dōgmatistēs*; Latin *dogma*, *dogmātizo*, *dogmāticus*, *dogmālistēs*; French *dogmatiser*, whence, as usual, our error of spelling with *s*.

Doily, *doi'.ly*, a small napkin used at dessert.

Dutch *dwele*, a towel; in Norfolk a house-cloth is called a *dwi'el*, and the cloth *dwi'el.ing*.

Doings, *doo'.ingz*, conduct, behaviour. (*See Do.*)

Doit (1 syl.), the eighth of a penny. (French *d'huit*.)

Dolce, *dole'.tchě* (in *Music*), sweetly and softly. (*Italian.*)

Dolce far niente (*Italian*), *dole'.tche far' ne.en'te*, agreeable idleness [sweet doing-nothing].

Dole (1 syl.), a share, to distribute in shares, to give grudgingly;

doled (1 syl.), *dōl'-ing* (Rule xix.), *dōl'-er*.

Old English *dēl* or *dāl*, a share, a portion.

Doleful, *dōle'.ful* (Rule viii.), dismal; **dole'ful-ly**, **dole'ful-ness**;

dolesome, *dole'.sum*, dismal, querulous (*-some* O. E. suffix, "full of"), **dole'some-ness** (*-ness* denotes abstract nouns).

French *douleur*, *douleroux*, *deuille*; Latin *dōleo*, to grieve.

Dolerite, *dōl'.e.rite* (not *dolorite*), a variety of greenstone.

Greek *dōlērōs*, deceitful. So called from the difficulty of distinguishing between felspar and augite (its compounds).

Doll, a child's plaything. Contraction of *idol*.

Latin *idōlum*, an image; Greek *eidōlon* (*eidōs*, form or figure).

Dollar, *dōl'.lar*, an American coin = 4s. 2d. (marked thus \$, meaning *scūtum*). The line drawn through the "S" denotes that a contraction has been made. For a similar reason *lb* (a pound weight *librum*), has a line through it.

German *thaler* = *tāh ler*; Danish *daler*. (So called from *thal*, a valley; the counts of Schlick extracted from Joachim's *thal* or valley, the silver which they coined into ounce pieces. This money became standard, and was called valley-money or *thalers*.)

Dollman, **dolmen**.

Dolman, *plu. dolmans*, *dōl'.mānz*, a long Turkish robe, the summer jacket of the native Algerian troops.

Dolmen, *plu. dolmens*, *dōl'.mēnz*, a cromlech.

"Dolman," Hungarian *dolmang*; Turkish *dolaman*.

"Dolmen," Celtic *dol men*, table stone. It consists of a stone superposed on two stone standards; French *dolmen*.

Dolomite, *dōl'.o.mite* (not *dolemite*), a magnesian limestone. So called from M. *Dolomieu*, the French geologist.

Dolorous, *dōl'.o.rūs* (not *dō.lo.rus*), doleful; **dol'orous-ly**, **dol'orous-ness**; **dolour**, *dō'.lōr* (not *dōl.er*).

French *douloureux*; Latin *dōlor*, v. *dōlērs*, sup. *dōlētum*, to grieve.

Dolphin, *fem. dolphinet*, *dōl'.fīn*, *dōl'.fī.nēt*, a sea mammal.

Delphine, *dēl'.fīn* (adj.), applied to certain French classics edited for the Dauphin or eldest son of Louis XIV.

(*Our word is a jumble of bad French and Latin.*)

French *dauphin*; Latin *delphin* or *delphinus*; Greek *dēlphīn*.

h, stupid (-ish added to nouns means it is *dim.*); *dolt'ish-ly*.

doldrums, immersed in stupidity.

x meaning "possession," "right,"
om, the dominion of a king; *freedom*,
f a free man; *wisdom*, the possession
e person.

me, *dē.mean'*, estate in lands. "Do-
for dominion, empire, in which sense
mployed.

rench *demains*; Latin *dominium*, lordship
ster).

maison], a house, and was applied to the
nds, kept by the lord for his own use.

1 *home*). *Doom* (rhymes with *room*),
lōmed (rhymes with *foamed*, 1 syl.),

Doomed (1 syl.), fated, destined.

ia, a solarium or roof terrace, where persons
i, a gallery on the house-top.

3 day of judgment.

gment day.

ry book. Two volumes containing a
s and chattels of all the British do-
ch William the Conqueror reigned
e Record Office, London.

iber judiciālis"), to which appeal was made
settle disputed claims of property. Stow
a *domus-dei*-*"book,"* the book kept in the
hester cathedral; but *"dome-books"* were
time of the Conquest.

ouse-servant, (*adj.*) pertaining to a
; *domestically*, *do.mēs'.ti.kāl.ly*.

ti.kate, to tame, to habituate to home-
l (Rule xxxvi.), *domes'ticāt-ing* (Rule
1, *do-mēs.ti.kry''shūn*.

vestiquer ("*domestication*" is not French);
us, a house and home).

law). the place where a person has
y days.

il''.i.a.ry. A "*domiciliary visit*" is
ity in search of some person or thing.

d, located as resident.

domiciller; Latin *domicilium*.

ling, as the "*dominant spirit*," the
the "*dominant power*"; (in *Music*)
the fifth from the key note: thus, in
ominant is G.

Predom'inant, prevailing or most observable, as the "predominant colour," the colour which is most observable; the "predominant passion," the master passion.

Dominate, *dŏm'.i.nate*, to rule. **Predominate**, to prevail or be most observable; *dom'ināt-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *dom'ināt-ing*; **domination**, *dŏm'.i.nay''shŭn*.

Domineer, *dŏm'.i.neer*, to tyrannise over; *dom'ineered'* (3 syl.), *dom'ineer'-ing*.

Dominical letter, or "Sunday letter," the letter used in the "Prayer Book Calendar," &c., to denote Sunday ([*dies*] *Domīni*, Lord's day).

French *dominant*, *domination*, v. *dominer*, *dominical*; Latin *dŏmīnans*, gen. *dŏmīnantis*, *dŏmīnātio*, *dŏmīnāri*, *dŏmīnicālis*.

Domino, plu. *dominos*, *dŏm'.i.noze* (Rule xlii.), a dress used at masquerades. (French *domino*, plu. *dominos*.)

Dominos (not *dominoes*), a game. (French *jeu de dominos*.)

Dŏn, a Spanish title of rank. In Portugal *dom*.

Don, fem. *donna*. A "don," a man of rank; in *university patois* the heads of colleges, fellows, and noblemen, are called "dons."

"Don," Latin *dom[inus]*; "donna," Latin *domina*.

Dŏn, to put on. **Done**, *dun*, past part. of *do*, finished; *don* (to rhyme with *on*), *donned* (1 syl.), *donn'-ing* (Rule i.)

Contraction of *do-on*; similarly "doff" is *do-off*; "dup" *do-up*, &c.

Donation, *dŏ.nay''shun*, a gift; **donative**, *dŏn'.a.tiv*, a vested donation; a benefice given to a clergyman without the form of presentation, institution, or induction.

Donor, fem. *donatrix*, *dŏ'.nor*, *dŏn'.a.trix*, the person who gives; *donee*, *dŏ.nee'*, the person to whom a gift is made.

French *donation*, *donatif*; Latin *dŏnātio*, *dŏnātivum*, *dŏnātor*, *dŏnātrix*, *donāre*, to give (*dŏnum*, a gift).

Done, *dŭn*, finished, agreed. (See *Do*.)

Donjon, *dŏn'jŏn*, the keep or strong tower of an ancient castle, below which were the prison vaults. **Dungeon**, *dŭn'.jon*, a dark underground prison.

French *donjon*; Latin *dominium*, contracted to *dom'jum*, the apartment of the *dominus* or master. Ducange gives the Celtic *dŏn*, a fortified place, whence *dun-ion*. Old French *dognon*, *donjon*.

Donkey, plu. *donkeys* (Rule xlv.), *dŏn'.ky*, *dŏn'.kiz*, corruption of *dunkey* (-ey diminutive), the little *dun* [animal]. Similarly *jock-ey*, little Jack; *monk-ey*, &c.

Donna, *dŏn'.nah*, fem. of *don* (q.v.) **Donor**, *dŏ'.nor*, one who makes a gift. (See *Donation*.) **Prima donna**, *prĕ'.mah dŏn'.nah*, the best lady performer in any specific public line, as the "prima donna" of the opera.

Doom (1 syl., rhymes with *room*), judgment. **Dōme** (1 syl., rhymes with *home*), a cu'pōla.

Doom, to judge, to destine; **doomed** (1 syl.), **doom'-ing**.

Doomsday, *doomz'.day*, the last or judgment-day.

Old English *dóm*, trial, judgment; *dómdæg*, judgment-day.

Door, *dō'r* (not *dōr*) (rhymes with *floor*, *core*, *gore*, not with *poor* = *poo'r*, nor with *for*). See below.

Old English *dōr*, a door, a gate; German *thür*; Greek *thura*.

-dor (Spanish suffix = Latin *-tor*), an agent.

Dor or dorr, *dōr* (rhymes with *or*, *nor*), an insect.

Old English *dora*, a drone-bee, a dor-beetle. (See **Door**.)

Doree, or **John Dory**, *dōr'.y*, a fish.

Either the French *jaune dorée* (yellow gilt), from its golden lustre, or the Gascon *jan dorée* (the golden cock), or *sea-chicken*. According to one tradition it was the fish with the *stater* caught by St. Peter; by another tradition that fish was a haddock.

Dormant, *dōr'.mänt*, latent, suspended: a "**dormant peerage**" is one in abeyance; **dormancy**, *dōr'.män.cy*.

Dormer-window, *dōr'.mer wīn'.dow*, an attic window placed in the roof, and lighting a bed-room.

Dormitory, *plu. dormitories*, *dōr'.mi.tō.rīz* (Rule xlv.), a cubicle, the sleeping compartment.

("Dormant" should be *dormient* or *dormitant*.)

Latin *dormiens*, gen. *dormientis* and *dormitans*, gen. *dormitantis*, *dormitorium*, v. *dormio*, frequentative *dormito*, to sleep.

Dormouse, *plu. dormice*, *dōr'.mouse*, *dōr'.mice*.

French *dormeuse*, the sluggard [animal]. It resembles a mouse, whence the corruption, and is torpid in winter.

Dorsal, *dōr'.sāl*, pertaining to the back, as the *dorsal fin* of a fish; *dorsiferous*, *dōr.sīf'.e.rus* (*Botany*), applied to ferns which bear fructification on the backs of the fronds.

French *dorsal*; Latin *dorsuālis*, *dorsum*, the back.

Dose, **doze**, **does**, **does**, **doss**.

Dose, *dōce*, *plu. doses* (2 syl., Rule xxxiv.), a quota of medicine, to give in doses, to give to satiety. **dosed** (rhymes with *boast*, *coast*), drenched, physicked; **dos-ing**, *doce'.ing* (Rule xix.), **dōs-er**, *dōce'-er*.

Dōze (rhymes with *those*, *rose*), to slumber; **dōzed** (1 syl.); **doz-ing**, *dōze'-ing* (Rule xix.); **doz-er**, *dōze'-er*.

Does, *dōze*, *plu. of doe*, the female of the fallow deer.

Does, *dūz*, the third per. sing. of **Do**, *q.v.*

Doss, *dōs*, a hassock stuffed with straw [to kneel on].

"Dose," Fr. *dose*; Gk. *dōsis*, a thing given; Lat. *dōsis*, a dose.

"Doze," Dan. *dose*; Old Eng. *duxes*, dull; Welsh *dwys*, heavy, dull.

"Does," Old Eng. *dd*, a doe "Does," a post-Norm. form of *doth*.

"Doss," Archaic *dossel*, a bundle of straw; *dossier*, a straw basket.

Dost, *düst*, second per. sing. of *do*. A corrupt form of *dést*.
Dust, dry and finely pulverised earthy matters.

Dôt, a point [as a "full stop," the mark above the letter *i*, &c.], to make a dot; **dott**-ed (Rule xxxvi.), **dott**-ing (Rule i.)

Dôt (in familiar language), a dowry, a dotation.

"Dot" (a point), same as *tot*, a little thing; Dan. *tot*, a small bunch.

"Dot" (a dowry), Latin *dos*, gen. *dot(is)*, a dowry.

Dotage, *dō'tage*, second childishness. (See **Dote**.)

Dotation, *dō.tay''shun*, money funded for some charity.

French *dotation*; Latin *dōtatio*, an endowment

Dote (1 syl.), to love fondly (followed by *on* or *upon*), to show the childishness of old age; **dôt**-ed (R. xxxvi.), **dôt**-ing, **dôt**-er; **dôt**-age, the childishness of old age; **dôt**-ard, one in second childishness (-ard, Old Eng. suffix, "one of the species or kind," *dotard*, "one of the doting kind").

French *radoter*, to dote or talk childishly; *radotage*, *radoteur*, one in his dotage. Welsh *dotian* and *dotio*, to puzzle, to confuse.

Doth, *dūth*, third per. sing. of *do*, now *does*, *dūs*, except in poetry. Old form is *dō*, thú *dést*, he *dēth*, plu. *dōth* all persons. (The substitution of -s for -th is post-Norman.)

Double, *dūb'b'l*, twofold, to fold, to increase twofold; **doubled**, *dub'b'ld*; **doubling**, *dūb'.līng*; **doubly**, *dūb'.ly*; **doubler**, *dūb'.ler*; **double**-ness.

French *double*, *doubleur*; Latin *duplum* (*duo plico*, to fold in two).

Doublet, *dūb'.lēt*, a man's garment of former times.

(This is one of our perverted French words. In French, a "doublet" is *pourpont*, and the word *doublet* means "a false stone," Rule lxii.)

French *doublure* (*l'étoffe dont une autre est doublée*).

Doublon, *dūb bloom'*, a French form of the Spanish word *doblon*, a "double pistole."

(It would be more consistent to keep the Spanish form for Spanish words, and not to disguise them by French spelling.)

Doubt, *dout*, uncertainty of mind, to be uncertain in mind; **doubted**, *dout.ed* (Rule xxxvi.); **doubt**-ing, *dout.ing*; **doubt**-ing-ly; **doubt**-er, *dout.er*; **doubt**-ful, *dout'.ful* (Rule viii.); **doubt**-ful-ly, **doubt**-ful-ness; **doubt**-less, *dout'.less*; **doubt**-less-ly.

"I doubt not but [that] you are right," is the Latin form *non dubito quin*...but "I have no doubt you are right" is also good English. The two ideas are not identical: the former phrase means "I have no doubt [notwithstanding all that may be said to the contrary] that nevertheless

you are right." The latter simply expresses the opinion of the speaker without regard to opposing statements.

A Latinised French word. French *douter*; Latin *dūbīto*. We have borrowed the diphthong from the French, and inserted the Latin *b*, which is ignored in sound.

Douceur, a bribe for "place."

(We use this word in a sense almost unknown in France. In French *douceur* means "sweetness," and gratification is used for "gratuity." Few Frenchmen, unacquainted with English, would understand such a sentence as: *Faites cela, et il y aura quelque douceur pour vous.*)

Douche, bath, *doosh bath*, a shower bath.

French *douche*; Latin *dūcere*, to conduct or direct. (The shower is "directed" to any part of the body, to relieve local suffering.)

Dough, *dōw* (to rhyme with *grow*, *low*), bread, &c., before it is cooked; *dough'-y*, sticky, "stodgy."

Old English *dag* or *dah*. We have strangely combined both forms, without preserving the sound of either.

Douse (1 syl. to rhyme with *house*, *mouse*). In sailors' language, to "extinguish instantly" [a light], to "lower suddenly" [a sail]; *doused* (1 syl., to rhyme with *soused* = *sōwt*); *dous-ing*, *dōuse'-ing* (Rule xix.)

Greek *duō* (n. *dusis*), to sink, to set [as the sun, &c.]

Dove, *dūv*, a pigeon; *dove-cot*, *dūv.cōt*, a pigeon house.

Dove-tail, *dūv.tale* (in *Joinery*), to unite by a "notch" shaped like a "dove's tail"; *dove-tailed*, *dūv taild*; *dove tail-ing* (French *en queue d'aronde*).

Old English *duwa* = *duva*; German *taube*.

Dowager, *dōw.a.ger* (*dow* to rhyme with *now*, not with *grow*), the widow of a person of rank; if the mother of the present peer, she is termed the *duchess dowager* of..., the *countess dowager* of...; but if not the mother, she is termed "*Louisa*" *duchess* of..., or *countess* of...; both are referred to in common speech as the *dowager duchess*, the *dowager countess*, &c.

Queen-dowager, widow of a king, but not a reigning queen.

French *douairière* (*douairjère*) "veuve qui jouit du douaire," i.e., a jointure or dowry. "Douair," is a corruption of the Low Latin *dotarium* (*dou'arium*). Latin *dos*, gen. *dotis*, a dowry.

Dowdy, *dōw.dy* (*dow-* to rhyme with *now*), slovenly in dress; *dow'di-er* (*comp.*), *dow'di-est* (*super.*), *dow'di-ly*, *dow'di-ness*; *dow'dy-ish* (*-ish* added to adj. is dim., added to nouns it means "like"), *dowdy-ness*.

Scotch *dawdie*, a dirty sloven (*daw* and the dim., a little sluggard).

Dower, *dōw'.er* (*dow-* to rhyme with *now*, not with *grow*), property settled on a widow for life, the fortune brought by

a wife; dowry, *dōw.ry* (same as *dower*); dowered, *dōw'.erd*, having a dowry; dower-less.

Dowager, *dōw'.a.ger.* (See above, Dowager.)

French *douaire*, corruption of Low Latin *dotarium* (*don'arium*).

Dowlas, *dōw'.las* (*dow-* to rhyme with *now*), a coarse linen cloth, used for towels, &c.

So called from *Dowlais*, in France, where it is manufactured.

Down, fine soft feathers, any fine hairy substance light enough to float in the air; (*adv.*) tending towards the ground, on the ground, towards the mouth of a river, into the country [from London]. Persons in the provinces go up to London; **downward** (*adj.*), tending to a lower position, as *downward motion*; **downwards** (*adv.*)

"Downward," used as an adverb is grammatically incorrect. It should be either *adownward* or *downwards*, "*a-*" being an adverbial prefix, and "*-s*" an adverbial postfix. In the words [now] "*adays*," [sleep] "*anights*," we have the double adverbials, so that one of the signs may be omitted without affecting the adverbial form; accordingly we have in Old English *dæges* "*daily*," *nights* "*nightly*," and Shakespeare uses *anight* for "*anights*."

Downfall (not *downfal*), **downhill** (not *downhil*) (Rule viii.); **downfallen**, *down.fall'n.*

Down-train, the train from the provinces to London, or from some minor station to the chief terminus. **Up-train**, the train from London to the provinces, or from the chief terminus to some inferior station.

"Down" (feathers), German *daune*; Danish *duun*.

"Down" (*adv.* and *prep.*) Old English *adūn*, down, *adūnweard*, downwards. It is the prefix *a-* which converts *dūn* into an adverb, and this significant letter has been unwisely dropped.

Downs, *dōwnz* (to rhyme with *towns*, *clowns*), large open hilly sheep pastures contiguous to the sea.

The Downs, a well-known road for shipping in the English Channel, near Deal in Kent.

Old Eng. *dūn*, a hill; French *dunes*. It would have saved obscurity if we had made the following distinctions:—

Daun (feathers called down), or "*duve*," French *duvet*.

Adoun (adverb), and *down*, preposition.

Dunes (the hilly sheep-walks and sand-hills).

Doxology, *plu.* *doxologies*, *dox.ōl'.ō.gīz* (Rule xlv.)

French *doxologie*; Greek *dōxōlōgia* (*doxa logos*, glory words).

Doze, *dōze*, **dose**, *does*, **doss**.

Dōze (1 syl.), a nap, to take a nap; **dōzed** (1 syl.), **dōz'-ing** (Rule xix.), **dōz-er**; **dōz'-y**, **do'zi-ness** (Rule xi.)

Dose, *dōce* (1 syl.), a quota of medicine, to give medicine to give anything so largely as to produce disgust; **doses**, *dō'.cēs* (R. xxxiv.); **dōsed** (1 syl.), **dos-ing**, *dōce'.ing* (Rule xxxvi.); **dos-er**, *dōce-er.* (See **Dose**.)

Doea, dōze, plu. of doe, the female of the fallow deer.

Doea, dūz, third per. sing. pres. of **Do** (q.v.)

Doss, dōs, a straw hassock to kneel on.

"Doze," Dan. *dose*; Old Eng. *dwæz*, dull; Welsh *dwys*, heavy. dull.

"Dose," French *dose*; Greek *dōsis*, a thing given; Latin *dōsis*, a dose.

"Does" (female deer), Old Eng. *dd*, a doe. "Does," *dūz* (see **Do**).

"Doss," Archaic *dossel*, a bundle of straw, *dossier*, a straw basket.

Dozen, dūz'n, twelve [articles].

A baker's dozen, thirteen, i.e. twelve and a "vantage loaf."

French *douzaine*; German *dutzend*, contraction of the Latin *duo decem* (*duo* 'cem'), *duo* + *decem*, two + ten.

Drāb, a slattern, a brownish colour, a brownish cloth; **drab**, **drabb'-ish** (Rule i.), (*-ish* added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is diminutive); **drabb'ish-ly**.

Old English *drabbe*, a slattern, *drags*, lees of wine.

Drachm, drūm, the eighth part of an apothecary's ounce. A fluid drachm is a tea-spoonful. Contraction, *dr.* or *drm.*

Dram, the sixteenth part of an ounce avoirdupoise (*dr.*)

(*The distinction in spelling should be preserved, although the apothecaries' weight is sometimes written dram.*)

"Drachm," French *drachme*; Latin *drachma*, the eighth (or rather seventh) of an ounce, 84 = 1 lb of 12 oss.; Hebrew *drachmon*.

"Dram" is the Italian *dramma*.

Draft, draught (both *drāft*, to rhyme with *craft*, *laughed*).

Draft, a cheque for money, a bill of exchange, a plan drawn in outline, a copy, an abstract; to transfer men from one company to another.

Draught, a stream of air, a portion of liquor drawn off, liquor drunk at one potation, a catch of fish, force necessary to draw, traction.

Draughts (no sing.), a game played with little flat round "men" of two colours.

Draughtsman, drāfts-mān, one of the little flat round pieces used for "men" in the game of draughts;

Draftsman, one who makes a draft or draws a plan.

(*These are the distinctions usually observed, but there is no rigid rule, and the two words differ only in spelling.*)

Old English *drag[an]*, to draw; past *dróg* or *dróh*, past part. *dragen*. The word draught is an absurd amalgamation of *dróg* and *dróh*, disguised by the diphthong *au*. The final *t*, is a "weak" affix added to a "strong" verb.

Drag, to pull along, to trail; a cart, a harrow, a skid, an obstacle; **dragged** (1 syl.), **dragg'-ing** (Rule i.)

Old English *drag[an]*, past *dróg* or *dróh*, past part. *drægen*.

Draggle, dräg'.g'l, to trail through the mire; **draggled, dräg'.g'ld**; **draggling, drag'.glīng**; **draggie-tail**, a slattern who suffers her gown to trail through the mire; **draggie-**

tailed, one dressed in a gown which has been traile'd through the mire; also *daggle-tail* and *daggle-tailed*.

"*Draggle*" is dim. of *drag*, and "*daggle*" of *ddg*, to dangle, but the idea is not identical. *Draggle-tail* is one who drags the skirt of her gown through the mire; but *daggle-tail* is one who has her gown in jags or "*dags*" from being traile'd through the mire.

Dragoman, *plu.* *dragomans* (not *dragomen*; it is not a compound of "*man*"), an Eastern interpreter or guide.

French and Spanish *dragoman*; Italian *dragomanno*; Chaldean *turgaman* (*turgmn*), whence "*targum*" an exposition of the Old Test.

Dragon, *dräg'on*, a fabulous monster.

French *dragon*; Latin *dräco*, gen. *dräcon[is]*; Greek *drakón* (from *derkó*), to look at one [with fiery eyes]. In Welsh *dragon* is a commander, and *pen-dragon* a chief commander. Many encounters "with dragons" in ancient story were fights with Welsh dragons.

Dragoon, *drä'goon'*, a horse soldier, to persecute with violence; *dragoon'ed* (2 syl.), *dragoon'-ing*.

Dragonnade, a persecution under the "tender mercies" of dragoons. "The dragonnades" were a series of religious persecutions by Louis XIV., "to root out heresy."

(*The double n* in "*dragoonade*" is at variance with R. iii.)

French *dragon*, *dragoonade*. Originally a company of soldiers who fought on foot or horse, with arquebuses called *dragons*, because the head of a dragon was wrought on the muzzle. (The suffix *-ade* means "the act of," "to act with." Latin *ago*, *actum*, whence "*cannon-ade*," to act with cannon, "*dragon[n]ade*," &c.)

Drain (1 syl.), a sink or sewer, to draw off liquids, to empty, to leave dry; *drained* (1 syl.), *drain'-ing*, *drain'-er*, *drain'-age*, arrangement for draining off water; *drain'-able*.

Old English *drehnigean*, to drain.

Drake, *fem.* *duck*. In common speech, ducks and drakes are all called "*ducks*," and as food both are termed "*ducks*."

"*Duck*" means the fowl that ducks or dives, the dipping-fowl.

"*Drake*" is a contraction of *duck-rica* (*d'ric'*). So in German *ente* is duck, and *ente-rich* a drake.

Dram, the sixteenth part of an ounce Avoirdupoise. *Drachm*, *dram*, the eighth part of an apothecary's ounce.

"*Dram*," Italian *dramma*. "*Drachm*," French *drachme*; Latin *drachma*; Hebrew *drachmon*.

Drama, *dray'mäh* (is more usual than *dräh-mäh*, and accords better with the derivatives), a theatrical piece for representation; *dramatic* or *dramatical*, *dray.mät'ik*, *dray.mät'i.käl*; *dramat'ical-ly*; *dramatise*, *dräm'a.tize*, to adapt to the stage (Rule xxxi.); *dram'atized* (3 syl.), *dram'atis-ing* (Rule xix.); *dramatist*, *dräm'a.tist*.

Dramatis Personæ, *dräm'a.tis per.sō'ne* (not *per'so.ne*), characters introduced in a drama or play.

French *drame*, *dramatique*, *dramatiser*; Latin *drāma*, *drāmaticus*; Greek *drāma*, *drāmātikós* (*drao*, to do or act).

Drank. (*See Drink*.)

Drape (1 syl.), to cover with folds; **draped** (1 syl.), **drāp'-ing**; **drāp'-er**, one who deals in cloth; **drapery**, *dra'.pě.ry*.

French *drap*, cloth, *draper*, a draper, *draperie*; Low Latin *draparius*; Spanish *ropa*, cloth; *roperia*, old clothes; *ropage*, drapery.

Drastic, *drās'.tik*, violently purgative; **drastics**, *drās'.tiks*, powerful purgative medicines.

French *drastique*; Greek *drastērios*, vigorous (*draō*, to accomplish).

Draught, *drāft* (to rhyme with *craft*, *laughed*). **Draft**.

Draught, a stream of air, a portion of liquor drawn off, liquor drunk at one potation, a catch of fish, traction.

Draughts (no sing.), a game played with draughtsmen.

Draft, a cheque for money, a bill of exchange, a plan in outline, a copy, an abstract; to transfer men from one company to another; **draft'-ed**, **draft'-ing**.

Draftsman, one who draws drafts or plans;

Draughtsman, *drafts-man*, one of the "men" or pieces used in the game of draughts.

"Draught is the amalgamated forms of *dróg* and *dróh* with *t* interpolated. Old English *drag[an]*, to draw; past *dróg* or *dróh*, past part. *drægen*. "Draft" is a phonetic spelling of "draught."

Draw, *past drew*, *past part. drawn*, to pull, to raise [water from a well], to suck, to delineate, to take out [money from a bank], to write out [a cheque]; **draw'-ing**, pulling, raising [water], &c.; (*noun*), a picture "drawn" with pencils, &c. **A drawing room**, the chief reception room to which ladies "withdraw."

Drawer, *draw'r*, a tray which "draws" out of a frame.

Chest of drawers, a set of drawers including the frame.

Drawers (no sing.), *draw'rz*, linen or cotton trousers "drawn on" the legs, and worn as an under garment.

Drawer, one who "draws" with a pencil, one who "draws" a bill of exchange, &c. **Drawee**, *draw'.ee*, the person on whom a bill of exchange is "drawn."

To draw back, to retreat, to move for the sake of avoiding.

To draw in, to contract, to pull in.

To draw near, to approach.

To draw off, to decant, to draw away, to retreat.

To draw on, to put on [gloves, stockings, &c.], to bring on, to write a cheque or bill of exchange on a person named.

To draw out, to extract, to prolong, to array soldiers.

To draw together, to collect.

To draw up, to raise, to array, to compose.

Drawn [battle or game], one in which neither side wins.

Old English *drag[an]*, to draw or drag; past *dróg* or *dróh*, past part. *drægen*; Latin *traho*. "Drag" and "Draw" are different forms of the same verb.

Dray, a brewer's cart; **dray'man**, **dray'horse**.

Old Eng. *dræge*, a drag (v. *dræg[an]*); Lat. *trachea*, a dray, (v. *traho*).

Dread, *drēd*, terror, to fear greatly; **dread'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **dread'-ing**, **dread'-er**, **dread'-ful** (R. viii.), **dread'ful-ly**, **dread'ful-ness**, **dread-less**, **dread'less-ly**, **dread'less-ness**.

Old English *drēd*, v. *drēd[an]*, past *drēd*, past part. *drēden*.

Dream, *drēme* (1 syl.), noun and verb; **dreamt**, *drēmt* (not *dreampt*), or **dreamed** (1 syl.), **dream'-ing**, **dream'ing-ly**, **dream'-er**, **dream'-y**, **dream'i-ly** (R. xi.), **dream'i-ness**, **dream'-less**, **dream'less-ly**, **dream'less-ness**, **dream'-land**.

German *traum*, v. *träumen* (*träumerei* would give us a new and useful word, "dreamery," the "stuff dreams are made of"). The Anglo-Saxon *dream* means "joy," *dreamleas* "joy'less."

Drear, *drēre* (1 syl.), gloomy; **dreary**, *dree'ry*, dismal; **dreari-ly**, *dree'ri-ly* (Rule viii.); **dreariness**, *dree'ri-ness*. "Drear" means properly that gloom and dismal feeling which comes over us at the sight of blood.

Old English *drēor*, blood, gore, *drēorig*, bloody, gory; *drēorignes*, dreariness; *drēori'ce*, drearily, &c.

Dredge (1 syl.), to sprinkle [flour on meat], to deepen a river; **dredged** (1 syl.), **dredg'-ing** (Rule xix.), **dredg'-er**, a box for dredging [flour on meat]. **Drudge**, a menial.

"Dredge" (to sprinkle flour) Old English *dreg[an]* or *drig[an]*, to dry.

The flour sops up the moisture. Greek *trugo*, to dry.

"Dredge" (to deepen a river), Old English *dræge*, a drag, v. *drag[an]*, to drag; Fr. *draguer*, *draguage*. (The second -d is interpolated.)

Dregs (no sing.), sediment, refuse; **dregg'-y** (Rule i.), muddy; **dreggi'-ness**, *drēg'i-ness*; **dregg'-ish**, foul with lees.

Old English *drægen*, drawn (the part drawn off); Danish *drog*, rubbish; Greek *trux*, gen. *trūgos*, lees of wine.

Drench, to wet thoroughly; **drenched** (1 syl.), **drench'-ing**, **drench'ing-ly**, **drench'-er**.

Old English *drenc[an]*, to drench, past *drencte*, past part. *gedrenced*.

Dress, *plu. dress'-es* (Rule xxxiv.), raiment, to put on clothes, to trim; past. **dressed** (1 syl.), past part. **drest** or **dressed** (1 syl.), **dress'-ing**, **dress'-er**, one who dresses another, a bench on which food is "drest" for meals; **dress'-y**, showy in dress; **dress'i-ly** (R. xi.), **dress'i-ness**; **dress'ings**, architectural ornamentation in relief, manures.

This is an example of a French word which has acquired with us quite a strange meaning. To clothe oneself in French is *s'habiller*, and *dresser* means to trim trees, dress food, iron linen, garnish a table, &c., but not to "put on clothes" (see Rule lxiii.); Latin *dirigo*, supine *directum*, to set in order, to make straight (*rego*). We have the familiar expressions "I must go and make myself straight," "I must put myself in order" (i.e. *dresser*).

Dribble, *drīb'.b'l*, to ooze in drops; **dribbled**, *drīb'.b'ld*; **dribbler**, *drīb'.bler*; **dribblet**, *drīb'let*, a small quantity.

To pay in dribblets, to pay piece-meal in small sums.

French *drippe*, *drip*, with dim. Old English *drip[an]*, to drip, to distil in drops. Danish *draabe*, a drop.

Dried, *dride* (1 syl.); **drier**, *drī'er*. (See **Dry**.)

Drift, [snow, sand, &c.] driven in heaps by the wind, covert meaning, to drive in heaps, to float down running water; **drift'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **drift'-ing**.

Old English *drif[an]*, to drive; past *dráf*, past part. *drifen*.

Drill (Rule v.), an instrument for boring holes, an instrument for sowing seed, military exercises; to pierce with a drill, to sow with a drill, to drill soldiers, &c.; **drilled** (1 syl.), **drill-ing**, **drill'-er**; **drill-sergeant**, *drill sar'jēnt*.

Old English *thirl[ian]*, to perforate; past *thirlode*, past part. *thirled*, *thirt*, a hole; German *drillen*, to bore holes, to train soldiers.

Drink, *past drank*, *past part. drunk* (but *drank* is often used), *drunken* (adj.), **drink'-er**, **drink'-able**, **drink'able-ness**;

Draught, *draft*, a drink, is from another word. (See **Draught**.)

To drink to, to salute someone in drinking, to wish well to someone by drinking to them.

Old English *drinc[an]*, past *drunc*, past part. *druncen*.

Drip, to fall in drops, that which falls in drops; **dripped** (1 syl.), **dripp'-ing** (Rule i.), falling in drops, the fat which "drips" from meat in roasting; **dripping-pan**, the pan which receives the drip of meat in roasting.

Old English *drip[an]*, past *dripede*, past part. *driped*.

Drive, *past drove* [older form *drave*], *past part. driven*.

A drive (1 syl.), carriage exercise; to drive [horses], to guide horses, to urge on; **driv'-er**, one who drives [horses].

Drove (1 syl.), a herd of cattle or flock of sheep on their way to market, &c.; **drōv'-er**, one who conducts a drove.

Drive-ing (Rule xix.), guiding horses, urging on, tunnelling from the shaft into the mine.

To drive a bargain, to make hard terms.

To drive a trade, to carry on a trade with energy.

Old English *drif[an]*, past *dráf*, past part. *drifen*.

Drivel, *driv'el*, to slaver, to talk listlessly and sillily; **driv'elled** (2 syl.), **driv'ell-ing** (Rule iii. -EL); **driv'ell-er**, a dotard, one who drivels.

This is from the verb *drip* with -el dim.

Drizzle, *driz'z'l*, fine rain, to rain in fine drops; **drizzled**, *driz'z'ld*; **drizzling**, *driz'ling*; **drizzly**, *driz'ly*.

German *rieseln*, to drizzle, *rieselregen*, a drizzling rain.

Droll, *drôle* (not *dröl*, R. v.), a wag, funny; **drollery**, *drôle'ē.ry* (not *dröl'e.ry*); **drollish**, *drôle-ish*, somewhat droll (-ish added to adj. is dim., added to nouns it means "like," added to verbs it means to "make").

French *drôle*; German *drollig*, droll.

Dromedary, *drŭm.e.dă.ry*, the Arabian camel (with one hunch); the Bactrian camel has two hunches.

French *domadair* (French. *-ma-*, English and Latin *-me-*); Latin *drōmedarius*; Greek *dromas* [*kamēlos*], the running camel.

Drone, *fem.* bee (both 1 syl.), the male of the honey-bee, an idler, to emit a humming noise; *droned* (1 syl.), *drōn'-ing*, *drōn'-ish* (*-ish* added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is dim.), *drōn'-ish-ly*, *drōn'-ish-ness*.

Old English *drān* or *drēn*, a drone.

Droop, to hang down, to flag, to languish; *drooped* (1 syl.), *droop'-ing*, *droop'-ing-ly*.

Old English *drop[etan]*, to drop.

Drop, a liquid globule, the platform of a gallows, to fall in drops, to lower, to let fall; *dropped* (1 syl.), *dropp'-ing* (R. i.); *droppings* (*noun*), the excrements of birds, &c.; *drop'-let*, a little drop; *drops*, liquid medicine, mother's milk.

Old English *dropa*, a drop, *v.* *dropetan* or *drop[ian]*.

Dropsy, *drōp'.sy*, a disease; *dropsi-cal*, *drōp'.si.kāl* (Rule xi.); *dropsied*, *drōp'.sēd*, diseased with dropsy.

A contraction of *hydropsy*, but the loss of the first syllable has spoilt the significance of the word.

French *hydropsie*; Latin *hydrops*; Greek *hudrops* (*hudōr ops*, water manifestation).

Drotsky, *plu.* *droskies*, *drōs'.ky*, *drōs.kīz* (Rule xlv.)

Russian *drozht*, a four-wheeled open carriage.

Dross (R. v.), refuse; *dross'-y*, *dross'i-ness* (R. xi.) (Old Eng. *dros*.)

Drought. Neither the spelling nor the pronunciation of this word is settled. The most common pronunciation is *drōwt* (to rhyme with *out*), but many call it *draut* (to rhyme with *thought*, *taught*).

Drought'-y, **drought'i-ness** (Rule xi.)

Another spelling of the word is—

Drouth, **drouth'y**, **drouth'i-ness**.

Sometimes we hear the words—

Dryth, **dryth'y**, **dryth'i-ness** (*y* long).

Old English *drugath* or *drugoth* (changed to *druo'th*, *drou'th*). "Drought" is a double metathesis of "drugoth" (first into *droughth* and then into *drought*).

In regard to the pronunciation: every other word in the language spelt in a similar way is pronounced *-ort*, and uniformity is desirable. We have *bought*, [*drought*], *fought*, *nought*, *ought*, *sought*, *thought*, and *wrought*.

"Dryth": *-th* added to adj. converts them into abstract nouns, as *length*, *breadth*, *depth*, *dryth*.

Drove (1 syl.), a herd of cattle or flock of sheep on their road to market; *past tense* of *drive*; *drōv'-er*, one who drives cattle to market. (See *Drive*.)

Drown, *drōwn* (to rhyme with *down*, noun), to kill by submersion in water; **drowned** (1 syl.), **drown'-ing**.

Norman *druknē*, to drown; German [*er*] *tranken*.

Drowsy, sleepy; **drow'si-er** (more sleepy), **drow'st-est** (most sleepy), **drow'si-ness** (Rule xi.), **drow'si-ly**, **drow'si-ish** (*-ish* added to adj. is dim., added to nouns it means "like"); **drowsing**, *drōwse'-ing*. (Dutch *drosen*, to doze.)

Drub, to beat; **drubbed** (1 syl.), **drubb'-ing** (Rule i.), **drubb'-er**. Old English *tribu[an]*, to beat; Greek *tribo*, to thresh.

Drudge (1 syl.), a menial, to toil; **drudged** (1 syl.), **drudg'-ing** (R. xix.), **drudg'-ing-ly**; **drudgery**, *drūj'.e-ry*, ignoble toil.

Old English *drēoġ[an]*, to toil; past *dreag* or *dreah*, past part. *drogen*. (*The d is interpolated for phonetic use.*)

Drug, a substance used for medicine, an article slow of sale, to dose, to put poison into food or drink; **drugged** (1 syl.), **drugg'-ing** (Rule i.); **drugg'-ist**, one who deals in drugs.

French *drogue*, *droguiste* (*droguerie*, druggery, is a word we might adopt); Old English *drig*, dry. "Drugs" were once "dry herbs."

Drugget, a coarse woollen cloth. (This word ought to have only one *g*, it is not a "little drug," as the spelling indicates, but the French *droguet*.)

Druid, *fem.* *druidess*, *drū'id*, *drū'id.ess*, a Keltic priest; **druid-ism**, the rites and faith of the Druids; **druidic** or **druidical**, *drū'id'.ik*, *drū'id'.i.kāl*.

Welsh *derwydd* (*derw*, an oak; *derwen*, oaken; *uŵd*, a chief; Keltic *wydd*, a priest; Anglo Saxon *wita*, a prophet or wise man).

Drum, a musical instrument, the tympanum of the ear, a package [of figs in a wooden cylindrical box], a crowded reception, to beat a drum, &c.; **drummed** (1 syl.), **drumm'-ing** (Rule i.), **drumm'-er**, **drum'-ma'jor**, **kettle-drum**.

German *trom[mel]*, a drum; Norse *drum*, a booming sound.

Drunk, intoxicated; **drunken**, given to intoxication; **drunk'en-ness**; **drunk'-ard**, one of the drunken kind (*-ard* Old Eng. suffix, "one of a species," "of the kind." (See *Drink*.)

Old English *drinc[an]*, past *dranc*, past part. *druncen*.

Drūpe (1 syl.), a pulpy stone-fruit; **drupel**, *drū'.pel*, a pulpy fruit with seeds like the raspberry and blackberry; **drupaceous**, *drū.pay'.shus*, producing drupes, like drupes.

French *drupe*; Latin *drūpæ*; Greek *druppa*, overripe olives.

Dry, **dri-er** (*comp.*), **dri-est** (*super.*) (Rule xi.), **dries**, **drize** (1 syl.), **dried** (1 syl.).

Dry'-er, one who dries; **dri-er**, more dry; **dry'-ing**.

Dry-ly or **dri-ly**, **dry-ness** or **dri-ness**.

("Dry," "shy," and "sly," are uncertain in their spelling, but it would be well to reduce them to the general rule (Rule xi.)

Dryad, *dry'äd*, a wood-nymph.

French *dryade*; Latin *dryādes*; Greek *druidēs* (*drus*, an oak.)

Dual, *dū'äl*, a plu. consisting of only two. **Duel**, a fight between two.

Du'al-ist, one who believes in dualism;

Du'el-ist, one who fights a duel.

Dual-ism, *dū'äl.izm*, the system which presupposes the nature of man to be twofold, the system which presupposes that there are two reigning principles in nature.

Dualistic, *du'äl.is''.tikh*, adj. of dualism, as the *dualistic system* of Anaxag'oras and Plato, who taught that there are two principles in nature, one active and the other passive; **duality**, *dū.äl'.i.ty*, the state of being two, &c.

French *duel*; Latin *duālis* (*dua* for *duo*, two); Greek *duas*, duality.

Dub, to confer knighthood, to give [one] a title; **dubbed'** (1 syl.), **dubb'-ing** (R. i.) (Old Eng. *dubb[an]*, to dub, to strike.)

Dubious, *dū'.bi.us*, doubtful; **du'bious-ness**, **du'bious-ly**; **dubiety**, *dū.bi'.ē.ty*, doubt; **dubitable**, *dū'.bi.tä.b'l*; **dubitably**, *dū'.bi.tä.bly*.

Latin *dubiētas*, *dubiorus*, *dubitābilis*, *dubius* (*dūbium*, doubt).

Ducal, *dū'.käl*, adj. of duke. (French *ducal*. See **Duke**.)

Ducat, *dūk'.ät* (not *dū'.kāt*), a coin once common in Italy.

The first appeared in Venice, and bore this inscription "*Sit tibi, Christe, datus, quem tu regis, iste DUCATUS.*" ["May this duchy [ducat-us] which thou rulest, O Christ, be devoted to thee."] The word "ducatus" gave name to the coin.

Duchess (not *dutchess*), *duch'-ess*, fem. of duke; **duchess's** (*poss. sing.*), **duchesses** (*plu.*), **duchesses'** (*poss. plu.*)

French *duc*, fem. *duchesse* (Latin *dux*, gen. *ducis*, a leader).

Duck, the female of **drake**; **duck'-ling**, a young duck or drake. (*-ling*, Old Eng. suffix, "offspring of," or simply diminutive). When sex is not an object of the speaker both are termed *ducks*, when killed for table both are called *ducks*.

To **duck**, to dip, to pop down for the sake of avoiding something; **ducked** (1 syl.); **duck'-ing**.

Ducking-stool, a stool once employed for the punishment of scolding and brawling women, also called **cucking-stool** (*chuck*, to throw), the stool "chucked" into the water.

Duck-legged, *dūk.lēgd*, having short waddling legs.

To **make ducks and drakes**, to throw stones &c., on the surface of water so that they rebound repeatedly.

To **make ducks and drakes of your money**, to spend it as idly as if you threw it into water for amusement.

German *ducken*, to duck, to dip the head. A "duck" is the fowl that "ducks" or dips its head [in water]. "Drake" is a contraction of *duck-rake* or *rica* (*d'rake* or *d'ric*), the duck master. So in German *ente*, a duck; *ente-rich*, a drake.

Duct, a tube for conveying [water]; **aque-duct** (not *aquaduck*), a duct for water. (Latin *aquæ ductus*, a duct for water.)

Latin *ductus*, a duct (v. *duco*, supine *ductum*, to lead or convey).

Ductile, *dŭk'.tĭl* (not *dŭk'.tĭle*), easy to draw out into lengths, like wire; **ductility**, *dŭk'.tĭl'.i.ty*.

French *ductile*, *ductilité*; Latin *ductilis*.

Dudgeon, *dŭd'.jŏn*, a sword or dagger, inward displeasure.

To take [a thing] in **dudgeon**, to look on it as an offence.

"Dudgeon" (a dagger), German *degen*, a sword, a rapier.

"Dudgeon" (displeasure), Welsh *dygen*, grudge, malice.

Due, duty, owed. **Dew**, moisture of the air condensed. **Do**, *doo, q.v.*

Du'-ly (*du-ly*, *tru-ly*, and *whol-ly* drop the final *e* before the suffix *-ly*, Rule xviii.)

Dues, *dŭze*, custom-house taxes, &c. **Dews**, *plu.* of dew.

French *dú*, past part. of *devoir*; Latin *dēbere*, perf. *debŭi*.

Duel, *dŭ'.el*, a fight between two. **Dual**, *dŭ'.al*, a numb. in *Gram.*

Du'-el-ist, one who fights a duel;

Du'al-ist, one who believes there are two principles in nature, one who believes man to possess a twofold nature.

Du'ell-er, **du'ell-ing**. (Rule iii., -EL.)

French *duel*; Latin *duellum* (*du[o]* [*b*]ellum).

Duenna, *dŭ.en'.nah*, an elderly woman whose duty in Spain is to look after some young lady under her charge (Span.)

Duet, *dŭ'.et'*, a song for two voices. **Duetto**, *plu.* **duettos** (Ital.)

Dug, the udder of a cow, &c.; the past tense of **dig** (*q.v.*)

Duke (1 syl.), *fem.* **duch'ess**; **duke-dom** (*-dom* = "dominion"); **duch'-y**; **ducal**, *dŭ'.kŭl*; **du'cal-ly**.

French *duc*, *fem.* *duchesse*; Latin *dux*, gen. *dŭcis*, a leader.

Dulcamara, *dŭl'-ka.mair''răh* (not *dul.kŭm'.a.rah*), the plant called "bitter-sweet," or "woody nightshade."

Latin *dulcis amārus*, sweet bitter. The stalks and root taste at first bitter, but after being chewed a little time they taste sweet.

Dulcet, *dŭl'.set*, sweet [applied to sound].

Dulcify (*-ci-* not *-si-*); **dulcifies**, *dŭl'.si.fize*; **dulcified**, *dŭl'.si.fide*; **dŭl'cify-ing**.

Dulcimer, *dŭl'.si.mer*, an ancient musical instrument.

French *dulcifier*; Latin *dulciferus*, *dulcis*. (The two words "dulciloquent" and "dulcify" might be introduced.)

Dulia, *dŭ.lĭ'.ah* (not *dŭ'.lĭ.ah*, as it is generally called), the reverence paid to saints.

Latria, *la.trĭ'ah*, adoration paid to God.

Latin *dŭlia*; Greek *douleia* or *doulĭe*, the reverence paid by a slave (*doulos*) to his master.

Latin *latrĭa*; Greek *latreia*, the service of a free workman (*latris*, a hired servant).

Dull, stupid, obscure; **dull-er** (*comp.*), **dull-est** (*super.*): **dull'-ard** (*-ard*, Old Eng. suffix meaning "species," "kind"), one of the dull kind; **dull-ness**, **dul-ly** (Rule v., b).

Dull, to make dull; **dulled** (1 syl.), **dull-ing**.

Old English *dol*, foolish, *dollice*, dully; Welsh *dwl*, stupid.

Duly, *dū'-ly*, fitly (*see* Due). **Dully**, *dūl'-ly*, stupidly (*see* Dull).

Dumb, *dŭm* (b silent), mute, wanting the power of speech;

Dumb-animals, all quadrupeds are so termed in contradistinction to *man*, who is a "speaking animal."

Dumb-ly, *dŭm'-ly*; **dumb'-ness**, *dŭm'-ness*.

Dumb-show, signs and gestures without words.

Dumb-waiter, a piece of furniture.

Dumfoun'der (without b), to strike dumb with amazement; **dumfoun'dered** (3 syl.), **dumfoun'der-ing**.

Dummy, *plu.* **dummies**, *dŭm'-miz*, one who is dumb, an empty bottle. In three-handed whist, the hand exposed is called "*dummy*," and in French *mort*.

(Either the "b" should be struck out of "dumb," or it should be retained throughout. It is rather remarkable that "dumbness" has no "b" in the Anglo Saxon *dumnys*.)

Old English *dumb*, *dumnys*, dumbness; German *dumm*.

Dumps, a fit of the sullen; **dump-ish**, rather stupid and sullen; **dum'pish-ly**, **dum'pish-ness**.

Norse *dump*, dull; German *dumm*, stupid, sottish; *dumpf*, dull.

Dumpy, *dŭm'-py*, squat, short.

Humpty-dumpty, any person or thing small and thick-set.

Dumpling, *dŭm'-pling*, dough leavened with yeast and boiled. *Heavy* or *Suffolk dumplings* have no yeast. There are several varieties.

Norse *dump*, low, squat. (?) *thumb*, the short squat finger, called "dumpy." Anglo Saxon *thūma*; German *daumen*.

Dun, a brown colour, one who importunes a creditor for payment, to din, to importune for payment; **dunn-ish** (Rule i.), rather brown (*-ish* added to adj. is dim., added to nouns it means "like").

Dun (*v.*), **dunned** (1 syl.), **dunn'-ing** (Rule i.)

Dune (1 syl.), a sand hill near the sea-coast.

Old English *dun*, a black-brown colour; *dunung*, a noise; *dŭn[ia]*, to make a noise; *dŭn*, a hill.

Dunce (1 syl.), a dolt, one backward in book-learning.

Dunsers, disciples of Duns Scotus, the schoolman, who clamoured against "the new learning" which was fatal to the quiddities of Dunsery. The new school called those who opposed them *dunsers*, corrupted to *dunces*; German *duns*, a dunce.

Dunderhead, *dūn' der. hēd*, muddle-headed; **dunderhead'-ed**.

Norse *tung, tunt*, heavy, slow, lumpish, which enters into composition with *hand, head, heart, speech, hearing, &c., &c.*

Dune (1 syl.), a sand-hill near the sea-coast. (Old Eng. *dūn*.)

Dung (*noun and verb*), **dunged** (1 syl.), **dung'-ing**, **dung'-y**, **dunghill** (double *l*, Rule viii.) (Old Eng. *dung*.)

Dungeon, *dūn' jūn*, a dark dismal prison, underground; **donjon**, the strong keep of an ancient castle.

The prison of the ancient castles was under the *donjon* (q.v.)

Dunned (1 syl.), **dunning**, &c. (*See Dun*.)

Duodecimal, *du'.o.dēs''i.māl* (adj.), computing by twelves; **duodecimals**, cross multiplication, each lower denomination being the twelfth of the one next higher, just as a penny is the twelfth of a shilling; **duodecimal-ly**.

Duodecimo, *plu. duodecimos* (not *duodecimoēs*, Rule xlii.), *du'.o.dēs''i.moze*, the size of a book in which each sheet is folded into twelve leaves.

French *duodecimal*; Italian *duodecimo*; Latin *dūōdēcīmus* (*duo + decem*, two + ten).

Duodenum, *du'.o.dee''num* (not *du.od'e.num*, an intestine about twelve fingers long, in the human body; **duodenal**, *du'.o.dee''nal* (adj.); **duodenitis**, *du'.o.dē.nī''tis*, inflammation of the duodenum (-itis, Gk. suf., inflammation).

Dup, [the door] to open, past **dup't** or **dupped** (1 syl.), **dupping**.

"Then up he rose . . . dupped the chamber door,

[And] let in the maid . . ."—*Ham.* iv. v.

"Dup" is Ang. Sax. *do-yp*, "do-open," or *do-up*, lift up [the latch].

Dupe (1 syl.), one deceived, to cheat; **duped** (1 syl.), **dūp'-ing** (Rule xix.), **dūp'-er**, **dūp'-ery**.

French *dupe*, v. *duper*; Latin *duplex*, wily ("Cursus *duplētis* per mare Ulyssai," *Hor. Od.*, 1. 6, 7, "of the wily or duping Ulysses").

Duplicate, *dū'.plī.kate*, a copy, a pawnbroker's ticket, to fold or double; **du'plicāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **du'plicāt-ing** (Rule xix.); **duplication**, *dū'.plī.kay''shun*; **duplication**, *du'.plī.ka.tchur*; **duplicity**, *dū.plīs'i.ty*.

French *duplicate*, *duplication*, *duplicaté*; Latin *duplīcātio*, *duplīcāre*, supine *duplīcātum*, *duplīcitas*.

Durable, *dū'.ra.b'l*, lasting; **du'rableness**, **du'rably**, **durabil'ity**.

Fr. *durable*, *durabilité*; Lat. *dūrābilis*, *dūrābilitas* (*durus*, hard).

Dura-mater, *dū'.ra may'ter* (not *māt.er*), the outer membrane of the brain. The inner membrane is the *pia-mater*.

Latin *dura-mater*. Called "hard" (*dura*), because it is more tough than the other two membranes of the brain. Called *mater* or "mother" from the supposition that all the other membranes of the body were "born" out of it, or were simply elongations of it.

Duramen, *du.ray'men*, heart-wood. (Latin *durāmen*.)

Durance, *dū'.rānse*, imprisonment. **Endu'rance**, tolerance.

Duration, *du.ray'.shun*, continuance. (Not French.)

Duress, *du.ress*, constraint, restraint of liberty.

Latin *durare*, to accustom to hardship; Old French *duresse*; Latin *dūrities*, *dūrātio* (*durus*, hard).

Durst, *past tense of dare*, to be bold to do. (*See Dare.*)

Dusk, dim light, partially dark; **dusk'-ish**, rather dusk (*-ish* added to adj. means *rather*, added to nouns *like*); **dusk'ish-ly**, **dusk'-y**, **dusk'i-ly** (Rule xi.), **dusk'i-ness**.

Old English *dwæsc(an)*, to extinguish; past *dwæscede*, p.p. *dwæscet*.

Dust (*noun and verb*). **Dost**, *dūst*, second per. sing. of *Do* (*q.v.*)

Dust'-ed (R. xxxvi.), **dust-ing**, **dust'-er**, **dust'-y**, **dust'i-ness**.

To bite the dust, to fall dead in battle.

To kick up a dust, to make a disturbance.

To throw dust in one's eyes, to bamboozle. The allusion is to the Mahometan practice of casting dust into the air for the sake of "confounding" the enemies of the faith.

"When the English king pursued the Iman who had stolen his daughter for Allah, Allah threw dust in his eyes to check his pursuit." *A Gori Legend*.

"Dust," Old Eng. *dust*, *dustig*, *dusty*. "Dost," Old Eng. *dēst*.

Dutch (*adj.*), pertaining to Holland or the Netherlands, the language of the Hollanders.

The Dutch, the people of Holland or the Netherlands.

A Dutchman, *plu. Dutchmen*. "Dutchmen" is the definite *plu.*, as two, three, &c., Dutchmen, but "The Dutch" the indefinite *plu.* (R. xlv. ¶). **Dutch-clocks**, German clocks.

German *Deutsche*. "Dutch clocks," corruption of *Deutsch* clock.

Duty, *plu. duties*, *dū'.tiz*; **du'ti-ful** (Rule xi.), **du'tiful-ly**, **du'tiful-ness** (R. viii.); **du'ti-able**, subject to excise duty.

Duteous, *dū'.te.us*; **du'teous-ly**, **du'teous-ness**.

("Duty" and "beauty" have this change of vowel, for which there is no sufficient reason.)

French *dû*, past part. of *devoir*; Latin *debeo*.

Duumvir, *plu. duumvirs* or *duumviri*, *du.um'.verz* or *du.um'.vī.rī*. In ancient Rome, the supreme magistracy vested in two men; **duumvirate**, *du.um'.vī.rate*, the form of government or office of a duumvir; **duum'viral**.

Latin *duumvir*, *plu. duumviri*, *duumvirālis*, *duumvirātus*.

Dwarf, *plu. dwarfs* (not *dwarves*, Rule xxxix.), **dwarf'-ish** (*-ish* added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is dim.), **dwarf'ish-ly**, **dwarf'ish-ness**; **dwarf-ing**, keeping small; **dwarfed** (not *dwarft-ed*), hindered from growing.

Old English *dweorh* or *dweorg*, a dwarf.

Dwell (Rule v.), *past* dwelt, *past part.* dwelt, to live, to abide; dwell'-ing, living, abiding, a house, a residence; dwell'-er.

To dwell on [a subject], to continue talking on it.

Norse *dwæle*, to dwell, to tarry; *dwæler*, a dweller, a loiterer. The Anglo Saxon *dwel[ian]* means "to deceive" (*dwol* an error).

Dwindle, *dwīn.d'l*, to diminish; dwin'dled (2 syl.), dwin'dling.

Old Eng. *dwīn[an]*, to pine away, to dwindle; *past* *dwōn*, p.p. *dwīnen*.

Dwt., pronounced penny-weight. It is D (penny, *denārium*), and *wt* (contraction of weight). Similarly Cwt., hundred-weight is C (hundred, *centum*), and *wt* for "weight."

Dye, to tincture. **Die**, to lose life. (Both *dī*.)

Dyes, dyed, dye-ing (violation of R. xix.), dy'-er (from **Dye**).

Dies, died, dy-ing (Rule xix.), di-er (from **Die**).

Dyes, tinctures, third per. sing. of **Dye**.

Dies, *plu. of die*, a stamp, third per. sing. of **Die**.

Dice, *plu. of die*, a cube for playing "dice."

"**Dye**," Old Eng. *dedg*, v. *dedg[ian]*. *past* *dedgode*, *past part.* *dedgod*.

"**Die**," Old Eng. *dedd[ian]*, *past* *deddode*, *past part.* *deddod*.

"**Die**" (a cube), Fr. *dé*, *plu. dés*.

Dyke (1 syl.), a geological term. **Dike**, a trench, a mound.

A "dyke" is the material which fills up a fissure in a rock.

Old English *dīc*, a dyke; French *dyke* (in mines).

Dynamics, *dī.nām'iks*, that science which treats of force acting on moving bodies. (All sciences terminating in the Greek *-ika*, except five, are plural, Rule lxi.) **Dynamic** or **dynam'ical** (*adj.*), **dynam'ical-ly**.

Dynom'eter or **dynamometer**, *dī'na.mōm''.e.ter*, a (mechanical) instrument to measure the relative strength-in-draught of man and other animals;

Dynameter, an (optical) instrument for determining the magnifying power of telescopes; **dynamet'ical**.

Dynamite, *dī'na.mite*, an explosive agent, consisting of porous silica saturated in nitro-glycerine.

Fr. *dynamique*, *dynamomètre*; Lat. *dynamis*; Gk. *dunamis*, power.

Dynasty, *plu. dynasties*, *dīn'.ūs.tīz*, a race of monarchs from one common head; **dynastic**, *dī.nūs'.tīk* (*adj.*)

French *dynastie*, *dynastique*; Latin *dynastia*; Greek *dunasteia*.

Dys- (Greek *dus-*, a prefix always denoting *evil*, opposed to *eu-*, which always denotes what is *good*).

Dysentery, *dis'.en.ter ry*, severe diarrhœa; **dysenter'ic**.

Fr. *dysenterie*, *dysentérique* (double s, a blunder); Lat. *dysenteria*, *dysentericus*; (Gk. *dus entēra*, bad [state of] the bowels).

Dyspepsia or **dyspepsy**, *dis.pēp'.sī.ah*, *dis.pēp'.sy*, indigestion; **dyspep'tic**, one who suffers from dyspepsia.

French *dyspepsie*; Greek *dus pepsis*, bad digestion (*pepto*, to cook).

Dysphagia, *dis.făg'.i.ah*, a difficulty of swallowing.

Greek *dus phagein*, difficulty in swallowing.

Dyspnœa, *děsp.nœe'.ah*, a difficulty of breathing.

French *dyspnée*; Latin *dyspnœa*, asthma; Greek *dus pnoia*, difficulty of breathing.

Dysuria, *dī.sū'.ri.ah*, difficulty of passing urine; dysuric.

Fr. *dysuric*; Lat. *dysūria*, *dysūricus*; Gk. *dus ouria* difficulty of urine.

E-, Ef-, Ex-, in composition, means *out of*.

E- or Ex- means *out of*, hence

"Privation" or "pre-eminence";

'Tis **EX-** before a vowel, *c*,

The aspirates, *p, q, s, t*;

'Tis **EF-** before an *f*; but **E-**

With liquids, *c, d, g, j, v*.

-ea, -œa, -ia (in *Bot.*), denote a genus or division.

Every word (except *eager* and *eagle*) beginning with *ea-* is Anglo-Saxon.

Each, *etch*, every individual of a number treated separately.

Each other: as "Be to *each other* kind and true," that is, Each [one] be to [every] other one kind and true. "Each" is nominative case, and "other" objective, governed by *to*. "It is our duty to assist each other," that is, It is our duty *each* [one] to assist [every] *other* [one]. (In Latin, *alter alterum adjuvare*.)

Eager, *ē.gur*, desirous; **eager-ly**, **eager-ness**.

Welsh *egyr*; French *aigre*; sharp, sour; Latin *acer*, sharp, brisk.

Eagle, *ē.g'l*, a bird of prey; **eaglet**, *ē.glet*, a young eagle.

French *aigle*; Latin *āquila* (*āquillus*, a dun colour).

Ear, *e'er*, *ere*, *hear*, *year*, *earing*, *ear-ring*, *hearing*.

Ear, *ē'r*, organ of hearing, appreciation of musical sounds, spike of corn, to form into seed corn; **eared**, *ē'rd*; **earing**, *ē'r-ing*, forming into ears of corn, time of ploughing (as opposed to *harvest*).

"*There shall be neither earing nor harvest*" (*Gen.* xlv. 6).

Ear-ring, a ring for the ear. **Hearing**, perception of sound.

E'er, *ē'er*, a contraction of *ever*.

Ere, *air*, before in time, sooner than; **erst**, at first.

Hear, *hē'r*, to perceive by the ear.

Year, *yē'r*, a period of twelve months.

"Ear" (organ of hearing), Old English *ēdre*.

"Ear" (of corn), Old English *ēdr* or *æchir*.

"Earing" (time of ploughing), Old Eng. *eriung*, ploughing, *v. erian*.

"Ear-ring" (ring for the ear), Old English *ēdr-ring*.

"E'er" (ever), Old English *æfer* or *æfre*.

"Ere" (before in time), O. Eng. *ear* or *ēr*, (comp.) *ērra*, (super.) *ērest*.

"Hear," Old English *hȳr[an]* or *hēr[an]*, to hear.

"Year," Old English *gear*; German *jahr*.

Earl, *fem. countess, url, coun'tess.*

Earl'dom, the title and rank of earl (*-dom*, rank, estate, &c.)

Old English *eorl*. The title was first used by the Jutes of Kent. The Norman-French *count* is no English title, although we retain the words *county* and *countess*. French *comté, comtesse*.

Early, *ur'ly*; **earli-er** (*comp.*), **earli-est** (*super.*), soon, before the time; **earli-ness**, *ur'li.nēs* (Rule xi.)

Old Eng. *ær*, before, in time; *ardlic* (*adj.*), early; *ardlice* (*adv.*)

Earn, urn, to win by service. **Urn**, a vase.

Earned, *urnd*; **earn-ing**, *ur'ning*; **earn-ings** (*noun*) *ur'ningz*, wages, money earned.

Old English *earn[ian]* or *earn[ian]*, to earn; *ærnung* or *earnung*, earnings, wages. "Urn," Latin *urna*, a pitcher.

Earnest, *ur'nēst*, a pledge, a deposit to confirm a bargain, hansom, ardent, serious, eager; **earnest-ly**, *ur'nēst.ly*; **earnest-ness**, *ur'nēst.nēs*; in **earnest**.

("Earnest" [*money*], ought to be *ernes* or *ernest*.)

"Earnest" (*noun*), Welsh *ernes*, a pledge.

"Earnest" (*adj.*), Old Eng. *earnest, earneste* (*adv.*); Germ. *ernst*.

Earth, *urth* (*noun* and *verb*); **earthed** (1 syl.), **earth'-ing**; **earth-ly**, *urth'.ly*; **earth'li-ness** (Rule xi.), **earth-y**, *urth'-y*; **earth'i-ness** (Rule xi.), **earth'-en**, made of earth; **earthenware**, *urth'.ēn.ware*, crockery.

Which is correct:

"Day and night are produced by the earth's revolving on its axis," or

"Day and night are produced by the earth revolving on its axis"?

(In the former case, "revolving" is a verbal noun, not a participle, the sentence is *Day and Night are produced by "the revolving of the earth" . . .* Here "revolving" = *revolution*, and would have been better with the old spelling *revolvung*. Similarly we have the phrases, "by the preaching [i.e. *preachment*] of repentance," or "by John's preaching repentance," where "preaching" is a verbal noun. The second example is not incorrect, but it is less idiomatic, and more German than English. [The] *earth-revolving-on-its-axis* being all one word. The former is decidedly to be preferred.)

Earwig, *ēr.wig*, an insect. (Old Eng. *ear wigga*, ear [shaped] insect. The hind wings being in shape like the human ear.)

Ear'wigg-ing (Rule i.), whispering: slander to gain favour.

Ease, *ēze*, comfort, freedom from pain; **easy**, *ēzy*; **easi-ly**, *easi-ness* (R. xi.); **eased**, *ēzd*; **eas'-ing**, *ēzing* (R. xix.); **ease'-ment** (only five words drop *-e* before *-ment*, R. xviii.)

Easy, *ēzy*; (*comp.*) **easi-er**, *ē'zi.er*; (*super.*) **easi-est**.

Old English *edth* and *edthlic*, easy, (*comp.*) *edthere*, (*super.*) *edthost*, (*adv.*) *edthe* and *edthelice*; French *aïse*.

Easel, *ē.s'l*, a frame with a shoulder, used by artists.

Old English *esel*, a shoulder: less likely *esol*, German *esel*, an ass.

East, *ĕst*; east-ern; easterly, *ĕst' .er.ly*.

Easter-ling, a native of the East.

East-ing, the distance a ship makes good in an eastward direction. The eastward (noun), the east direction.

Eastward (*adj.*), eastwards (*adv.*)

(The use of *eastward* as an adverb is objectionable. It is the final -s which is the adverbial badge.)

Old Eng. *east* (noun and adj.), *easten-wind*, the east wind, *eastern* and *eastinne*, in the east, *eastan*, from the east, *east-weard*, eastward.

Easter, *ĕs'tĕr* (noun and adj.), the season commemorative of "The Resurrection" of Christ; **easter-tide**, **easter-week**.

Old English *Easter*, *easter-dæg*, *easter-day*: *easter-tid*, *easter-tide*; *easter-woce*, *easter week*; *easter-mōndth*, April.

(April was the time of the annual Scandinavian festival in honour of the moon called "*Easter*," "*Ostar*," "*Eastre*," &c.)

Easy, **easier**, **easiest**. (See *Ease*.)

Eat, *past ate* (not *eat*, nor *ete*), *past part. eaten*; *eat*, *ĕte* (1 syl.); **eat-ing**, **eat'-er**, **eat'-able**.

Eat'-able, fit to eat. **Eatables**, things to eat or for food.

Edible, *ĕ'dī b'l*, possible to be eaten.

("Eatable" means suitable for food; "Edible," possible to be eaten, but not ordinarily used as food.)

To eat one's words, to retract them. The idea is from *Proverbs* xxvi. 11.

Old English *etan*, to eat; pres. tense *ic ete*, past *ĕt*, past part *eten*. "Edible," Latin *edilis* (*edo*, to eat).

Eaves (no *ing*), *ĕvz*, the part of the roof which overhangs the walls. **Eavesdropp-er**, a sneak who listens surreptitiously to what is said in private; **eavesdropp-ing**.

Old English *efese*, eaves; v. *efes[ian]*, to make eaves; *efes dropa*.

Ebb (noun and verb), (14 monosyllables not ending in *f*, *l*, or *s*, double the final letter: viz., *add*, *odd*; *burr*, *err*; *bitt*, *butt*; *ebb*, *egg*; *buzz* and *whizz*); *ebbed* (1 syl.), *ebb-ing*. The reflux of the tide. The contrary of flow or flood, as **ebb-tide**, **flood-tide**, **ebb and flow**.

Old English *ebba* or *ebbe*, v. *ebb[ian]*. past *ebbode*, past part, *ebbod*.

Ebony, *ĕb'ō.ny*, a tree, the wood of the tree.

Ebonise, *ĕb'ō.nize*, to make black like ebony; **eb'onised** (3 syl.), **eb'onis-ing** (Rule xix.), **eb'on** (*adj.*)

(The "o" of these words is a blunder. It should be "e.")

French *ébène*, v. *ébéner*, *ébénier*, the tree; Latin *ebēnus*, the tree; *ebēnum*, the wood; Greek *ebénos*, *ebéntinos* (*adj.*)

Ebriety. (See *Inebriety*.)

Ebullition, *ĕ'būll.ish'un*, the operation or state of boiling.

French *ébullition*; Latin *ebullitio*, v. *ebullio*, to boil.

Ec- (the Greek suffix *ek*, before "c," and in one example *ec.cen- tric*, it represents the Latin *ex*.)

Ecarte, *a.kâr'tay* (French), a game at cards.

Ecce Homo, *ĕk'se ho'mo* (not *ĕk'ke*), a picture of Christ crowned with thorns, when Pilate said to the people, "Ecce Homo" (Behold the man).

Eccentric, *ĕk.sĕn.trĭk*, strange in manner, deviating from what is customary; **eccentricity**, *ĕk.sĕn'trĭs'ĭ.ty*.

(This is the only Latin word in which "ex" is changed to *ec*, but there are above thirty examples of "ex" before *c*. It would therefore be better to abolish this solecism, altho' sanctioned by the authority of the Lat. "*eccentricus*.")

French *excentrique*, *excentricité*; Latin *ex centrum* (out of the centre).

Ecclesiastes, *ĕk.klē'si.ās'tēze*, one of the books of the Old Testament, also called *The Preacher*, from the introductory sentence, "The words of the Preacher," i. 1.

Ecclesiasticus, *ĕk.klē'si.ās'ti.kŭs*, a book of the Apocrypha.

Ecclesiastic, *ĕk.klē'si.as'tĭk*, a person in "holy orders"; **ecclesiastical**, *ĕk.klē'si.ās'ti.kŭl* (adj.); **ecclesiastical-ly**.

French *ecclésiastique*; Latin *ecclesiastes*, a preacher. *ecclésiasticus*; Greek *ekklesiastēs*, *ekklesiastikós* (*ekklesia*, the church).

Echinus, *e.ki'nŭs* (not *ech'inus*), the sea-urchin, &c., a mollusc

Echinate, *ĕk'i.nate*, set with bristles. **Echinite**, *ĕk'i.nite*, a fossil of the chalk formation. (-ate = "full of;" -ite (in *Geo.*) means "fossil," "stone," Greek *lithos*).

Echinordea, *ĕk'..nor'de.ah*, the family of radiata which contains sea-urchins, &c.

Echinoderm, *plu. echinoderms or echinodermata*, *e.ki'.no-derm*, *e.ki'.no der'ma.tah*, a class of radiata resembling star-fish and sea-urchins.

Latin *echinus*, a sea-urchin; Greek *echinós*.

Echo, *plu. echoes*, *ĕk'.o*, *ĕk'.oze* ("o" slightly aspirated), Rule xlii. To *echo*, *ec'hoes*, *ec'hoed* (2 syl.), *ec'ho-ing* (Rule xix.); **echometer**, *ĕk.əm'.e.tēr*, an instrument for measuring the distances and intervals of echoes; **echom'etry**.

French *écho*; Latin *echo*; Greek *échō* (*échē*, a sound).

Eclaircissement, *a.klair'sese.mah'n* (Fr.) not *eclairishment*, the clearing up of a plot or any other romantic adventure.

Eclat, *a'.klàh'* (French), applause, renown.

Eclectic, *ĕk.lĕk'tĭk*, one who adopts the best parts of different systems; **eclectic or eclectic**, *ĕk.lĕk'ti.kŭl* (adj.); **eclec'tical-ly**; **eclecticism**, *ĕk.lĕk'ti.sĭzm*.

French *éclectique*, *éclectisme*; Latin *eclecta*, things selected; Greek *ekléktos* (*ek légo*, to pick out).

Eclipse, *ĕ.klĭps'* (n. and v.); eclipsed' (2 syl.), eclips'.ing (R. xix.)

Ecliptic, *ĕ.klĭp'.ĭk*, the apparent annual path of the sun through the heavens. So called because the moon to be eclipsed must be near this hypothetical path.

French *éclipse*, v. *échapper*, *écliptique*; Latin *eclipsis*, *eclipticus*; Greek *ĕkleipsis* (*ek leipo*, to leave out).

Eclogue, plu. *eclogues*, *ĕk'.lŏg*, *ĕk'.lŏgz*, a pastoral poem.

(The French termination of this word is foolish, seeing we have discarded this very un-English ending in a host of other words, and "log" is all-sufficient.)

French *éclogue*; Latin *ecloga*; Greek *ĕklŏgē* (*ek lego*, to pick out).

Economy, plu. *economies*, *e.kŏn'.o.mĭz*, careful expenditure of money. Political economy, the way of ruling a people so as to increase their wealth. Vegetable or Animal Economy, the usual operations of nature in the growth, preservation, and propagation of vegetables or animals.

Econem'ics, the science of household management.

Econom'ic or economical, *e'.ko.nŏm''.i.kal*; economical-ly.

Economise, *e.kŏn'.o.mize*, to manage household matters with frugality; econ'omised (4 syl.), econ'omis-ing (Rule xix.), econ'omis-er (Rule xxxi.), economist, *e.kŏn.o.mĭst*.

French *économique*, *économiste*, v. *économiser*, *économie*; Latin *oecōnōmia*, *oecōnōmicus*; Greek *oikonomēō*, to manage a household; *oikōnōmia*, management of a house; *oikōnōmīkōs*, *ta oikōnōmīka*, economies; *oikōnōmōs*, economist. (There is no such Greek word as *oikonomizo*.) "Economy" is that frugal and careful expenditure of money which is shown in a well-managed household.

Ecstasy, plu. *ecstasies* (not *ex-* and not *-cy*, *-cies*). It is the Greek *ek* and *stasis* (a standing out [of oneself]). So apostasy is the Greek *apo stasis* (a standing off from [the faith]). Ecstasy, a trance, rapture, a fit.

(It is not the Latin "ex-," but the Greek "ek-," which is always written *ec-*. The last syl. is not *-kis* [*-cie*], but *-sis*.)

Ecstatic, *ĕk.stăt'.ĭk*; **ecstatical**, *ĕk.stăt'.i.kāl*; **ecstat'ically**, rapturously, in an ecstatic manner.

The French forms of these words should be carefully avoided; they are *extasié*, *extatique*, part Latin and part Greek.

Latin *ecstasis*; Greek *ĕkstasis*, *ĕkstatikōs*.

Ecumenic or ecumenical [Council], *e.ku.mĕn'.ĭk*, *e.ku.mĕn'.i.kāl*, a general [council of the Roman Catholics].

Fr. *œcumenique*; Gk. *oikoumēnikōs* (*oikoumēnē*, the habitable world).

Eczema, *ĕk'.zĕ.mah*, a skin eruption, without fever.

Greek *ĕk zēma*, a boiling out (*zēō*, to seethe).

-ed, the suffix of the *past tense* and *past part.* of verbs of the weak conj. Old English *-od*, *-ed*, Latin *-et[um]* or *-āt[um]*. In *adj.* it denotes the "subject of some action," as *renown-ed* the subject of "renown."

§ When added to a word ending in *-d* or *-t* it forms a distinct syl., as *aid'-ed* (2 syl.), *pound'-ed* (2 syl.), *fit'-ed* (2 syl.)

§ When followed by *-ly* or *-ness*, it generally forms a distinct syl., as *confused* (2 syl.), *confusedly* (*con.fu.sed.ly*, 4 syl.), *blessed* (1 syl.), *bless.ed.ness* (3 syl.)

Edacious, *e.day'.shūs*, voracious; **eda'cious-ly**, **eda'cious-ness**; **edacity**, *e.dūs'.i.ty*, voracity.

Latin *edacitas*, *edax*, gen. *edacis* (gluttonous).

Eddish, *ēd'.ish*, aftermath, the grass which serves for pasture after the main crop has been removed.

Old English *edisc*, the aftermath, *-isc* converts verbs and adjectives into nouns. *Ed* is a corruption of *es[an]*, to eat, hence *ed-isc* or *et-isc*, food or [grass] fit for pasturage.

Eddy, plu. **eddies**, *ēd'.diz*, a whirl of wind or water, to form a whirl, &c.; **ed'dies** (third person singular, present tense); **eddied**, *ēd'.dēd*; **ed'dy-ing**.

Old English *ethu* or *ythu*, a wave or flood (*ethan* or *ythan*, to flow).

Edentate, plu. **edentata**, *e.dēn'.tate*, *e.dēn.tay'.tah*, animals like the sloth, armadillo, and anteater, which have no incisive teeth; **eden'tāt-ed** (Rule xxvi.), without front teeth.

French *édenté*; Latin *edentatio*, extraction of teeth, *edentātus*, *e[ex]dentes*, without teeth.

Edge (1 syl.), noun and verb. **Hedge** (1 syl.), noun and verb.

Edg'-ing (R. xix.), making edges, edge-trimming, outside row;

Hedg'-ing (Rule xix.), making or trimming a hedge.

Edged (1 syl.), having an edge, sharp;

Hedged (1 syl.), inclosed with a hedge.

Edge-less, without an edge. **Hedge-less**, without a hedge.

To edge in, to insinuate something into, to get in;

To hedge in, to surround with a hedge.

Edgewise (2 syl.), not *edgeways*.

Old English *wis[an]*, direction, manner.

To edge on, a corruption of *egg-on*.

Old English *egg[ian]*, to incite, to urge on.

Old English *ecg*, an edge; *ecged*, edged, sharpened; Welsh *hogi*, to sharpen; *hogiad*, a sharpening; *hogal*, a whetstone.

"Hedge," Old English *hege*, a fence; *hege-row*, a hedge-row.

(The *d* is interpolated in both cases.)

Edible, *e'di.b'l*, capable of being made food; **Eatable**, fit or suitable for food. **Edibles**, *e'di.b'lz*, things which may serve for food; **Eatables**, foods.

"Edible," Latin *edere*, to eat; *edilis* or *edulis*, *edulium*, food.

"Eatable," Old English *etan*, to eat, and *-able*.

Edict, a decree, a proclamation. (Latin *edictum*, *e-dico*.)

Edify, *əd'.i.fy*, to instruct; **edifies**, *əd'.i.fize*; **edified**, *əd'.i.fide*; **ed'ifi-er** (R. xi.); **edification**, *əd'.i.fi.kay''shun*; **ed'ify-ing**.

Edifice, *plu. edifices* (Rule xxxiv.), *əd'.i.fis, ed'.i.fis.iz*, buildings. Applied to large public buildings.

French *édification, édifice, v. édifier*; Latin *œdificatio, œdificium, œdificare (œdes facio, to make a building)*.

Edile, *ē'dile*, an officer of ancient Rome; **edile-ship**, office of edile. (*-ship*, Old English suffix = "office of.")

Latin *œdilis*. This officer had charge of the streets and public buildings, supervised the sewers, weights and measures, plays and processions; regulated the price of food, &c. (*œdes*, sing., temple).

Edit, *əd'.it*, to revise a book for republication; **ed'it-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **ed'it-ing**.

Ed'itor, (not *-er*), *fem. ed'itress or ed'itor*; one who revises a book for republication, one who controls the literary part of a periodical or serial; **ed'itor-ship**, office of editor. (*-ship*, Old English suffix meaning "office of.")

Edition, *e.dish'on*, a reprint of a book. An edition consists of no definite number of copies. In novels about 500, in school books about 2,000, in popular reprints about 10,000, in newspapers about 20,000, while in books of doubtful sale 100 copies, would be fair average numbers. In large reprints it is usual to state the number of copies an edition covers, as "31st edition, 157th thousand."

French *éditeur, édition*; Latin *editio, editor, v. edo*, supine *editum*, to publish. (Note—*edo*, to eat, has *e* short.)

Educate, *əd'.u.kate*, to teach; **ed'ucāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **ed'ucāt-ing** (Rule xix.), **ed'ucāt-or** (not *er*, Rule xxxvii.); **education**, *ed'.u.kay''shun*; **ed'uca'tion-al**; **ed'uca'tional-ly**.

French *éducation*; Latin *educatio, educātor, educāre*, supine *educātum*, to teach (*educāre*, to pilot forth).

It is curious to trace the ideas represented by words used to signify education. For example:

To edify (Lat. *œdes facio*), to "make a temple" of the body.

To instruct (Lat. *in struo*), to "cram" or "pile up" in the mind.

To educate (Latin *e-ducāre. dūcātor*), to "pilot forth" the mind, or guide it safely through the dangers which beset it.

To train (Lat. *traho*), to "draw" or "drag" out the powers.

To teach (Anglo-Saxon *tæcan*), technical education, "to show" or teach by "showing" how things are to be done.

To learn (Ang.-Sax. *læran, lār*), to obtain "lore" or wisdom.

To inform (Latin *informo*), to "form in" the mind.

Tuition (Lat. *tueor*), to put the mind in a state of "defence."

School (Greek) "spare time."

Educo, *e.duse'*, to extract, to bring to light; **educated'** (2 syl.), **educ'-ing** (Rule xix.)

Latin *educāre* (not the same verb as "educate," *educāre*) (*e-ducō*, to lead forth, to draw out).

-ee (Fr. suffix), denoting the object of some action: as *legatee*, the object of a legacy; *payee*, one to whom money is paid.

Eel, **heel**, **heal**, **ell**, **hell**.

Eel, *ēle* (1 syl.), a fish. (Old English *æl*, an eel.)

Heel, *hēle* (1 syl.), part of the foot. (Old English *hēl*.)

Heal, *hēle* (1 syl.), to cure. (Old English *hæl[an]*.)

Ell = *l*, a measure of length. (Old English *eln*.)

Hell, the place of future torment. (Old English *hell*.)

Every word (except *eager*, *eagle*, and *hearse*) beginning with *ea-*, *ee-*, *hea-*, and *hee-* is Anglo-Saxon.

E'en, *ēne* (1 syl.), contraction of the adv. *even*.

-eer (Fr. suffix *-ier*, *-ieur*, termination of nouns), denotes one employed for or on a work. as *engineer*.

E'er, **ere**, **air**, **are**, **ear**, **hear**, **here**, **hair**, **hare**, **heir**, **year**.

E'er, *air*, contraction of *ever*. (Old English *efre* or *æfer*.)

Ere, *air*, before in time. (Old English *ær*, before.)

Air, *air*, atmosphere. (Latin *aer*, the atmosphere.)

Are, *ær* (to rhyme with *far*). (Norse plu. of Ang-Sax. *ber*.)

Ear, *ēr*, organ of hearing. (Old English *eare* and *ear*.)

Hear, *hēr*, to apprehend with the "ear." (Old Eng. *hȳr[an]*.)

Here, *hēr*, in this place. (Old English *hēr*.)

Hair (1 syl., to rhyme with *air*), of the head. (Old Eng. *hār*.)

Hare, *hair*, an animal. (Old English *hara*.)

Heir, *air*, the next male successor. (Latin *hæres*.)

Year, *yēr*, a period of twelve months. (Old English *gear*.)

-ef (Latin prefix for *ex-*) before the letter *-f*.

Every word beginning with *eff-* (except *effendi*) is from the Latin.

Efface, *ef.fase'* (not *e.fase'*), to strike out, to rub out; **effaced'** (2 syl.), **effac'-ing** (R. xix.). **effac'-er**, **efface'-able** (*-ce* and *-ge* retain the final *-e* before *-able*), **efface'-ment** (only five words drop the final *-e* before *-ment*).

French *effacer*, *effaçable*; Latin *ex facies*, [rubbed] from the surface.

Effect (noun and verb), *ef.fect'* (not *e.fect'*), the result, the outcome of a cause, influence, to accomplish.

Affect, to assume, to move the affections;

Effects, chattels; **in effect**, really, in reality.

Effected, *ef.fěk'.ted*, accomplished;

Affected, *af.fěk'.ted*, moved in the heart, artificial.

Effect'-ing, accomplishing; **Affect'-ing**, pathetic.

Effect'-er, better effect-or; effect'-ible (not -able).

Effective, *ef.fèk'.tiv*; effective-ly, effective-ness.

Effectual, *ef.fèk'.tu.al*; effect'ual-ly.

Effectuate, *ef.fèk'.tu.ate*, to accomplish, to bring to pass; effect'uat-ed (Rule xxxv.), effect'uat-ing (Rule xix.)

Efficacious, *èf'.fi.kay''shus*, producing the effect expected; effica'cious-ly, effica'cious-ness.

Efficacy, *plu. efficacies*, *èf'.fi.ka.sy*, *èf'.fi.ka.siz* (R. xlv.)

Efficient, *èf.fish.ent*; efficient-ly, efficient-ness.

Efficiency, *èf.fish'-ense*; efficiency, *èf.fish'.en.sy*.

French *effet*, *efficace*, *effectuer*, *efficacité*, *efficient*; Latin *effectio*, *effector*, *effectum*, *efficacitas*, *efficax*, gen. *efficacts*, v. *efficio* (*ef* [ex] *facio*, to make out of).

Effeminate, *èf.fèm'.i.nate* (adj. and verb), womanish, feeble, to make womanish; effem'inat-ed (R. xxxvi.), effem'inat-ing (R. xix.), effem'inat-or, effem'inat-e-ly, effem'inat-e-ness; effeminacy, *plu. effeminacies*, *èf.fèm'.i.na.siz*.

French *effeminé*, v. *effeminer*; Latin *effeminate* (adv.), *effeminatus*, *effeminatio* (*femina*, a woman).

Effendi (Master), a Turkish title which follows a proper name, about equal to our Esq., as "Ali Effendi."

Effervesce, *èf'.fèr.vès'*, to froth up; effervesced' (3 syl.), effervesc'-ing (R. xix.); efferescence, *èf'.fèr.vès'.sense*; effervescent, *èf'.fèr.vès''.sènt*; effervesc'-ible.

French *effervescence*, *effervescent*; Latin *effervescens*, gen. *effervescentis*, *effervescentia*, *effervesco* (incept. of *effereo*, to grow hot).

Effete, *èf.fet'*, worn out, sterile. (Lat. *effëtus*; *fostus*, offspring.)

Efficacious, *èf.fi.kay.shus*; efficacy, &c. (See Effect.)

Effigy, *plu. effigies*, *èf'.fi.je*, *èf'.fi.jiz*, one's representation.

To burn (or hang) in effigy, to burn (or hang) the image.

French *effigie*; Latin *effigia*, v. *effigiäre* (*fungo*, to fashion).

Efflorescent, *èf'.flo.rès''.sènt*, flowering; efflorescence, *èf'.flo.rès''.sense*. (-sc. denotes inceptive action.)

Effluvia, *plu.* (the sing. *effluvium* is not much used), *efflü'.vi.äh*, exhalation, the disagreeable smells which rise from ill-drainage and putrefying matters.

Effluent, *ef'.flu.ent*; effluence, *ef'.flu.ence*.

French *effluence*, *effluent*, *effluve*; Latin *effluvium*, *effluentia* (*ef* [ex] *fluens*, flowing out from).

Effort, *ef'.fort*, endeavour, exertion; ef'fort-less.

French *effort*; Latin *ef* [ex] *fortis*, the strong [thing] put forth.

Effrontery, *ef'.frön.tèrry* (not *e.fron'.te.ry*), impudence.

French *effronterie*; Latin *ef* [ex] *fronte*, out-countenancing.

Effulgence, *ef.fūl'jence*, lustre, splendour; **effulgency**, *plu.-cies*, *ef.fūl'jèn.siz*; **effulgent**, *ef.fūl'jènt*; **effulgent-ly**.

Latin *effulgens*, *gen. effulgentis* (*ef* [ex] *fulgeo*, to shine out).

Effusion, *ef.fū'zhun*, a spilling [of blood]; **effusive**, *ef.fū'zīv*; **effusive-ly**; **effuge**, *ef.fuze'*; **effused** (2 syl.), *effūs-ing*.

French *effusion*; Latin *effusio*, *effundo*, *sup. effusum*, to pour out.

Eft or efet, *ēf'.ēt*, a newt or small lizard.

Old English *efete*. In Sussex, &c., called *efet* by the peasantry.

Eftsoons (only used in poetry), soon, soon after.

Old English *eft-sōna*, soon after.

Egg, one of the 14 monosyllables (not ending in *f*, *l*, or *s*) with the final consonant doubled (Rule vii.)

To egg (followed by *on*), to incite; **egged**, *egd*; **egg-ing**.

"Egg" (noun), Old English *æg*; *æges hwite*, the white of an egg.

"Egg" (verb), Old English *eggian*, to incite.

Eglantine, *eg'.lān.tine*, the sweet briar.

Fr. *églantier*, the tree; *églantine*, the flower; Lat. *rosa eglanteria*.

Egotist, *ēg'.o.tist*, one who talks about himself; **egotist**, *ēg'.o.ist*, one who believes nothing to be certain except that he himself exists.

Egotism, *ēg'.o.tizm*, the habit of self-praise; **egoism**, *ēg'.o.-izm*, the faith of an egoist.

Egotistic or egotistical, *ēg'.o.tis'tik*, *ēg'.o.tis'ti.kāl*, self-conceited; **egotis'tical-ly**; **eg'otise**, **eg'otised**, **eg'otis-ing**.

French *égotisme*, *égotiste*; Latin *ego*, I (-*ist* Greek suffix "one who," -*ism* Greek suffix "system.")

Egregious, *e.grē'.jē.us*, supereminent (in a bad sense).

Egre'gious-ly, **egre'gious-ness**.

Latin *egrégius* (*e grēge* [*lectus*], picked out of the flock).

Egress, *e'gress*, act or right of departing. **Ingress**, the act or right of entering; **egression**, *e.grēsh''.un*; **ingression**.

Latin *egressus*, *egressio*, *v. egrēdior* (*e* [ex] *gradior*, to walk out).

Egret, *e'.grēt*, a small white heron. (French *aigrette*.)

So called from the "aigrette" or plume in the head.

Egyptian, *e.jīp'.shun*, adj. of Egypt, Egyptian language;

Egyptology, *ē.jīp.tōl''.o.jy*, study of the archæology of Egypt; **Egyptologist**, *e'.jīp.tōl''.o.giat*.

French *egyptienne*; Latin *Ægyptius*, *Ægyptus*; Greek *Aiguptōs*.

Eh = *a?* interrogative of doubt. Is it not so?

Ah = *r!* exclamation of pain, surprise, &c.

Hey? What is it you say?

Ha, *hāh!* take care. **Ha!** **ha!** laughter.

Heigh-ho, *hay.ho* or *hā.hō!* expresses weariness.

He! or **he!** **he!** expresses scorn.

Eider [down], *i'.der* (not *ē.der*), down of the eider duck.

German *eider*; French *eider*, *édredon*, eider-down.

Eight, *ate*, a number. **Ait**, *ate*, a river-island. **Ate** (1 syl.), past tense of *eat*. **Hate**, to dislike.

Eighteen, *ate'.teen*; **eighteenth**, *ate'.teenth*; **eighteen-mo**, plu. **eighteen-mos** (R. xlii.), *ate.teen'.moze*. -mo is the last syl. of *deci-mo* (ten) added to the English *teen* (ten).

Either, *ē.thēr*. **Ether**, *ē.rhēr* (a volatile liquid).

Either, *ē.thēr*, one of two, correlative of *or*.

Neither, *nē.thēr*, not either, correlative of *nor*.

Each, *ētch*, both one and the other of two articles.

§ It is wrong to use *either* when the choice lies between more than two things.

§ **Either you or I am wrong**; **Either you or I are wrong** (†).

Either you or I are wrong is the better grammar, that is, either you or I [*we*] are wrong [*one of us*]; but custom has sanctioned the rule, that the verb is to agree with the noun or pronoun nearest it: "Either you [*are wrong*] or I am wrong." Similarly, "Either you [...] or he is wrong;" "Either he [...] or you are wrong." In French, the same construction is observed with *or*, &c., as with *and*.

"Either," Old Eng. *ægther*. "Neither," Old Eng. *nathor* or *nāther*.

Ejaculate, *e.jāk'.u.late*, to call out; **ejac'ulāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **ejac'ulāt-ing**, **ejac'ulāt-or**; **ejaculation**, *e.jāk'.u.lay''shun*, vociferation; **ejaculatory**, *e.jāk''u.la.t'ry*.

French *éjaculer*, *éjaculation*, *éjaculatoire*, *éjaculateur*.

Latin *ejaculatio*, *ejaculāre* 'e jāk'ūlo. to hurl out).

Eject, to cast out; **eject-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **eject-ing**, **eject-or** (Rule xxxvii.); **ejection**, *e.jēk'.shun*; **eject-ment** (in *Law*), a writ to recover possession of land.

Latin *ejectio*, *ejector*, *ejicio*, supine *ejectum* (e facio, to throw out).

Eke (1 syl.), to add; (*noun*), a piece added to a hive to hoist it and increase its capacity, (*adverb*) likewise; **ekes**, *ēks*; **eked** (1 syl.), **ek-ing** (Rule xix.), *ē.king*.

Old English *edc*, likewise; *edca*, an addition; *edc[an]*, to eke.

-el, **-eel**, (Latin *ell[is]*), belonging to, capable of: *cru-el*, belonging to the *cru[de]*, raw or fierce; *hōt-el*, belonging to the *hōte* or *host*; *genteel*, belonging to the gentry [*gens*].

-el (Latin *ell[us]* diminutive), **lib-el**, a little book (*liber*, a book).

Elaborate, *e.lūb'.o.rate* (adj. and verb), highly finished, complicated. to bestow much labour on; **elab'orāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **elab'orāt-ing** (R. xix.) **elab'orāt-or**, **elab'orate-ness** (R. xvii.), **elab'orate-ly**; **elaboration**, *e.lūb'.o.ray''shun*.

Fr. *élaborer*, *élaboration*; Lat. *elābōrātio*, *elābōrātor*, *elābōrāre* (labor).

Elain or Elaine, *e.lay'ín* (3 syl., not *e.lané'* nor *e.lay'.ine*), the liquid principle of oils and fats. Also written **Olein** and **Oleine**, *ol'.e.ín*. The fatty principle is **Stearine**, *sté'.a.rín*.

"Elain," Greek *elaion*, olive-oil (*elaia*, the olive-tree).

"Olein," Latin *oleum*, oil with the termination *-ine*, which denotes a simple substance, as *chlorine*.

"Stearine," Greek *stéar*, suet, hard fat.

Elope, *e.líps*, to intervene, to pass away; **elapsed**, *elaps't'*; **elaps'-ing** (Rule xix.)

Latin *elapsio*, *elābor*, supine *elapsum* (*e* [ex] labor, to slip away).

Elastic, *e.lís'.tik*, resilient; **elastical**, *e.las'.ti.kúl*; **elastical-ly**; **elasticity**, *e.lús'.tis'si.ty*, resiliency.

French *élastique*, *élasticité*; Greek *elaunó*, to draw out.

Elate, *e.laté'*, to puff up; **elāt'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **elāt'-ed-ly**, **elāt'-ing** (Rule xix.); **elation** (not *elasion*), *e.lay'.shun* (not a French word), joy and pride of success.

Latin *elatio* (*ef* [ex] *fero*, suf. *e* [ex] *lātum*, to carry out [of oneself]).

Elbow, *el'.bō*, the joint of the arm between the shoulder and wrist, a turn like the arm bent, to push or jostle;

Elbowed, *el'.bode*; **el'bow-ing**; **el'bow-room**, ample room.

At your elbow, close at hand.

Out at elbows, shabby, reduced in circumstances.

Old Eng. *elboga*, the elbow (*eln boga*, bow of the arm; Lat. *ulna*).

Elder, *el'.dēr*, a tree, a ruler of the Presbyterian church, a senior.

Eld, old. **Eld**, an old person (*noun*); **old**, aged (*adj.*)

Elder, prior in years; **Older**, more aged.

Eldest, first born; **Oldest**, most aged.

Elder and *eldest* have no relation to number of years, the *eldest* born may or may not have lived more years than the youngest. Thus "my youngest son is now twenty, his *eldest* brother, or my *eldest* son, died in infancy." Similarly: "his *elder* brother died in infancy," the number of days or years that the child lived is beside the question. *Elder* and *eldest* refer to priority of years; *older* and *oldest* to duration.

"Elder" [tree], corruption of *Ellar*. Old Eng. *ellarn*, the elder-tree.

"Elder" (senior). Old English *eald*, old; *ealder* (an elder), *yldra* (comp.), *yldeste* (super.)

El Dorado, *el do.ràh'.do* or *el do.ray'.do*, a country of fabulous wealth. The country which Orellá'na, lieutenant of Pizarro pretended to have discovered in South America.

Spanish *el dorado*, the golden [country].

Helcampane, *el'.e.kūm'.pān*, the plant *hēlén'ium*. So called, says Pliny 21, 83, because it is feigned to have sprung from Helen's tears. The French call it *œil de cheval*.

Latin *inula* (for *hēlénium*) *campāna*, Helen's bell-flower.

Elect, *e.lĕkt'*, to choose. The elect, those who are chosen.

Elect'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), **elect'-ing**, **elect'-or**, *fem.* **elect'ress**, one who has a right of electing, one elected to rule in a German electorate; **elect'or-al**.

Election, *e.lĕk'.shun*; **electioneer**, *e.lĕk'.shun-er'*, to use exertion to promote the election of an M.P., &c.

Elect'ioneer'-ing; **elect'ioneer'-er**, one who electioneers.

Elective, *e.lĕk'.tĭv*; **elect'ive-ly**; **electorate**, *e.lĕk'.to.rate*.

Elite, *a.leet'*, the flower of society. (See **Eligible**.)

French *élection*, *électif*, *électoral*, *électorat*, *électeur*, *électress*, *élite*.

Latin *electio*, *elector*, *eligo* (*e-lego*, to pick out).

Electricity, *plu.* **electricities**, *e'.lĕk.trĭs''i.tĭz*; **elect'ric** or **elec'trical** (*adj.*), **elec'trical-ly**; **electrician**, *e'.lĕk.trĭsh''.an*, one skilled in the science of electricity;

Electrify, *e.lĕk'.trĭ.fy*; **electrifies**, *e.lĕk'.trĭ.fize*; **electrified**, *e.lĕk'.trĭ.fide*; **elect'rify-ing** (Rule xi.); **electrifiable**, *e.lĕk'.trĭ.fĭ''a.b'l*; **electrification**, *e.lĕk'.trĭ.fĭ.kay''shun*;

Electrise, *e.lĕk'.trize*; **elect'rised** (3 syl.), **elec'tris-ing** (R. xix.), **elec'tris-er**; **electrification**, *e.lĕk'.trĭ.zay''shun*; **electris-able** (these are French forms, Rule xxxi.)

Electrine, *e.lĕk.trĭn*, pertaining to amber.

Latin *electrum*, amber; *-ine* (*-inus*), pertaining to.

Electrode, *e.lĕk'.trode*, the direction of the electric stream.

Greek *ēlektron* and *hodos*, the road or way [of the electric stream].

Electrolysis, *e'.lĕk.trōl''.i.sĭs*, decomposition effected by electricity. (Greek *ēlektron* and *lusis*, dissolution.)

Electrolyte, *e.lĕk'.tro.lite*, a substance which can be decomposed by electricity; **elec'trolyt'ic**.

Greek *ēlektron* and *luomai*, to be loosened or decomposed.

Electrophorus, *e.lĕk'.trōf''.ō.rus* (not *e.lĕk'.tro.fō''.rus*), an instrument for collecting or condensing electricity.

Greek *ēlektron* and *phōreo*, to convey or carry [electricity].

Electroscope, *e.lĕk'.trō.skope*, an instrument for taking the existence, character, and force of electricity; **electroscopic** or **electroscopical**, *e.lĕk'.tro.skōp''.i.kāl* (*adj.*)

Greek *ēlektron* and *skōpeō*, to survey, to examine [electricity].

Electrotype, *e.lĕk'.trō.tipe*, a deposited metallic impression obtained by electro-galvanism.

Greek *ēlektron* *tupos*, a type or image [obtained by electricity].

Electrum, better **electron**, *e.lĕk'.trōn*, a natural alloy.

Electro-, **-chemistry**, **-biology**, **-dynam'ics**, **-mag'netism**, **-metal'urgy**, **-pla'ting**.

Electrometer, *e'lēk.trōm'.e.tēr*, an instrument for measuring the tension or quantity of electric fluid; **electromet'rical**.

Greek *ēlektrōn* and *mētrōn*, a metre or measure [of electricity].

French *électrique*, *électricité*, *électrisable*, *électrisation*, *électriser*, *électromètre*, *électrophore*, *électroscope*; Latin *electrum*; Greek *ēlektrōn*, amber. Thales (B.C. 600) noticed the electrical property of rubbed amber in attracting small substances.

Electuary, *plu.* **electuaries**, *e.lēk'.tu.a.rīz*, an opiate confection.

Latin *electuarium*; Greek *ek leicho*, to lick up.

Eleemosynary, *el'.e.e.mōs''.i.ner ry* (seven syllables, not six).

Latin *eleemosynarius*, *eleemosynaria*, an almoner; Greek *ēlēmosunē*, pity (*ēleō*, to have pity).

Elegance, *el'.e.gance*; **el'egant**, **el'egant-ly**; **elegancies** (no sing.), *el'.e.gān.sīs*, embellishments.

Fr. *élégance*, *élegant*; Lat. *elēgans*, *elēgantia* (*e-lego*, to pick out).

Elegy, *plu.* **elegies**, *el'.e.gīz*, a funeral or mournful song; **elegiac**, *el'.e.jī.āk* (not *el'.ē.jī.āk*); **el'egist**, one who writes elegies.

Elegise, *el'.e.jīze* (Rule xxxii.), **el'egised**, **el'egis-ing**.

Fr. *élegie*, *élegiaque*; Lat. *elēgia*, *elēgiacus* (Gk. *elēgeia*, *elēgeids*).

Element, *el'.e.ment*, an uncompounded or simple body; **el'emental**, pertaining to first principles; **elemen'tary**, rudimentary.

The elements (of Aristotle), fire, air, earth, and water; (of alchemists) salt, sulphur, and mercury.

Out of one's element, out of one's sphere.

French *élément*, *élémentaire*; Latin *elementum*, *elementarius*.

Elemi, *el'.ē.my* (not *e.lee'my*), a resinous substance brought from Ethiopia; **elemine**, *el'.e.mīn*, the crystallised resin of elemi sometimes used in lacquer.

French *élémi*; Italian, Spanish, &c., *elemi*.

Elephant, (*male*) **bull elephant**, (*fem.*) **cow elephant**.

Elephantine, *el'.e.fān'tīn*, very large, pertaining to elephants; **elephantoid**, *el'.e.fān'.toid* or **elephantoidal**, *el'.e.fān.toid'.āl*, having the form of an elephant.

Elephantiasis, *el'.e.fān.tī'.a.sīs*, a disease affecting the legs and feet which swell and look rough like an elephant's.

French *éléphant*, *éléphantiasis*, *elephantin*; Latin *elephantideus*, *elephantiasis*, *elephantus*; Greek *elēphas*.

Elevate, *el'.e.vate*, to raise up; **el'evāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **el'evāt-ing** (Rule xix.), **el'evāt-or**, **el'evātory**; **elevation**, *el'.e.vay''.shun*, height, exaltation.

French *élever*, *élévation*, *élevateur*, *élevatoire*; Latin *elēvatio*, *elēvare* (*e-levō*, to raise from [a lower state]).

Eleven, *e.lēv'.en* (a numeral); **eleventh**, *e.lēv'.enth* (an ordinal), **eleventh-ly** (*adv.*)

Old English *endleof*, eleven; *endhyfta* or *endlefta*, the eleventh.

Elf, *plu.* elves (not *elfs*). Nouns in *-lf* make the plural by changing *-f* into *-ves*, as "elf" *elves*, "self" *selves*, "shelf" *shelves*, "calf" *calves*, "half" *halves*, "wolf" *wolves* (Rule xxxviii)

Elfin, *ĕl'fĭn*; *el'fish* (*-ish* added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is dim.); *el'fish-ly*, *el'fish-ness*, *elf-lock*.

Old English *elf*, *plu.* *elfas*, *elfen*; French *elf* and *elfe*, *plu.* *elfes*.

Elgin marbles, *el.gin* (*-gin* as in "begin"), Greek sculptures in the British Museum collected by Lord Elgin.

Elicit, *e.lis'it*, to draw out; *elicit-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *elicit-ing*; *elicitation*, *e.lis'i.tay''shun* (not French).

Latin *elicitatio*, *elicio*, supine *elictum* (*e* [ex] *lacio*, to lure out).

Elide, *e.lide'*, to "strike out" a vowel or syllable; *elid-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *elid-ing* (Rule xix.); *elision*, *e.lizh'un*.

Fr. *élider*, *élision*; Lat. *elisis*, *elidens*, *elidō*, sup. *elisum* (*e* [ex] *lādo*).

Eligible, *ĕl'i.jĭ.b'l*, suitable, qualified; *el'igibly*; *eligible-ness*, *ĕl'i.jĭ.b'l.ness*; *eligibility*, *ĕl'i.jĭ.bil'i.ty*, suitability.

French *éligible*; Latin *eligo* (*e* [ex] *lĕgo*, to pick out).

Eliminate, *e.lim'i.nate*, to cast out, to get rid of; *elim'ināt-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *elim'ināt-ing* (Rule xix.), *elimination*, *e.lim'i.nay''shun*, rejection, a getting rid of.

French *élimination*, *éliminer*; Latin *eliminatio*, *eliminare* (*e* [ex] *limen*, [to turn] out of doors).

Elision, *e.lizh'un*. (See **Elide**.)

Elite, *a.lee'*, the "pick" of society, the best men of the army.

French *élite*; Latin *electus* (*e* [ex] *lĕgo*, to pick out).

Elixir, *e.lix'ir*, a compound tincture; *elix'ate*, to extract by boiling; *elix'at-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *elix'at-ing* (Rule xix.); *elixation*, *e'lix.ā''shun*, decoction into tincture.

Fr. *élixir* ("elixation" is not Fr.); Latin *elixir*, *elixare*, to seethe.

Elizabethan, *e.liz'a.beeth'an*, the style in vogue in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. (Chiefly applied to architecture.)

Elk, a moose-deer. (Old English *elch*.)

Ell, *L*, hell, eel, heel, heal.

Ell, a measure of length; *L*, one of the four liquids.

Hell, the place of future torment. (Old English *hell*.)

Eel, *ĕle* (1 syl.), a fish. (Old English *æl*.)

Heel, part of the foot. (Old English *hēl*.)

Heal, *hēle* (1 syl.), to cure. (Old English *hǣl[an]*.)

Ellipse, *plu.* ellipses, *el.lips'*, *el.lip'sez* (not *e.lips'*, an oval figure).

Ellipsis, *plu.* ellipses, *el.lip'sis*, &c. (not *e.lip'sis*, &c.)

Ellip'tic or **ellip'tical**, pertaining to an ellipse;

Ecliptic, *ek.lip'tik*, the apparent annual path of the sun.

- Ellip'tical-ly** (not *e.lip'.ti.kāl.ly*).
Ellipsoid, *el.lip'.soid*, a solid figure formed by the revolution of an ellipse about its axis. (Gk. *elleipsis eidos*, ellipse-like.)
Ellipsoidal, *el'.lips oi''dāl*, adj. of ellipsoid.
Ellipsograph, *el.lip'.so.grāf*, an instrument for describing a semi-ellipse. (Gk. *elleipsis grapho*, to describe.)
French ellipse, ellipsoïde, elliptique, ellipticité; Latin ellipsis; Greek elleipsis, a defect (el leipo, to leave behind).
Elm (1 syl., not *el'm*), a tree. (Old English *elm*; Latin *ulmus*.)
Elocution, *ēl'.o.kū''shun*, oratory; **elocution-ist**, a teacher of elocution; **elocutionary**, *ēl'.o.kū''shun.a.ry*;
Eloquent, *ēl'.o.quent*; **eloquent-ly**; **eloquence**, oratory.
French elocution, éloquence, éloquent; Latin elocutio, eloquium, eloquentia, eloquens, gen. eloquentis, v. eloquor, to speak out.
Elongate, *e.lōn'.gate*, to extend; **elon'gāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **elon'gāt-ing**; **elongation**, *e'.lōn.gay''shun*.
Fr. elongation (term in Astron.), the angle at the earth made by a line drawn to the sun and some other planet; Lat. elongāre (longus).
Elope, *ē.lope'*, to run away with a man with the view of marrying him, without the consent of parents or guardians; **eloped'** (2 syl.), **elōp'-ing** (R. xix.); **elopement**, *ē.lope'mēnt*.
German entlaufen, to run away; entlaufung, elopement.
El'quent, **el'quent-ly**; **el'quence**. (See **Elocution**.)
Else (1 syl.), besides, otherwise, other person or thing; **elsewhere**.
Old English elles, else; elles-hwær, elsewhere.
Elucidate, *e.lū'.si.date*, to make clear, to explain; **elu'cidāt-ed**, **elu'cidāt-ing**, **elu'cidāt-or**, **elu'cidāt-ory**; **elucidation**, *e.lu'.si.day''shun*; **elucidative**, *e.lū'.si.day.tiv*.
French élucider, élucidation; Latin elucidatio, elucidāre (lux, light).
Elude, *e.ude'*, to evade, to e-cape; **elūd'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **elūd'-ing** (Rule xix.), **elūd'-er**, **elūd'-ible**;
Delude', to deceive, **delūd'-ed**, **delūd'-ing**, **delūd'-er**.
Elusion, *e.lū'.shun*, evasion. **Delu'sion**, deception.
Elusive, *e.lū'.siv*, evasive; **elu'sive-ly**. **Delu'sive**, deceptive.
Elusory, *e.lū'.sō.ry*, unreal; **elu'sori-ness**, unreality.
Delusory, *de.lū'.sō.ry*, tending to deceive; **delu'sori-ness**.
French éluder; Latin elūsto, elūdēre, sup. elūsum (lūdo, to play).
Elvan, *el'.van* (in mines), a dyke of porphyritic rock crossing or interfering with the metal.
Elves, *elvz*, plu. of *elf*. (See **Elf**.)
Elysian, *e.liz'.i.an* (not *e.lizh'.an* nor *e.lizh'.e.an*).
Elysium, *e.liz'.i.um* (not *e.lizh'.e.um*), the abode of bliss.
(The "y" shows the word to be of Greek origin.)
Lat. Elysium, elysius (adj.); Gk. élysiōn (luō, to loose [from the body]).

Em- (Latin *in-*, French and Greek *en-*), a prefix before *-b*, *-p*, or *-m*, and meaning *in*, *into*, *on*.

Em- (Old Eng. prefix), means "to make," "to collect into". (Much confusion arises from the slipshod use of *em-* and *im-*, but they are widely different in meaning. "*Em-*" (our native prefix) means *to make*, *to collect into*; but "*Im-*" is either the preposition *in* softened before *b*, *p*, and *m*, or else a negative joined to an adjective.)

'em, a contraction of *them*.

(Look under *im-* for words not inserted under *em-*.)

Emacerate or macerate, *e.mas'se.rate* (q.v.)

Emaciate, *e.māsh'.ē.ate*, to become thin, to lose flesh; **emaciated**, *e.māsh'.ē.ā.tēd* (Rule xxxvi.); **emaciāt-ing** (Rule xix.); **emaciation**, *e.māsh'.ē.ā''shun*, leanness.

French *émacié*, *émaciation*; Latin *emaciāre* (*e macer*, to make lean).

Emanate, *em'.a.nate* (not *eminate*), to issue from; **em'anā-ted** (Rule xxxvi.), **em'anāt-ing**; **emanation**, *em'.a.nay''shun*.

Fr. *émaner*, *émanation*; Lat. *emānātio* (*e mānāre*, to flow out).

Emancipate, *e.mān'.si.pate*, to set at liberty; **emā'cipāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.); **emā'cipāt-ing** (R. xix.), **emā'cipāt-or**; **emāncipation**, *e.mān'.si.pay''shun*; **emāncipa'tionist**.

Emancipist, *e.mān'.si.pist*, an Australian convict who has regained his liberty and become a free man.

French *émanciper*, *émancipation*; Latin *emāncipātio*, *emāncipāre*. *Mancipium* is *manu-capio*, taken in the hand as a rightful possession; *e-mancipium*, is "delivered out of" the hand. In Rome, a father freed his son thus: He first sold him to a stranger, whereupon he lost all rights over him, and the stranger had him as a "slave-chattel." The stranger then manumitted him as he would any ordinary slave. Hence to *emancipate* is "to give up possession," but *manumit* is to "set free" (*manu mittēre*).

Emasculate, *e.mās'.ku.late*, to unman; **emas'culāt-ed**, **emas'culāt-ing**, **emas'culāt-or**; **emasculation**, *e.mās'.ku.lay''shun*.

French *émasculer*, *émasculation*; Latin *emascūlator*, *emascūlare* (*e mas*, [to remove] from the male kind).

Embalm, *em.barm'*, to fill a dead body with spices, &c.; **embalmed**, *em.barmed'*; **embalming**, *em.barm'.ing*; **embalmer**, *em.barm'.er*; **embalm'-ment**.

Fr. *embaumer*, *embaumeur*, *embaumement*; Latin *im* [in] *balsānum*, [to put] balsams or balms in [a body].

Embank', to inclose or protect with a bank; **embanked'** (2 syl.), **embank'-ing**, **embank'-ment**.

Old English *banc*, a bank, and prefix *em-*, "to make" [a bank].

Embargo, *plu. embargoes* (Rule xlii.), *em.bar'.goze*, an order to prohibit a ship's leaving port or trading for a stated time,

to put this restraint on a ship; **embar'goed** (3 syl.), **embar'go-ing**. (*See Quarantine.*)

(Followed by *on*; "There is an embargo *on*..." "to put an embargo *on*..." French *mestre embargo sur*...)

Spanish *embargo*, v. *embargar*; French *embargo*.

Embark', to go or put on board ship; **embarked'** (2 syl.), **embark'-ing**; **embarkation**, *em'.bar.kay''shun*.

(*There is no reason why the "k" should be changed to a in "embarkation."*)

French *embarquer*, *embarquement* ("embarkation" is not French).

Embarrass, *em.bar'rās* (double *r* and double *s*), to perplex; **embarrassed** (3 syl.), **embarrass-ment**.

French *embarras*, *embarrasser* (*barre*, a bar).

Embassy, *plu. embassies*, *em'.bās.siz*, the charge of an ambassador, an ambassador and his suite, an express message sent officially to a foreign nation; **embassage** (3 syl.)

(*It is very inconsistent to spell "ambassador" with "a" and "embassy" with "e."* See **Amend**, **Emendation**.)

Fr. *ambassade*, *ambassador*; Med. Lat. *ambascia*; Keltic *ambact*, a minister; in Italian both are spelt with *ā*, but in Spanish with *e*.

Embattle, *em.bāt'.t'l*, to put in battle array; **embattled**, *em..bāt'.t'ld*; **embattling**, *em.bāt'.tling*;

Embat'tle-ment, an indented parapet; **embat'tlement-ed** or **embat'tled**, furnished with battlements.

Fr. *embatailler*; Welsh *batel* with *em-*, "to collect into" [battle array].

Embay', to enclose in a bay; **embayed'** (2 syl.), **embay'-ing**.

Old English *byge*, a bay; French *baie*, with *em-*, "to make."

Embed', to lay in a bed of sand, earth, &c.; **embedd'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **embedd'-ing** (Rule i.), **embed'-ment**.

Old English *bed* or *bæd*, with *em-*, "to collect into" [a bed].

Embellish, *em.bell'ish*, to beautify; **embell'ished** (3 syl.), **embell'ish-ing**, **embell'ish-ment**, **embell'ish-er**.

French *embellir*, *embellisseur*, *embellissement*; Latin *bellus*, "pretty," with *em-*, "to make" [pretty].

Ember days, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday of Ember weeks.

Ember Weeks, corruption of German *quatember*, a contraction of *quat'uor tem'pōra* (*quat'-tempor'*), four times [a year], Quadragesima Sunday, Whit Sunday, Holyrood Day in September, and St. Lucia's Day in December.

Embers (no *sing.*), *em'.berz*, cinders or ashes still hot.

Old English *æmyris*, hot ashes.

Embezzle, *em.bēz'.z'l*, to pilfer; **embezzled**, *em.bēz'.z'ld*; **embezzling**; **embezzle-ment**, **embezzler**.

Norman *embeasiler* or *beseier*, to filch.

Embitter, *em.bīt'.ter*, to make bitter or sad; **embittered**, *em..bīt'.terd*; **embitter-ing**. (Not *imbitter*, see **Em-**)

Old English *biter*, bitter, with *em-*, "to make" [bitter].

Emblazon, *em.blay'zon* (not *em.blāz'on*), to make heraldic designs, to deck in gorgeous colours, to laud, to reveal; *embla'zoned* (3 syl.), *embla'zon-ing*, *embla'zon-er*, *embla'zon-ment*, *embla'zon-ry*.

French *blasonner*, *blason* (German *blasen*, to proclaim by herald, who announced the coat armour of each knight, hence called *blasonry*).

Emblem, *ēm'.blēm*, a type; emblematic or emblematical, *ēm'.blē.māt'.īk*, *ēm'.blē.māt'.ī.kāl*; emblematic'al-ly.

Emblemise, *em'.ble.mize*, to represent emblematically; *em'blemised* (3 syl.), *em'blemis-ing* (Rule xix.)

French *emblème*, *emblématique*; Latin *emblema*; Greek *emblēma*. (There is no such Greek word as *emblemizo*, Rule xxxii.)

Embody, *em.bōd'y*, to incorporate; *embod'y-ing*; *embodied*, *em.bōd'id* (Rule xi.); *embod'i-ment*.

Old English *bodig*, a "body," with *em-* "to collect into" [a body].

Embolden, *em.bōwl'den*, to make bold; *emboldened*, *em.bōwl'dend*; *embol'den-ing*, *embol'den-er*.

Old English *bōld*, with *em-* "to make" [bold].

Embonpoint (French), *an.bo'n.pwoin'*, in good plight.

Emborder, *em.bor'der*, to adorn with a border (not *emboarder*); *embor'dered* (3 syl.), *embor'der-ing*.

("Border" should be *bordure*. It is not an agent.)

Old English *bord*, a border; French *bordure*, with *em-*, "to make."

Embosom, *em.booz'um* (not *em.būz'um* nor *em.bōze'um*), to surround with trees; *embos'omed* (3 syl.), *embos'om-ing*. More correctly *imbos'om*, *imbos'omed*, *imbos'oming*.

Old English *bōsm*, the bosom, with *im-* for *in*, [to hold] in the bosom, To "embosom" means to "collect into the bosom," or "to make a bosom." A church is *imbosomed* in trees, but children *embosom* flowers; i.e., collect them into their bosom.

Emboss', to ornament with stamped patterns in relief; *embossed'* (2 syl.), *emboss'-ing*, *emboss'er*, *emboss'-ment*. (Not *im-*.)

French *bosse*, a "knob" or "protuberance," with *em-*, "to make."

Embouchure, *em'.boo.shure'* (in French *an'.boo.shūr'*). (As the word is quite naturalised, it is mere affectation as well as wrong to call it *arm-* or *ang'-boo-shoor'*.) The mouth of a river, the opening of a chimney, &c.

Embow (not *imbow*) ("bow" to rhyme with *grow*), to make into a bow; *embowed'* (2 syl.), *embow'-ing*.

Old English *beðh*, anything made into a ring, hence a "bow," with *em-*, "to make" [a bow or bay].

Embowel, *em.bōw'əl* ("bow" to rhyme with *now*), to take out the bowels; *embow'eled* (3 syl.), *embow'el-ing*, *embow'el-er*, *embow'el-ment*, *evisceration*.

An ill-formed word, from Latin *e* [to take] "out," and the French *boel*, a bowel. *Debowel* (*de* privative) would be better, for *embowel* can only mean "to put bowels in," and not to "take them out."

Embower, *em.bōw'ér* ("bow" to rhyme with *now*), to shelter with a bower; embow'ered (3 syl.), embow'er-ing.

Old English *būr*, "a bower," with *em-*, "to make" [a bower].

Embrace' (2 syl.), to hug, to clasp in the arms; embraced' (2 syl.), embrāc'-ing (R. xix.), embrāc'-er, embrace'-ment.

French *embrasser*, *embrassement* (*bras*, the arm, Latin *brachium*).

Embracery, *em.brace'e.ry*, an attempt to bias a trial by bribery.

Law Lat. *embraccator*; Law Fr. *embrasour*, one guilty of subornation.

Embrasure, *em.bray'.zhur*, an opening in a wall designed for men to shoot through at persons outside.

French *embrasure*, v. *embraser*, to fire from.

Embrocation, *em'.bro.kay''.shun*, a fomentation, a lotion.

Fr. *embrocation*; Gk. *em brēcho*, to foment (*brēcho*, to wet the surface).

Embroider, *em.broy'.der*, to ornament with needlework; embroidered, *em.broy'.derd*; embroy'der-ing, embroy'der-er, embroi'dery, ornamental needlework.

French *broder*, *broderie*; Welsh *brodio*, to embroider; *brodiog*, embroidered; *brodiad*, embroidery. *Em-* "to make" [*broderie*].

Embroil (2 syl.), to involve in a quarrel; embroiled' (2 syl.), embroil'-ing, embroil'-er, embroil'-ment, disturbance.

Fr. *embrouiller*, *embrouillement* (*brouiller*, to throw into confusion).

Embrown', to make brown; embrowned', embrown'-ing.

Old English *brūn*, "brown," with *em-* "to make" [brown].

Embrue, *em.bru'* (not *imbrue*), to stain with blood; embru'-ing (Rule xix.); embrued, *em.brudé'*. (See *Em-*.)

Greek *brō[tos]*, "gore," with *em-* "to make" [gory].

Embryo, *plu. embryos*, *em'.bri.oze* (Rule xlii.), the rudiments of organic bodies, a crude form, (*adj.*) rudimentary; embryonic, *em'.bri.ōn''.īk*, relating to embryos; embryology, *em'.bri.ōl''.o.gy*, the science which treats of embryos; embriologist, *em'.bri.ōl''.o.gist*, one skilled in embriology.

Greek *embrūon lōgōs*, a discourse about embryos.

Embryotomy, *em'.bri.ōt''.o.my*, a Cæsarian operation.

Greek *embrūon tōmē*, a cutting out of an embryo or foetus.

Em'bryo-sac, the cellular bag which contains an embryo.

(The "y" shows that these words are from the Greek, but embryo would be more correct than "embryo," which is a phonetic spelling of the French word.)

French, Spanish, Latin *embryon*; Italian *embryone*; Greek *embrūon*.

Emendation, *e'.mēn.day''.shūn*, correction of faults; emendator, *e.mēn.da'tor*; emen'datory.

Amend', to correct faults; amend'-ed (R. xxxvi.), amend'-ing, amend'-ment, amend'-able, amen'datory.

This double form of prefix is to be regretted, the "e" form is Latin, the "a" form French. A *menda* means "without fault" or "faultless;" *e menda* means "purged of faults."

Latin *emendāre*, to purge of faults; French *amender*, *amendement*, *amendable*. The Latin prefix is to be preferred.

- Emerald**, *em'.e.răld* (not *em'.e.răl*), a precious stone (green);
Emerald Isle, Ireland. noted for its verdure.
 Gk. *smaragdōs*; Lat. *smaragdus*; Ital. *emeraldo*; Span. *esmeraldo*.
- Emerge**, *e.merjé'*, to rise up to the surface, to issue from;
Immerge or **immerse** (2 syl.), to plunge under water.
Emerge, **emerged** (2 syl.), **emerg'-ing** (Rule xix.),
emerg'ent, **emerg'-ent-ly**; **emerg'-ence**.
Emergency, *plu. emergencies*, *e.mer'.gen.siz* (Rule xlv.), a
 special case unexpectedly "merging out of" the usual
 routine, a pressing necessity (not *immergency*).
Emersion, *e.mer'.shun*, a rising out of water, &c.;
Immersion, a plunging into or under water.
 ("Emerge" is followed by *from*. "Immerge," "Immerse," by *in*.)
 French *émergent*; Latin *emergens*, gen. *-gentis*, *emergeo*, supine *emer-
 sum* (*e mergeo*, [to rise] out from a plunge under water).
- Emeritus**, *e.mer'ry.tus* (not *em.e.ri'.tus*), one pensioned off after
 long services. Generally applied to college professors.
 Latin *emeritum*, a pension for service; *emeritus*, (adj.)
- Emerods** (*plu.*), *em'.e.rôdz* (ought to be *hæmorrhoids*), bloody piles.
 Gk. *haimorroides* (*haimorroid*, bloody flux, *haima rheo*, to flow blood).
 (In compound words ending with *rheo*, the "h" is dropped. Thus
 Liddell and Scott very properly give the word *αἱμόρροια*, and not
 the vicious form *αἱμόρροια*, *hæmorrhods*.)
- Emersion**, *e.mer'.shun*. (See **Emerge**.)
- Emery**, *em'.e.ry*, a hard mineral substance used for polishing
 metal wares. **Emery paper**, **Emery cloth**.
 French *émeri*; Latin *smiris*; Greek *smuris* or *smiris*.
 The rocks of Emery, cap. of Naxos (Cyclades), abound in this mineral.
- Emetic**, *e.mët'.ăk*, a provocative of vomiting; **emet'ically**.
 French *émétique*; Latin *emēticus*; Greek *êméo*, to vomit.
- Emeute** (French), *ă.muté'*, a riot, an uprising. (Latin *emotus*.)
- Emigrate**, *em'.i.grate* (same as *mi'grate*), to leave one's native
 place to settle in another; **em'igrāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.),
em'igrāt-ing (Rule xix); **em'igrant**, one who emigrates;
emigration, *em'.i.gray'.shun*; **em'igrater**.
 French *émigrer*, *émigration*, *émigrant*; Latin *emigrans*, gen. *emi-
 grantis*, *emigratio*, *emigrare* (*e migro*, to migrate from.)
- Eminent**, *em'.i.nent*, famous. **Im'minent**, threatening.
Em'inance, celebrity. **Im'minance**, an impending danger.
Eminency, *plu. eminencies*, *em'.i.něn.siz* (Rule xlv.)
Em'inent-ly, conspicuously. **Im'minent-ly**, menacingly.
Your Eminence, the title of address given to cardinals.
 French *éminent*, *éminence*; Latin *emīnens*, gen. *eminentis*, *eminentia*
 (*e minéo*, to hang out conspicuously).
 French *imminent*, *imminence*; Latin *imminens*, gen. *imminentis*,
imminentia (*in minéo*, to hang over menacingly).

Emir, *é.meer'*, a Turkish title. The descendants of Mahomet are called emirs. (Arabic *amir*, a commander.)

Emissary, *plu.* emissaries, *em'.is.sa.riéz* (R. xlv.), a secret agent.

Emission, *e.mish'.un*. (See **Emit**.)

Emit, *e.mit'*, to discharge, to throw out. **Em'met**, an ant.

Emitt'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), **emitt'-ing** (Rule i.); **emission**, *e.mish'.un*; **em'issary** (*q.v.*)

French *émettre*, *émission*, *émissaire*; Latin *emissarius*, *emissio*, *emitto*, supine *emissus* (*e mitto*, to send forth).

Emmet, *em'.mēt*, an ant. **Emit**, *e.mit'*, to discharge.

Old English *æmete* or *æmette*, *æmete-hyll*, an ant-hill.

Emolliate, *é.mōl'.li.ate*, to soften; **emol'liāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **emol'liāt-ing** (Rule xix.); **emollient**, *é.mōl'.li.ent*; **emol'litien**, *é.mōl'.lish'.am*, the act of softening.

French *émollient*; Latin *emollicans*, gen. *emollientis*, *emolliatio*, *emolliare* (*mollio*, to make soft, with *e* intensive).

Emolument, *e.mōl'.u.ment* (only one *l*), profit, stipend; **emolu-ment-al**, *e.mōl'.u.mēn'.tāl*.

French *émolument*; Latin *emolumentum*, profit arising from grist (*emolare*, to grind thoroughly; *mōla*, a mill).

Emotion, *e.mō'.shun*, excitement; **emo'tion-al**, sensational.

Fr. *émotion*; Lat. *emotio*, *emoveo*, sup. *emotum* (*moveo*, to move).

Empale, *em.palé'* (not *em-pail*), to put to death by driving a stake through the body; **empaled'** (2 syl.), **empāl'-ing** (Rule xix.), **empāl'-er**, **empale'-ment** (Rule xviii. b).

French *empaler empalement*; Latin *palum*, a stake. Being French, *em-* is better than the Latin prefix *im-*. (See **Em-**.)

Empannel. Should be **impannel** (*q.v.*) It means [to put] in the roll or parchment. (See **Em-**.)

Latin *pannus*, cloth of any sort; Greek *pénos*, with *im-*, "in."

Emperor, *fem.* **empress**, *em'.pē.ror*, *em'.press* (not *emperess*).

French *empereur*, *impératrice*; Latin *impérator*, *impérātrix*, v. *impérāre*, to command (*im* [*in*] *paro*, to provide for [getting a thing done], hence "to give orders," "to command."

Emphasis, *plu.* **emphases**, *em'.fū.sis*, *em'.fū.sees*, stress of voice on a word or syllable;

Emphasise, *em'.fū.size*; **em'phasised** (3 syl.), **em'phasis-ing** (Rule xix.), **em'phasis-er** (Rule xxxiii.)

Emphatic, *em.fūt'.ik*; **emphatical**, *em.fūt'.i.kāl*; **emphat'-ical-ly**. (The *-ph-* points to a Greek source.)

Greek *emphásis*, *emphátikós*; Latin *emphásis*, *empháticus*.

There is no Greek verb corresponding to *emphasise* (Rule xxxi.)

Empire' (2 syl.), **em'peror**, *fem.* **empress**, but **imperial**. **impe-rial-ly**; **impe'rious**, **impe'rious-ly**, **impe'rious-ness**.

Latin *impérium*, *impérātor*, *fem.* *impérātrix*; French *empire*, *empe-reur*, *impératrice*, *impérial*.

Empiric, *em'.pī.rīk* (ought to be *em'.pī'.rīk*), a quack; **empirical**, *em'.pī'rī.kāl*, tentative, unscientific; **empirical-ly**; **empiricism**, *em'.pī'rī.sizm*.

French *empirique*, *empirisme*; Latin *empirice*, *empiricus*; Greek *empeirikós*, *empeiria*, experience (*em* [en] *peiraó*, to try on [someone]).

Emplead, *em'.pleed'*, to indict, to charge with a crime.

Fr. *plaid*, Lat. *placitum*, a "plea," with *em-*, "to make" [a plea].

Employ, to keep at work, to use; **employed** (2 syl.), **employ-ing** (Rule xiii.), **employ-ment**; **employ-er**, one who employs another; **employee**, *em'.ploy'.ee*, or **employé** (French), *an.plo'i.yā*, one employed by another.

French *employer*, *emploi*; Latin *im* [in] *plico*, to fold in.

This word ought to be spelt with *im-*, but we have taken it with its faulty spelling from the French.

Emporium, *plu. emporia*, or **emporiums**, a place of trade.

Lat. *emporium*, an *entrepôt* (Gk. *empōria*, traffic, *empōrōs*, a merchant).

Empower, *em'.pow'.er* ("pow-" to rhyme with *now*), to authorise; **empowered** (3 syl.), **empower-ing**.

French *pouvoir*, "power," with *em-*, "to give to one" [power].

Empress fem. of emperor, *em'.press*, *em'.pe.ror*; **em'pire** (2 syl.), but **imperial**, *im.pē'.ri.al*; **imperial-ly**; **imperious**, *im.pē'.ri.us*; **impe'rious-ly**, **impe'rious-ness**.

French *empire*, *empereur*, *impératrice*, *impérial*.

Empty, *plu. empties*, *em'.ty*, *em'.tīz*, void, to exhaust of contents; **emptied**, *em'.ted*; **emp'ti-ness** (R. xi.), **emp'ty-ing**.

Old English *æmti* or *emtig*, v. *æmt[ian]* or *æmtig[ian]*.

Empyema, *em'.pi.ē'.mah*, a collection of purulent matter in the cavity of the chest.

Fr. *empyème*; Lat. *empyēma*; Gk. *empyēma* (*em* [en] *puon*, pus).

Empyrean, *em'.pi.ree'.an* (not *em'.pī'rī.an*), the highest heaven, supposed by Ptolemy to be pure elemental fire.

Empyrean, *em'.pī're.al* (ought to be *em'.pi.ree'.āl*).

Lat. *empyreus*; Gk. *empūriōs* [*ourānōs*], i.e. *em* [en] *pur*, made of fire.

Empyreuma, *em'.pi.roo'.mah*, the smell which rises from organic substances burnt in close vessels; **empyreumatic**, *em'.pi.ru.mū't'īk*; **empyreumat'ical**.

Fr. *empyreume*, *empyreumatique*; Gk. *empūreuo*, to set on fire (*pūr*, fire).

Emu or emeu, *ē'.mū*, the ostrich of Australia.

Emulate, *em'.u.late*, to vie with; **em'ulāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **em'ulāt-ing** (Rule xix.), **em'ulāt-or**; **emulation**, *em'.u.lay''shun*; **emulative**, *em'.u.la.tīv*; **emulative-ly**.

Emulous, *em'.u.lūs*; **em'ulous-ly**, **em'ulous-ness**.

French *émulation*; Latin *emulatio*, *emulātor*, *emulus*, v. *emulāri*.

Emulsion, *e.mūl'shun*, a lubricating milky liquid; **emulsive**, *e.mūl'siv*; **emulgent**, *e.mūl'jēnt*, the artery and vein

which supply blood to the kidneys, where the ancients thought it was *milked* or strained.

Fr. *émulgent*, *émulsion*, *émulsif*; Lat. *emulgere* (*mulgeo*, to milk).

En- (a French form of the Anglo-Saxon *em-*), signifying "to make," "to collect;" it stands before any letter except *b*, *p*, and *m*. (See **Em-**.)

En- (a Greek and French form corresponding to the Latin *in-*), sometimes it is intensive, and sometimes means *in* or *into*. It should never be attached to Latin words, except they come through the French.

-en (affixed to nouns). Latin *-en[us]*, *-an[us]*, "one of," "one belonging to": *citiz-en*.

-en (affixed to verbs), denotes causation, "to make:" as *fatt-en*, *sweet-en*, *length-en*, *short-en*.

-en (affixed to adj.), means "made of": *gold-en*, *lead-en*. It is also the affix of the past part. of "strong" verbs, as "rise," *risen*; "break," *broken*.

Enable, *en.a'.b'l*, to make able; enabled, *en.a'.b'ld*; *ena'bling*.

Latin *habilis*, "able," with *en-* "to make" [able].

Enact, *en.act'* (not *e.nact'*) to decree, to pass into law; enacted (R. xxxvi.); enact'-ing, enact'-or (R. xxxvii.); enactive, *en.ac'.tiv*; enact'-ment, a measure made into law.

Lat. *acta*, "legal acts or decrees," with *en-* "to make" [an act or law.]

Enamel, *en.äm'.ël*, a hard glossy surface resembling crystal, to coat with enamel; enam'elled (3 syl.), enam'ell-ed (Rule i.), enam'ell-er.

French *émail*, a composition made of calcined glass, &c., with *en-*.

Enamour, *en.äm'.er*, to charm; enam'oured (3 syl.), enam'our-ing.

French *amour*, "love," with *en-*, "to make" or create [love].

Enarthrosis, *en'.ar.θrō'sis*, the insertion of one bone into another, so as to make a ball and-socket joint.

Fr. *énarthrose*; Gk. *arthrōn*, "a socket-joint," with *en-* "to make."

Encage (2 syl.), to coop in a cage; encaged' (2 syl.) encāg'-ing (R. xix.) Better incage, to shut up in a cage. (Fr. *cage*.)

Encamp', to pitch tents, to dwell in tents; encamped, *en.camp't*; encamp'-ing, encamp'-ment.

Latin *campus*, "a tent," "a camp," with *en-*, "to make" [a camp].

Encase' (2 syl.), to put into a case, to enclose; encased' (2 syl.), encās-ing. Incase-ment, a putting into a case or cases.

French *encaisser* (*en caisse*). Not *incase*, as it is a French word.

Encaustic, *en.kaus'.tik*, a method of painting with wax burnt in with hot iron (*adj.*), as encaustic tiles.

French *encaustique*; Latin *encausticus*, *encaustice*; Greek *egkaustikē* (*eg* [en] *kaiō*, to burn into).

Encave' (2 syl.), to hide in a cave; **encavéd'** (2 syl.), **encāv'-ing** (Rule xix.), **encave'-ment**. (Better *incave*, being Latin.)

Latin *cavea*, a cave, with the Latin prefix *in-* not the French *en-*.

-ence or **-ency** (Latin *-entia*) added to abstract verbal nouns: as *excell-ence*, *excell-ency*.

-ence forms the termination of between 200 and 300 words, but there are not above half-a-dozen ending in *-ense*: as *condense*, *immense*, *dispense*, *expense*, *pre-pense*, and *recom-pense* (Rule xxvi.)

Enceinte (French) *ah'n.saint'* (*-nt* nasal, but not *ang.sangt*).

Encephalon, *en.sěf'.a.lōn*, the brain, the contents of the cranium.

Encephala (*plu.*), *en.sěf'.a.lah*, limpets and other molluscs with a distinct head; **encephalous**, *en.sěf'.a.lūs* (adj.)

Encephalic, *en'.se.fāi''.ik* (not *en.sěf'.a.līk*), belonging to the brain.

Encephalgia, *en'.sě.fāl''.ji.ah*, chronic pain of the head.

Encephalitis, *en'-sěf'.a.lī''.tis*, inflammation of the brain (*-itis*, Greek termination, denotes inflammation).

Encephaloid, *en.sěf'.a.lōid*, resembling the materials of the brain. (Greek *egkephālōs eīdōs*, brain-like.)

French *encéphale*; Greek *egkephālōs* (*eg* [en] *kēphālōs*, in the cranium).

Enchain', to bind with chains; **enchained'** (2 syl.), **enchain'-ing**, **enchain'-ment**. (Not *in-*, being French.)

French *enchaîner* (*chaîne*, Latin *cātiēna*, v. *cātiēnāre*, to chain).

Enchant', to charm, to fascinate, to bewitch; **enchant'-ed** R. xxxvi.); **enchant'-ing**; **enchant'ing-ly**, delightfully; **enchant'-er**, *fem.* **enchant'ress**; **enchant'-ment**. (Not *in-*, being from the French.)

French *enchanter*, *enchanteur*, *fem.* *enchanteresse*, *enchantment*; Latin *incantāre*, *incantātor*, *incantamentum*.

Enchase' (2 syl.), to set in a frame, to adorn with embossed work; **enchased'** (2 syl.), **enchās'-ing**. (Not *in-*, being Fr.)

French *enchāsser* (*chassis*, a frame; Latin *capsa*, a box, v. *capto*).

Enchiridion or **enchiridium**, *plu.* **enchiridia**, *en'.ki.rīd''.i.ōn* (or *-um*), *en'.ki.rīd''.i.ah*, a manual.

French *enchiridion*; Greek *enchiridion*; Latin *enchiridium* (*en cheir* [what can be held] in the hand).

Enchorial, *en.kō'.ri.āl*, applied to the ordinary writing of the ancient Egyptians. The sacred writing was in **hieroglyphics**, *hi'-e-ro.glyf''-iks*.

Greek *egchoriōs*, domestic (*chōros*, a district, a place).

Encircle, *en.ser'.k'l*, to surround; **encircled**, *en.ser'.k'ld*; **encircling**, *en.ser'.kling*.

Old Eng. *circol* or *circul*; Fr. *cercle*, with *en-* to make [a circle].

Enclitic, *en.klīt'ik*, a word joined to another so closely as to seem a part thereof: as "prithee," where the pronoun *thee* is thrown on the verb *pray*; "willy nilly," where the pronoun *ye* is joined to the verbs *will* and *nil*=will not. Other examples are *isn't*, *sha'n't*, *wo'n't*, *mus'n't*.

French *enclitique*; Latin *encliticus*; Greek *εγκλιτικός* (*eg' [en] klino*, to lean on another).

Enclose, *en.klēse'*; **enclosed'** (2 syl.), **enclōs'-ing** (Rule xix.)

Enclosure, *en.klē'zhūr*, envelopment, as the "enclosure" of letters in envelopes saves much trouble; that which is enclosed, as your letter with its "enclosure" came to hand this morning; that which encloses, as an envelope is the "enclosure" of a letter.

French *clos*. (Latin *claudō*, to shut up; Old English *clusa*, close).

Encomium, *plu. encomiums* (very rarely *encomia*), *en.kō'mi.ūmz* (*en.kō'mi.ah*), high praise; **encomiast**; **encomiastic**, *en.kō'mi.ās'tik*; **encomias'tical**, **encomias'tical-ly**.

Latin *encomiastes*, *encomiasticus*, *encomium*, *plu. encomia*; Greek *εγκώμιον*, *plu. εγκώμια*, *εγκώμιός* (*kōmōs*, a revel) in honour of [Bacchus], *en kōmōs*, a hymn to the victor in a [Bacchic] revel, hence a eulogy or panegyric.

Encompass, *en.kūm'.pās* (not *incompass*), to surround; **encompassed**, *en.kūm'.past*; **encompass-ing**, *en.kūm'.pās.ing*.

French *en compasser*, to compass-in [on all sides].

Encore, *ong.kōre'* (not *en.kore'*), a call for a repetition, to demand a repetition; **encored**, *ong.kord'*; **encor'-ing** (Rule xix.)

This is one of the French words quite perverted in our language. What we call "encore," is *bis* in French, and *encore* in French means *yet, still* (adv. a continuation), as *il n'est pas encore venu*, he is not yet come; *j'attends encore*, I am still waiting; *je ne l'attends pas encore*, I do not expect him yet.

Encounter, *en.koun'.ter*, a chance meeting, a combat, to meet unexpectedly, to meet in a hostile manner; **encountered**, *en.koun'.terd*; **encoun'ter-ing**.

French *encontre* (*en contre*, in contrary [directions], in opposition).

Encourage, *en.kūr'rage*, to embolden; **encouraged** (3 syl.); **encourag-ing** (R. xix.), **encourage-ment** (only five words drop the *-e* before *ment*, viz. *acknowledg-ment*, *abridg-ment*, *lodg-ment*, *judg-ment*, and *argu-ment*, Rule xviii., ¶).

French *encourager*, *encouragement*. (See **Courage**.)

Encrinite, *en'.kri.nite*, the stone-lily, and other similar fossils; **encrinatio**, *en'.kri.nit''ik*, (a fj.) or **encrinit'al**.

Crinoidean, *plu. crinoideans*, *crinoidea*, *kri.noi'.dē.an*, *kri.noi'.dē.anz*, *kri.noi'.dē.ah*, fossils having a lily-shaped disc supported on a jointed stem; they are—

Encrinites, *en'.kri.nites*, when the stem is cylindrical; and

Pentacrinites, *pen'.ta.kri.nites*, when it is pentagonal.

Greek *κρίνον*, *plu. κρίνeta*, "a lily," with *-ite* for *lithos* a stone, and the prefix *en-* "to make into" [a lily stone]. *-oid* is *oidos*, like.

Encroach (2 syl.), to intrude upon another's rights (followed by *on* or *upon*); **encroached** (2 syl.), **encroach'-ing**, **encroach'-ing-ly**, **encroach'-er**, **encroach'-ment**.

French *accrocher*, to hook on [something] (*croc*, a hook). The French prefix is preferable, and *-croach* is a very vicious form of "crook." Low Latin *encrochamentum*.

Encrust (should be **incruster**, Latin *incrustāre*, French *incruster*).

Encumber, *en.kūm'.ber*, to burden, to clog; **encum'bered** (3 syl.), **encum'ber-ing**, **encum'bering-ly**, **encum'ber-er**.

Encumbrance, *en.kūm'.branse* (not *encumber-ance*).

Encumbrancer, *en.kūm'.bran.ser*.

French *encombrer*; Latin *incumbere*, to lie upon.

Encyclical, *en.sik'.li.kāl*, sent round, as the Pope's encyclical letter, the letter "sent round" to all his bishops.

French *encyclique*; Latin *encycliūs* (The *-y-* shows it to be Greek). Greek *egkukliōs*, circular (*eg* [en] *kuklōs*, to move in a circle).

Encyclopedia, **encyclopædia**, **cyclopædia**, **cyclopedia**, *en.sy'.klo.pee''-di-ah*, *sy'.klo.pee''-di-ah*, an alphabetical summary of every branch of knowledge; **ency'clope'dian** (*adj.*) or **ency'clope'dical**; **encyclope'dist**, one who compiles an encyclopedia, one who aids in such a compilation; **encyclopædism**, *en.si'.klo.pee''-dizm*.

The better form is without the prefix *en-*; the word is then Greek *kuklōs paidēia*, a round of instruction. "Encyclopædia" means "encyclical instruction," or instruction sent round like a circular (*eg* [en] *kuklios*, revolving, going in succession, periodical). The idea is "a book or number of books containing the whole range or round of knowledge," and not an "encyclical dictionary of instruction." It is not *sent round* like a circular at all.

Encyst (not *incyst*. It is Greek not Latin), to enclose in a cyst; **encyst'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **encyst'-ing**, enclosed in a cyst, consisting of cysts.

Insist, **insist'-ed**, **insist'-ing**, to urge with authority.

"Encyst," Greek *en kustis*, a bag or pouch (the *-y-* shows it is Greek).

"Insist," Latin *in sisto*, to make a set stand on [what you say].

-end (an Anglo-Saxon termination of masculine nouns), denotes "an agent." Surviving examples very rare.

-end, Old English *ende*, Latin *end[us]*, termination of active participles, as *rever-end*, Latin *rever-endus*, to be revered.

End, the finish, to finish; **end'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **end'-ing**; **end'-less**, without end; **end'less-ly**, **end'less-ness**; **end'wise** (not *endways*, German *weise*, Old English *wis*, direction).

The **be-all** and **end-all**, the only state of being and its entire termination.

Old English *ende*, *v. end[ian]*, past *endede*, past part. *ended*, *endleas*, endless; *endleaslice*, endlessly; *endleasnes*, endlessness; *endmost*, endmost; *endung*, an ending; *endwise*, endwise.

Endamage, *en.dăm'age*, to injure; **endam'aged** (3 syl.), **endam'āg-ing** (Rule xix.), **endam'age-ment** (Rule xviii., ¶).

Old English *dem*; Latin *damnum*, "hurt," with *en-*, "to make or confer" [injury]; French *endommage*.

Endanger, *en.dain'jēr*, to expose to danger; **endan'gered** (3 syl.), **endan'ger-ing**, **endan'ger-ment**.

French *danger*, with *en-*, "to make or put into" [danger].

Endear, *en.dēre'*, to make dear; **endeared'** (2 syl.), **endear'-ing**, **endear'-ing-ly**; **endeared-ness**, *en.dear'.ed.ness* (R. xxxvi.); **endear'-ment** (-ment, the "cause of," "the state of"), that which produces fondness, the state of being dear.

Old English *deor*, "dear, beloved," with *en-*, "to make" [dear].

Endeavour, *en.dēv'.or*, an effort, to use effort, to attempt; **endeavoured**, *en.dēv'.ord*; **endeav'our-ing**.

Fr. *devoir*, "duty," with *en-*, "to make:" i.e., *faire devoir*, to attempt.

Endemic, *en.dēm'.ik* [disease], a local [disease].

French *endémique*; Greek *endēmōs*, in the place, at home, v. *endémō*, to live in a place. In Greek the *-de-* is long.

Endermic, [medicine] to be applied to the skin.

Greek *en derma* [to be used] on the skin.

Endive, *en'.div*, a vegetable. (Fr. *endive*, Lat. *intybus* or *intybum*.)

Endorse' (2 syl.), to write on the back of a document; **endorsed** (2 syl.), **endors'-ing** (Rule xix.), **endors'-er**, the person who writes his name on the back of a bill, and makes himself liable for its payment; **endorsee**, the person to whom the bill is assigned or delivered; **endorse'-ment**.

French *endos*, *endosser*, *endossement*, *endosseur* (*dos*, Lat. *dossum* or *dorsum*, the back, [to write] on the back).

Endogena, *en'.do.jenz*, plants like palms, grasses, and rushes, whose growth takes place from within, and not by external concentric layers; **endogenous**, *en.dōj'.e.nūs* (adj.)

Greek *endon genō*, to produce within.

Endogenite, *en.dōj'.e.nite*, a fossil palm, rush, &c.

Greek *endon genō*, with *-ite*; that is, *kithos*, a stone or fossil.

Endophloeum, *en'.dō.flee'.um*, the inner bark.

Greek *endōn phloīōs*, the inside bark.

Endophyllous, *en.dōf'.il.lūs*, evolved within a leaf or sheath.

Greek *endōn phyllōn*, within the leaf. (Should be *en.dō.fyl'.lus*.)

Endopleura, *en'.do.plū'.rah*, the inner covering of seed.

Greek *endōn pleura*, the inner side [of the seed sheath].

Endorhizal, *en'.do.rī'.zāl*, applied to those rootlets which burst through the coverings of the seed before they elongate downwards. (Better without *h*, being a comp. word.)

Greek *endōn rhīza*, root within [the seed]. (See *Emeroda*, note.)

Endosmose, *en'.dōs.mose*, the transmission of gases, &c., to the interior of porous substances.

Exosmose, *ex'.dōs.mose*; the transmission of gases, &c., to the exterior of porous substances.

Gk. *endōn dōmōs*, impulsion inwards; *ex dōmos*, impulsion outwards.

Endosperm, *en'.dō.sperm*, albu'men of seeds.

Greek *endōn sperma*, within the sperm or embryo-sac.

Endosporous, *en'.dō.spō'.rus*, applied to those fungi which have their spores (1 syl.), contained in a case.

Greek *endōn spōra*, spores [contained] in [a case].

Endostome, *en'.dō.stom*, the passage through the inner integument of an ovule (2 syl.) (*stōma*, a mouth).

-endous (Latin termination *-endus*), "calculated to produce": as *trem-endous*, "calculated to produce trembling or tremour."

Endow, *en.dow'* (-dōw to rhyme with *now*), to settle a permanent fund on [an institution], to furnish; *endowed'* (2 syl.), *endōw'-ing*; *endōw'-ment*, a fund settled on [an institution], talents; *endōw'-er*, one who endows. (See *Endue*.)

Norm. *endouer*; Fr. *douer*; Lat. *dos*, "a dowry," with *en-* "to make."

Endue, *en.du'*, to invest; *endued'* (2 syl.), *endū'-ing*, R. xix. (Gk. form). **Indue**, *indued'*, *indu'-ing*, R. xix. (Lat. form.)

Greek *enduo*; Latin *induo*, to put on [clothes].

Endure (2 syl.), to bear, to suffer; *endured'* (2 syl.), *endūr'-ing*, *endūr'ing-ly*, *endur'-er*, *endūr'-able* (1st Latin conj.), *endūr'able-ness*, *endūr'ably*, *endūr'ance*; but

Indurate, *in'.dū.rate*, to harden; *in'durāt-ed*, *in'durāt-ing*; *induration*, *in'.du.ray''shun*.

Fr. *endurer*; Lat. *induratio*, *indurēre* to grow hardened (*durus*, hard).

Eneid, better *Æneid*, *e.nēe'.īd* (not *ē'.nē.īd*), Virgil's epic poem about *Æneas* (*E.nēe'.as*).

-id (a patronymic), "pertaining to," "concerning" [*Æneas*].

Enema, *e.nēe'.mah* (not *en'.ē.mah*), a clyster, an instrument used for medical injections.

This word, being the Greek *en hēmē*, "to send into," ought to be *enhēma*, according to our English custom of forming such words.

Enemy, *plu. enemies*, *en.e.mīz*, a foe; *en'mīty*, *plu. enmities*.

Inimical, *in.im'.i.kāl*, hostile; *inim'ical-ly*.

French *ennemi* (wrong); Latin *inimicus*, *inimicitia*, *inimice*. Our word *enemy* is bad, and the French word worse. As *emy* means "a friend" (Latin *amicus*), "en-emy" should mean "to make a friend," the Latin *in-* (negative) *amicus* (not a friend) is consistent.

Energy, *plu. energies*, *en'.er.gīz* (Rule xlv.), vigorous effort; *energetic*, *en'.er.jēt''.īk*; *energetical*, *en'.er.jēt''.i.kāl*.

Energise, *en'.er.gīze*, to infuse vigour into; *en'ergised*, *en'ergis-ing* (Rule xix.)

Fr. *énergie*, *énergique*; Lat. *energia*; Gk. *ergon*, work. (See R. xxxi.)

Enervate, *en'ér.vate* (not *e.nér.vate*), to enfeeble; *en'ervät-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *en'ervät-ing* (Rule xix.), *enervation*, *en'ér.vay''shun*; *en'ervator* (Rule xxxvii.)

French *énervé*, *énervation*; Latin *enervatio*, *enervator*, *enervare* (*enervus*, to deprive of nerve).

Enfeeble, *en.fee'.b'l*, to weaken; *enfeebled*, *en.fee'.b'ld*; *enfeebling*, *enfeeble-ment*, *en.fee'.b'l.ment*.

French *affaiblir*, *affaiblissement*; *faible*, older form *foible*, "feeble," with *en-* "to make" [feeble].

Enfeoff, *en.fěj'* (by lawyers), *en.feef'* (by others), to invest with a fee or fief; *enfeoffed* (2 syl.), *enfeoff-ing*, *enfeoff-ment*, the deed which conveys a fee or fief.

French *fief*; Low Latin *feodum*, a fee or fief, *feoffamentum*, a feoffment, *feoffator*, a feoffer, *feoffatus*, a feoffee. Our word is *feodum*, "a fee or fief," with *en-* "to convey" [a fee].

Enfilade, *en'.fī.lāde'*, to rake with shot or shell lengthwise; *enfilād-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *enfilād-ing* (Rule xix.)

French *enfilade*, v. *enfiler*; Latin *filum*, "a thread or line," with *en-* "to make" [a line with shot and shell].

Enforce (2 syl.), to constrain; *enforced* (2 syl.), *enforc-ing* (Rule xix.), *enforc-er*, *enforce-ment*, *enforce-able*.

French *forcer*, *force*, with *en-* "to make or impart" [force].

Enfranchise, *en.frān'.chīz*, to invest with civil and political rights, to liberate; *enfran'chised* (3 syl.), *enfran'chis-ing* (Rule xix.), *enfran'chis-er*, *enfran'chise-ment* (R. xviii.)

French *affranchir*, *affranchissement*; Low Latin *franchisia*, *franchisatus* (*francus* "free," with *en-* "to make" [free]).

Engage, *en.gāje'*, to occupy; *engāged* (2 syl.), occupied, bespoke in a dance, promised in marriage; *engag-ing*, *en.gāje.ing* (Rule xix.); *engāging-ly*, *engage-ment* (Rule xviii.); *engaged-ness*, *en.gāje'.ed.ness* (Rule xxxvi.)

French *engager*, *engagement*; Old English *wæd*, "a pledge," with *en-* "to make" [a pledge]; Latin *votūmōnium*.

Engarrison, *en.gar'ri.son* (a corruption of *engarrison*), to put into garrison, to furnish with garrison; *engar'risoned* (4 syl.), *engarrison-ing* (double r).

French and German *garrison*, a "garrison," with *en-*, "to make," "to supply with" [a garrison]; Low Lat. *garnisio*; Dutch *waarison*; Anglo-Saxon *wær*, an enclosure, v. *wærian*, to ward or guard.

Engender, *en.jěn'.der*, to form, to produce: as *Meteors are engendered in the atmosphere*; *angry words engender strife*. **Engendered**, *en.jěn'.derd*; *engen'der-ing*, *engen'der-er*.

Fr. *engendrer*; Lat. *genēre*, supine, *gēnitum*, to beget; Gk. *gēno*, eg [en] *gignōmai* or eg [en] *ginōmai*, to be produced in [something].

Engine, *en'jīn*, a machine composed of several parts; **engineer**, *en'.gī.neer'*, a maker of engines, one whose vocation is the construction of roads, forts, docks. &c. **Military engineer**, one employed on military works; **Civil engineer**,

one employed on works not of a military character; *en'-gineer'ing*, the business of an engineer.

Engine-man, *en'-jin.man*, one who works an engine;

Jinny, contraction of *engine*, with *-y*, diminutive, a little engine; as a *spinning jinny*.

French *ingénieur*, *génie*, *engin*; Latin *ingénium*, a contrivance.

Engird', *past engird'-ed*, *past part. engirt* [or *engirded*], to gird.

Old Eng. *gyrd[an]*, *past. gyrdde*, p. p. *gyrred*, with *en-* for *emb-*, about.

English, *In'.glish*, pertaining to England (*Ingland*), the language.

The **English**, the people of England.

An Englishman, *plu. Englishmen*. "Englishmen" is the definite *plu.*, as 2, 3, 4, &c., Englishmen, but The **English** is the indefinite *plu.* (Rule xlv., ¶).

An English-woman, *plu. English-women*.

Anglecise, *an'.gle.size*, to make English, to convert to the form and character of English words, &c.; **anglecised**, *an'.gle.sizd*; **an'glecis-ing** (Rule xix.);

Anglicism, *an'.gle.cizm*, an English idiom.

Anglice, *an'.gli.se* (adv.), in English.

Anglican, *an'.gli.kăn* (adj.), English: as the *Anglican Church*.

Old English *Englisc*, *Englisc-man*, *Engla-land*, *Angel*, one who lived in Anglen. It is a pity that the initial A- has been substituted for E- in these latter words, as it dogmatizes on a doubtful question.

Engorge' (2 syl.), to swallow greedily; **engorged'** (2 syl.), **engorg'-ing** (Rule xix.), **engorge'-ment** (Rule xviii.)

French *gorger*, to gorge; Latin *gurgus*, a glutton, *gurgulio*, the windpipe. *En gorge* means [to put] into the gorge or throat.

Engraft', better **engraff**, to insert a part of one tree into another; **engraft'-ed**, better **engrafted'** (2 syl.), **engraft'-ing**, better **engraff'-ing**, **engraft'-ment**, better **engraff'-ment**, **engraft-er** better **engraff-er**.

French *en greffer*, *greffeur*, *greffe* (Greek *graphô*, to scratch). Applied originally to budding. "Greffé," being French, the prefix *en-* is better than the Latin prefix *in-*.

Engrain' (2 syl.), to dye deeply, to dye in grain; **engrained'** (2 syl.), **engrain'-ing**, **engrain'-er**.

French *en grèner*, to grain leather, *grèner*, to grain; Latin *granum*, the coccus or scarlet dye, hence the phrase: *A knave in grain*, a knave though dressed in scarlet.

Engrave, *past. engraved*, *past. part. engraved or engraven*;

Engrave' (2 syl.), to cut characters or drawings on metal, stone, or wood; **engraved'** (2 syl.), **engrāv'-ing** (R. xix.), **engrāv'en**, **engrāv'.er**. An **engraving**, a design engraved.

Chalcography, *kāl.kōg'.ra.fy*, engraving on copper.

Greek *chalkos graphô*, to write on brass or copper.

Glyptography, *glip'.tög.ra.fy*, engraving on precious stones.

Greek *gluptós graphô*, to write on a precious stone.

Lithography, *li.rhög'.ra.fy*, engraving on stone. (Gk. *lithôs*.)

Xylography, *xy.lög'.ra.fy*, engraving on wood. (Gk. *xulôn*.)

Zincography, *zin.kog'.ra.fy*, engraving on zinc.

Aquatinta, *a'-kwa.tin'-tah*, engraving to resemble Indian ink drawings. (*Aquafortis* is used instead of gravers.)

Mezzotinto, *plu. mezzotintoes*, *med'-zo.tin'.toze*, middle or half-tint engravings. (Italian *mezzo tinto*.)

Old English *graf* [an]; Greek *graphein*; French *graver*, *graveur*.

Engross, *en.grōsé'* (not *en.grōs'*), to monopolise, to copy documents in lawyers' writing; engrossed, *en.grōst*; engross'-ing, engross'-er, engross'-ment.

French *grosse*, *grossir*, *grossoyer* (*engrosser* has quite another meaning). Our word is *gross* "large" with *en-* "to make" [a copy in large writing], "to make or occupy" [a large or undue share.]

Engulf (being French, *en-* is better than *in-*, which is Latin) to swallow up; engulfed', engulf'-ing, engulf'-ment.

French *engouffrer*, to swallow up; Latin *gurgēs*, a whirlpool. Our word is a total mistake. To "*engouf*" has nothing to do with *gulf*, a bay (Greek *kōlpós*, a bosom), but is a French perversion of the Latin *gurgēs*, a whirlpool, from *gūla*, a gullet. Greek *gulidōs* or *gaulos*, a long-necked wallet.

Enhance' (2 syl.), to increase [the value or price]; enhanced' (2 syl.), enhanc'-ing, enhanc'-er, enhance'-ment (R.xviii.)

Norman *enhauncer* (*hauncer*, to raise; French, *hausser*. Similarly, *hansière* is the old form of *haussière*, a hawser.)

Enharmonic, *en'.har.mōn'ik* (in *Music*), applied to notes which change their names only: thus C \sharp = D \flat , G \sharp = A \flat . On keyed instruments, these notes are identical, but theoretically C \sharp : D \flat :: $\sharp\sharp\sharp$: $\sharp\sharp\sharp$. (See *Diatonic*.)

Greek *enharmonikōs* [*mōdōs*], the enharmonic mode, which proceeded by quarter tones. The three "modes" of Grecian music proceeded (1) by whole tones, (2) by half tones, and (3) by quarter tones.

Enhydrous, *en.hy'.drus*, containing water;

Anhydrous, *an.hy'.drus*, without water.

Greek *enudros*, with water (*ἐνυδρος* not *ἐνιδρος*); *anudros*, without water (*ἀνυδρος* not *ἀνιδρος*); *hudor*, water has an aspirate, but it is lost in the compound, and could not be expressed.

Enigma, *e.nīg'.mah*, a riddle; enigmatic, *e.nīg.māt'ik*; enigmatical, *e.nīg.māt'.i.kāl*; enigmatical-ly, enig'matist.

Enigmatise, *e.nīg.ma.tize*, to reduce to an enigmatical form; enig'matised (4 syl.), enig'matis-er, enig'matis-ing.

Enig'ma, a riddle in which the puzzle lies in remote or obscure resemblances.

Conun'drum, a riddle in which the puzzle lies in a pun.

Charade, a word dissected, so that each syllable forms a word. If of two syllables, the first syllable is called *my first*, the next *my second*, and the entire word *my whole*.

Log'ogriph, a word which, deprived of different letters, makes other words: as *glass*, *luss*, *ass*, *gas*, *sal*, *gals*, &c.

Re'bus, a puzzle expressed in hieroglyphics.

Riddle, a general term, including any puzzling question of a trivial nature, the solution of which is to be guessed.

Puzzle, a sensible object, the intricacy of which is to be discovered, or the parts of which are to be pieced together.

"**Enigma**," French *énigme*, *énigmatique*; Latin *enigma*; Greek *ainigma*, *ainigmatistês*, &c. (*ainôs*, a fable).

"**Conundrum**," Old English *cunnan dredm*, clever-fun.

"**Charade**," so named from the inventor.

"**Logogriph**," Greek *lôgôs griphôs*, a word puzzle.

"**Rebus**." These were political squibs by the basochiens of Paris, *de rebus quæ geruntur* (on the current events of the day).

"**Riddle**," Old English *rædels*, from *rædan*, to interpret.

"**Puzzle**," Welsh *posiad*, a questioning, v. *posiaw*.

Enjoin' (2 syl.), to command, to bid; **enjoined'** (2 syl.), **enjoin'-ing**, **enjoin'-er**, **enjoin'-ment**, *but* **injunction**.

French *enjoindre*, *injonction*; Latin *injungo*, to command, *injunctio*. (It would be better to retain the same prefix throughout, and write *injoin* for *enjoin*. French is our great source of error.)

Enjoy', to take pleasure in; **enjoyed'** (2 syl.), **enjoy'-ing** (R. xiii.), **enjoy'-ing-ly**, **enjoy'-ment**, **enjoy'able** (Rule xxiii.)

Fr. *jouir*; Lat. *gaudeo* (Ennius uses *gau*), with *en-*, "to make" [joy].

Enkindle, *en.kîn'.d'l*, to set on fire; **enkindled**, *en.kîn'.d'ld*; **enkin'dling**.

Welsh *cynne*, "ignition," with *en-*, "to make" [an ignition].

Enlarge' (2 syl.), to increase in size; **enlarged'** (2 syl.), **enlarg'-ing** (Rule xix.), **enlarge'-ment** (Rule xviii.)

Latin *largus*, "large," with *en-*, "to make" [large].

Enlighten, *en.lite'.en*, to throw light on; **enlight'ened** (3 syl.), **enlight'en-ing**, **enlight'en-er**, **enlight'en-ment**.

Old English *lihtung*, "lighting," with *en-*, "to make" [a lighting]. (The *-g-* is interpolated, and the term *en-* stands for *-un'* [ung].)

Enlist', to enroll; **enlist'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **enlist'-ing**, **enlist'-ment**, voluntary enrollment.

Old Eng. *list*; Fr. *liste*, "a roll," with *en-*, "to make up" [a list].

Enliven, *en.li'.vën*, to cheer; **enli'vened** (3 syl.), **enli'ven-ing**.

Old English *lif*, "life," with *en-*, "to make, to give" [life]. The term *-en* is for *-un'* [-ung] added to verbal nouns.

Enmity, *plu. enmities*, *en'.mi.tiz* (Rule xi.), hostility; **enemy**, *plu. enemies*, *en'.e.mâz* (Rule xi.), a foe;

Inimical, *in.îm'.i.kâl*, hostile; **inim'ical-ly**.

(It is to be regretted that the Latin prefix *in-* has not

been preserved throughout. The French have a similar inconsistency, though not in the same derivatives.)

French *inimicitie*, *ennemis* (11); Latin *inimicitia*, *inimicus* (in *amicus*, not a friend).

Ennoble, *en.nō'.b'l*, to make noble; **ennobled**, *en.nō'.b'ld*; **enno'bling**, **enno'ble-ment**.

French *ennoblier* or *anoblir*, *anoblissement*; Latin *nōbilitas*, "noble," with *en-*, "to make" [noble].

Ennui, *ah'n'.we'* (not *ang'-we* nor *ong'-we*), weariness.

French *ennui*; Italian *noiare*, to weary.

Enormous, *e.nor'.mūs*, very great; **enor'mous-ly**.

Enormity, *plu. enormities*, *e.nor'.mī.tiz*, an atrocious crime.

French *énormité*, *énorme*; Latin *enormitas*, *enormis* (*e[ss]norma*, out of rule.)

Enough, sufficient in quantity. **Enow**, sufficient in number.

Sugar *enough*, cups *enow*; tea *enough*, spoons *enow*.

(This distinction, very general 40 years ago, is now almost obsolete.)

The adverb and adj. differed in the Anglo-Saxon period, *genog* (adv.), *genoh* (adj.) "Enough" very absurdly combines both forms.

En passant, *ah'n pah's'sah'a* (Fr.) in passing, cursorily.

Enquire' (2 syl.), to ask; **enquired'** (2 syl.), **enquir'-ing** (R. xix.), **enquir'-er**, **enquiry**, *plu. enquiries*, *en.kwi'.riz*; **better**

Inquire (2 syl.), **inquired'** (2 syl.), **inquir'-ing**, **inqui'ring-ly**, **inquiry**, *plu. inquiries*, *in.qui'.riz* (Rule xliv.)

Inquisition, *in.qui'.zish'un*; **inquisitive**, *in.quiz'.i.tiv*; **inquis'itive-ly**, **inquisitive-ness**, **inquis'itor**, **inquis'itory**.

(It is far better to spell all these words with the Latin prefix *in-*, although we have in French the word *enquérir*.)

Lat. *inquérere*, supine *inquisitum*, to inquire; *inquisitio*, *inquisitor*.

Enrage' (2 syl.), to exasperate; **enraged'** (2 syl.), **enrāg'-ing**.

Fr. *enrager*; Lat. *rādiāre*, *rābies*, with *en-*, "to make" [in a rage].

Enrapt', thrown into an ecstasy.

Enrapture, *en.rāp'.tchūr*, to delight greatly; **enrap'tured**, **enrap'tur-ing** (Rule xix.)

Enravish, *en.rāv'.ish*, to throw into an ecstasy; **enrav'ished** (3 syl.), **enrav'ish-ing**, **enrav'ish-ment** (generally used without the prefix *en-*).

Latin *raptus*, *raptūra*, *rāpio*, supine *raptum*, to ravish.

"Ravish" is from the French *ravir*, *ravissant*, *ravissement*.

Enrich', to make rich; **enriched'**, **enrich'-ing**, **enrich'-er**, **enrich'-ment**, accession of wealth.

French *enrichir*, *enrichissement* (*richesse*, *riches*).

Enrobe' (2 syl.), to array, to invest; **enrobed'**, **enrob'-ing** (R. xix.)

French *en robe*, to put in robes; Low Latin *roba*.

Enroll (not *enrol*, Rule x.), to put on a roll or list; **enrolled'** (2 syl.), **enroll'-ing**, **enroll'-ment**.

French *enrôler*, *rôle*; Latin *rôtūla*, with *en-*, "to make" up [a roll].

Ensanguine, *en.săn'.gwin*, to make bloody; **ensanguined** (3 syl.), *ensăn'guin-ing* (Rule xix.)

Latin *sanguineus*, "bloody," with *en-* "to make" [bloody].

Ensconce, *en.skōnse* (no word in the language ends in *-onse*, and only six words in *-ense*, Rule xxvi.), to hide, or cover behind a sconce or screen; **ensconced**, *en.skōnst*; **ensconce'-ing** (Rule xix.)

German *schanze*, "a fortification," with *en-*, "to make" [a sconce].

-ense, the termination of only six words in the language, four of which are compounds of "pen-*se*": *condense* and *im-mense*; *dispense*, *expense*, *pre-pense*, and *recompense*. There are nearly 300 words ending in *-ence*, most of which would have been better in *-ense*.

Enshrine' (2 syl.), to put into a shrine; **enshrined'** (2 syl.), *enshrin'-ing* (Rule xix.)

Old English *scrin*, with *en-* "to make" (the subject of a shrine).

Enshroud' (2 syl.), to put into a shroud; **enshrouded'** (Rule xxxvi.), *enshroud'-ing*.

Old English *scrid*, "a shroud," with *en-*, "to make" [a shroud].

Ensign, *en'.sine*, the flag of a regiment. an infantry officer who carries the ensign; **ensigncy**, *en'.sine.sy* (*-cy*, "office").

French *ensigne*; Latin *signum* [militäre], "an ensign," with *en-* "to make or carry" [the ensign].

-ensis (Latin *ensis*, an office), as *aman'uensis*, *a manu*, one at hand; **-ensis**, one who holds the office of an "a manu."

Enslave' (2 syl.), to make a slave; **enslaved'** (2 syl.) *enslāv'-ing* (Rule xix.), *enslāv'-er*, *enslave'-ment* (Rule xviii.)

German *slave*; Low Latin *sclavus*, with *en-*, "to make" [a slave.]

Ensnare' (2 syl.), *ensnared'* (2 syl.), *ensnār'-ing* (Rule xix.)

O. E. *sneðre* "a snare," with *en-*, "to make" [one the prey of a snare]. Not being Latin, the prefix *en-* is preferable to *in-*.

Ensue, *en.su'*, to follow; **ensued'** (2 syl.), *ensu'-ing* (Rule xix.)

Fr. *ensuire*; Lat. *insequi*, to follow as a consequence (in *sequor*).

Meaning "to arise out of," it is followed by *from* (French *de*).

Meaning "to come next," it is followed by *on*.

Ensure, *en.shure'*, *in.shure'*, *as.shure'*.

En-, **in-**, or **as-sured'** (2 syl.), **en-**, **in-**, **as-suring**, *-shure'-ing*.

Ensurance, **insurance**, **assurance**, *-shure'-ance*.

En-, **in-**, **as-surer**, *-shure'-er*.

Of these three forms *insure* is by far the worst.

"Ensure," Fr. *sûr* (Lat. *secûrus*), "sure," with *en-*, "to make" [sure].

"Assure," French *assurer*; Low Latin *assurancia*, v. *assurâre* (as [ad] *serûdare*, to secure to one).

Strictly speaking the policy "holder" *ensures*, the policy "giver" *assures*; the former "makes his property sure" by taking out a policy, the latter "secures to him" certain sums of money on fixed terms. Similarly from the standpoint of a policy holder the office is an "insurance," i.e. an office which makes him secure against

loss, but from the standpoint of the *actuary* it is an "assurance," i.e. an office which "secures to its clients" certain sums of money in proportion to annual payments.

"Insure" is bad Latin, bad French, and bad English.

-ent, -ant (Latin participial endings), an agent: as *student*, *informant*. **-ant** denotes a word of the 1st Latin conj., **-ent** a word of some other conj., but the rule is very loosely followed, especially when we have gone to the French for our Latin. (See Rule xxv.)

Entablature, *en.táb'.la.tchur* (not *entablement*). It is not *tablet*, a little table, but Latin *tabula*, contracted to *tab'la*, the whole top part of a pillar, including the architrave, frieze, and cornice.

Latin *tábulatum*, a scaffold, stage, or storey; *en-*, "to make," hence *entablature*, that which makes a stage, storey, or complete part.

Entail' (2 syl.), lands, &c., fixed on certain descendants, to fix lands, &c., on certain descendants [as the eldest son]; **entailed'** (2 syl.), **entail'-ing**, **entail'-ment**, followed by *on* or *upon*, but in French by *à*.

French *tailler*; Low Latin *talliatum* [*feudum*], a fee-tail, *tallium*, "a fee-tail," with *en-*, "to make" [a fee-tail].

Entangle, *en.tán'.g'l*, to ravel; **entangled**, *en.tán'.g'ld*; **entangling**, **entangler**, **entangle'-ment**.

Norse *tang*, tangle, sea-wrack, called *tang* in Germ., *en-*, "to make" [a tangle like sea-wrack].

Enter, *en'.têr*, to come in. **Inter**, *in'.ter'*, to bury.

En'ter, **en'tered** (2 syl.), **en'ter-ing**, **en'trance** (2 syl.), **en'try**.

Inter', **interred'** (2 syl.), **interr'-ing**, **inter'-ment**.

"Enter," is used both transitively and intransitively: Thus we say *He entered the house*, or *entered into the house*; but when used to signify "engage in," to be "an ingredient of," it is always followed by *into*: as *I entered into partnership with*; *lead enters into the composition of pewter*; and when it means to "begin," it is followed by *on*: as *I enter on my tenth year ...*

French *entrer*, *entrée*; Latin *intrāre*, *intrans*.

"Inter" would be better with double *r*; Lat. *in-terra* (in the earth).

Enteritis, *en'.lêr'i'.tis*, inflammation of the intestines.

Gk. *entêra*, the bowels; *-itis*, denoting "inflammation" [of the bowels].

Enterprise, *en' ter.prize*, an adventure, an undertaking; **en'terpris-ing** (adj.), adventurous, bold; **en'terprising-ly**.

French *entreprise*; Latin *inter prēhendo* supine *prēhensum*, to take in hand with others (*entre* is reciprocal in composition).

En'tertain', to treat with hospitality, to amuse; **en'tertained'** (3 syl.), **en'tertain'-ing**, **en'tertain'-ly**, **en'tertain'er**; **en'tertain'-ment**, a feast, an amusement.

French *entretenir* *entretien*, maintenance, to hold things together.

(Our use of this word is widely apart from that in France. No Frenchman would consider "*entretenir*" = *donner l'hospitalité*, or *détirer*. The French idea of "keep" conveyed by this word is not complimentary, except when applied to things.)

Enthral, *en.thrawl'*, to make captive; **enthralled'** (2 syl.), **enthral'-ing** (Rule iv.), **enthral'-er**, **enthral'-ment**.

Old English *thrall*, "a servant," with *en-*, "to make" [a thrall]. "Inthral" is nonsense. The double *l* should be restored.

Enthroned, to invest with sovereignty, to install; **enthroned'** (2 syl.), **enthron'-ing**, **enthron'-ment**; **enthronization** (R. xxii.), *en'thrō.ni.zay'shun*, installation of a bishop.

Lat *thrōnus*; Greek *thrōnōs* (*thrānos*, a bench, v. *thraō*, to sit down), *Enthronizo*, to seat on a throne. Our word is from the Greek.

Enthusiasm, *en.rhū.si.azm*, zeal, fanaticism;

Enthusiast, *en.rhū.si.ast*, one ardently devoted to some object: **enthusiastic**, *en.rhū.si.ās'.tik*; **enthusiastical**, *en.rhū.si.as'.ti.kāl*; **enthusias'tical-ly**.

Latin *enthusiasmus*, *enthusiasta*; Greek *enthousiasmōs*, *enthousiastēs*, *enthousiastikōs*; French *enthousiasme*, *enthousiaste*, *enthousiasme* (*en theos -asmos*, the state of being in a god, i.e. inspired.)

Enthymeme, *en'.rhī.mem*, a syllogism with one of the prem'isses suppressed: As, [dependent creatures should be humble] *We are dependent creatures, and therefore should be humble*. The major prop. in brackets being suppressed.

French *enthymème*; Lat. *enthymēma*; Greek *enthymēma* (*en thymos* [one premiss] in the mind [only]).

Entice' (2 syl.), to allure; **enticed'** (2 syl.); **entic-ing**, *en.tice'.ing*; **entic'-ing-ly**; **entic'-er**, *en.tice'.er*; **entice'-ment** (R. xviii.)

This is a French word which has received with us quite a new meaning. In French it means to *incite*, not to "allure or seduce." The word is *attiser*, to stir a fire, or rather to "touch the burning logs to make them burn better" (*tison*, a burning log). Spanish *atizar*, to stir a fire; *tizon*, smouldering wood; *tizonero*, a poker. Italian *tizzone*, a firebrand. Our idea seems to be derived from the custom of enticing birds, &c., by lighted brands, i.e. [to attract] to the firebrand, at [to] or *en* [into] *tison*, [the burning brand].

Entire' (2 syl.), complete, unadulterated; **entire'-ly**, **entire'-ness**; **entire'-ty**, integrity, entire state.

French *entier*; *intégrer*, *entire* (*in tago or tango*, not touched).

Entitle, *en.tī.t'l*, to qualify, to give a title or a right to [someone]; **entitled**, *en.tī.t'ld*; **entitling**, *en.tī.t'ling*.

Old English *titul*, "a title," with *en-*, "to make or give" [a title]; French *intituler*; (Latin *titulus*, a title).

Entity, *plu. entities*, *en'.ti.tiz* (R. xlv.), existence, a real being.

Non-entity, *plu. nonentities*, what has no real being, a person of no influence (a no-one).

French *entité*; Latin *ens*, gen. *entis*, an entity or real being.

Ento- (Greek prefix), within.

Entozoon, *plu. entozoa*, *en'-to.zō'-ōn*, *en'-to.zō'-ah* (not *en'.to.zoon'*), an animal which lives *within* the body of other animals, especially in the intestines; **entozoid**, *en'-tō.zō'-ik*, adj. (not *ēn'.to.zoik*).

Greek *entōs zōon*, an animal within [the body of other animals].

Entomology, *en'.to.mōl''.o.gy*, treats of the history and habits of insects; **entomologist**, *en'.to.mōl''.o.jist*; **entomological**, *en'-to-mo.loj''-i.kāl*; **entomolog'ical-ly**.

Greek *entōmōn lōgōs*, a discourse about insects; French *entomologie*.

Entomoid, *en'.to.moid*, like an insect. (Gk. *entōmōn eidos*.)

Entomolite, *en.tōm'.o.lite*, a fossil insect.

Greek *entōmōn lithos*, an insect [of] stone, i.e. fossilised.

Entomorphagous, *en'.to.mor''-fū.gūs*, insect-eating.

Greek *entōmōn phāgo*, to devour insects.

Entomostracan, *plu. entomostracans*, *en'.to.mōs''.trū.kān*, one of the entomostraca, pertaining to the...; *en'.to.mōs''-trū.kānz*; **entomostraca**, *en'.to.mōs''.trū.kah*, a sub-class of crustaceans.

It will be observed that these words beginning with *ento-* are not connected with the Greek prefix *ento-*, within, but with *entōmōn*, an insect, which is *en-temnein*, to cut into [parts], as "insect" is in *sectum* (Latin), cut into [parts].

Entozoon, *en'-to.zō''-ōn*; **entozoa**, *en'-to.zō''-ah*. (See above, *Ento-*.)

Entrails (*plu.*), *en'.trālz*, the intestines. (Sing. rarely used.)

French *entrailles*; Low Latin *enteralia*; Greek *entēra*, intestines.

Entram'mel, to obstruct, to entangle; **entram'melled** (3 syl.), **entram'mell-ing** (Rule iii., -EL), **entrammell-er**.

(These words should not have double L.)

Fr. *tramail*, a drag-net, with *en-*, "to make" [the captive of a drag net].

Entrance, *en'.trānce* (noun), *en.trānce'* (verb).

En'trance, place of entry, admission.

Entrance' better **entrānce'**, to ravish with delight; **entrānced'** better **entrānced'** (2 syl.), **entrānc'-ing** better **entrāns'-ing**, **entrānce'-ment** better **entrānce'-ment**.

"Entrance," French *entrer*; Latin *intrans*, *intrāre*, to enter.

"Entrānce." If this is from the French *transe*, the meaning has been quite perverted. *Trānce* means "a panic," not an ecstasy; but probably it is the Latin *transeo*, *transitus*, another form of "transport," which is *transporto*. (*Trans-itus*, past or gone over; *trans-portus*, carried over.) The allusion is to the notion that the spirit in a "transe" is carried or passes out of the body. (See 2 Cor. xii. 2-4.)

Entrap', to catch in a trap; **entrapped'** (2 syl.), **entrapp'-ing** (Rule iii.), **entrapp'-er**.

Old English *treppe* or *trappe*, "a snare," with *en-*, "to make" [the captive of a snare].

Entreat, *en.treet'*, to solicit; **entreat'-ed** (3 syl., Rule xxxvi.), **entreat'-ing**, **entreat'-ing-ly**, **entreat'-er**.

Entreat'y, *plu. entreaties*, *en.treet'.fiz* (Rule xlv.)

French *en trailler*; Latin *in tracto*, to struggle for something.

Entree, *ah'n'tray'* (French), the right of entry, a "subsidiary" dish of meat handed round to the guests.

Entremets, *ah'n'tr.may* (French), dainty side-dishes.

In French an *entrée* is a relish served at the *beginning* of dinner to "whet the appetite;" and an *entremets* a relish served *after* the main joints have been removed (*entre mets*, a dish between [dinner and dessert]). Our use of these words is very slipshod.

Entrepot (French) *ah'n'tr'pō*, a warehouse, a storehouse.

This is *entre dépôt*, a half-way *dépôt*, *lieu où l'on met en dépôt des marchandises que l'on veut porter plus loin*.

Entresol, *ah'n'tr'sole* (French), a room between the ground-floor and the *premier étage* [*prēm'ĕ.ā ā.tarj'*].

Sol. the ground-plot or floor; *entre sol*, between the ground-floor and the first floor or best apartment.

Entrench' (not *intrench*), to make a trench round [something]; entrenched' (2 syl.), entrench'-ing, entrench'-ment.

Intren'chant, not to be cut or wounded.

This last word shows that *intrench* should mean "not cut," and therefore never should have been used for the word *entrench* which is *tranchée* (French) "a trench," with *en-*, "to make" [a trench].

Entropium, *en.trōp'ium*, a turning inwards of the eyelashes.

Greek *en trōpē*, a turning inwards.

Entrust, to confide to another; entrust'-ed, entrust'-ing.

Old English *treoth*, "a pledge," with *en-*, "to make" [a pledge]. To "entrust," is to confide something to another "as a pledge."

Entry, *plu. entries*, *en'triz* (Rule xlv.), a place by which persons enter, the right of entrance, registration in a book, taking possession of real property, a writ of possession.

Single Entry, a system of book-keeping in which the items are posted only once, generally under the buyer's name.

Double Entry, a system of book-keeping in which every item is posted twice, once on the Dr. side and once on the Cr. side, under reverse conditions.

French *entrée* (by double entry, *en partie double*; by single entry, *en partie simple*). (See **Enter** and **Entrance**)

Entwine, *en.twine'*, to wreath; entwined' (2 syl.), entwinn'-ing (Rule xix.), entwinn'-er, entwine'-ment (better with *in-*.)

Old Eng. *twinn[an]*, to twine; *in-twine*, to twine together.

Enumerate, *e.nū'me.rate*, to reckon up one by one; enu'merāt-ed (R. xxxvi.), enu'merāt-ing, enu'merāt-or (R. xxxvii.); enumeration, *e.nū'me.ray'shun*; enumerative, -tīv.

French *énumérer*, *énumération*, *énumératif*; Latin *enūmērātio*, *enūmērātor*, *enūmērāre*, supine *enūmērātum*, to reckon up.

Enunciate, *e.nūn'si.ate*, to make known; enun'ciāt-ed (R. xxxvi.), enun'ciāt-ing; enunciation, *e.nūn'si.a'shun*; enun'ciat-ive, *e.nūn'si.a.tiv*; enun'ciator, enun'ciatory.

Latin *enunciatio*, a proposition; *enunciativus*, *enunciator*, *enunciāre* (*enuncio*, to announce aloud, to disclose.)

Enure, *ĕn.ūre'* (better than *inure*), to habituate; *enured'* (2 syl.), *enūr-ing* (Rule xix.)

Norm. Fr. *urs*, "practice," with *en-*, "to make or effect" [by practice].

Envelope (*noun*), *en'.ve.lope*. **Envelop** (*verb*), *en.vel'.ōp* (R. li.)

Envel'op, *envel'oped* (3 syl.). *envel'op-ing*, *envel'op-ment*, to cover with a wrapper, to cover entirely. (One *l*, one *p*.)

En'velope, a wrapper for letters, &c.

French *envelopper* (with double *p*), *enveloppe*, *enveloppement*; Italian *viluppo*, a bundle or packet; *inviluppate*, to wrap up.

Enven'om, to impregnate with venom; *enven'omed* (3 syl.), *enven'om-ing*.

Fr. *envenimer* (ll); Lat. *venenum*, with *en-*, "to infuse" [poison].

Envable, *en'.vi.a.bl'*; *envious*, *en'.vi.us*. (See *Envy*.)

Environ, *en.vi'.ron*, to encompass. **Environs**, *en'.vi.rōnz*, suburbs; *envi'roned* (3 syl.), *envi'ron-ing*, *envi'ron-ment*.

French *environner*, *environs* (plu.). *virer*, to turn round.

En'voy, *plu. envoys*, *en'.voiz* (Rule xlv.), a state messenger; *en'voy-ship*, the office of envoy (*-ship*, Old Eng. *office*).

En'vy, vexation at another's good, to feel vexed at another's good, to grudge; *envies*, *en'.viz* (3rd pers. sing.); *envied*, *en'.vid*; *en'vi-er*, *en'vi-able*, *en'viable-ness*, *en'viably*; *envious*, *en'.vi.us*; *en'vious-ly*, *en'vious-ness*, *envy-ing*.

French *envie*, *envier*, *envieux*; Latin *invidia*, *invidiosus*, *v. invidéo* (to see into one). "Envy" means a looking too closely into another.

Enwrap, *en.rap'*, to cover (and tie up with string or cord); *enwrapped*, *en.rapt'*; *enwrapp-ing*, *en.rap'.ing* (Rule i.)

Old English *rdp*, "a cord," with *en-*, "to fasten" [with a cord]. The force of *en-* is to convert the noun into a verb.

Eocene [*p riōd*], *e'.o.seen* (in *Geol.*), the earliest of the four tertiary periods, which consist of the following divisions:

Pliocene, *pli'sto.seen*, nearest the earth's surface.

Greek *pleistōs kainōs*, the most recent.

Pliocene, *pli'.o.seen*, more recent than the group below.

Greek *pleiōn kainōs*, more recent than the "miocene."

Miocene, *mi'.o.seen*, less recent than the two groups above.

Greek *meiōn kainos*, less recent than the "pliocene."

Eocene, *e'.o.seen*, the dawn of modern [times].

Greek *ēōs kainos*, recent dawn; i.e., the dawn of modern times.

Eolian, *ē.ō'.lī.ān* (ought to be *e.ōl'.i.an*), pertaining to *Æolus* (*E'.ō.lus*), god of the winds; **Æolic**, *e.ōl'.ik* (not *e.ō'.lik*), pertaining to *Æolia* (*E.ōl'.i.ah*), in Greece.

Eolipile, *e.ōl'.i.pile*, an hydraulic instrument.

Latin *Æo'i pila*, the ball of *Æolus*. Its object is to exhibit the convertibility of water into steam.

-eon (Fr. termination of nouns), an instrument: as *truncheon*.

E'on (in *Platonic philosophy*), an attribute. The Platonists taught that Deity is an assemblage of *eons* (attributes); the Gnostics taught that *eons* are corporeal "out-comes" of deity, fellow-workers in creation. (Greek *aion*.)

Ep-, for *epi-* (Greek prefix before a vowel), on, upon, during.

Epact, *e'.pakt*, the excess of the solar over the lunar year. The annual excess is nearly eleven days.

Greek *epaktōs*, adventitious (*epi agō*, to bring upon or add).

Epaulet, *ep'.āw.lēt*, a badge worn on the shoulder; **ep'aulett-ed** (Rule iii., -t), furnished with epaulets.

French *épaulette* (*épaule*, Latin *scapula*, the shoulders).

Epergne, *e.pern'*, an ornamental dish for the centre of a dinner table, generally elevated and furnished with branches.

This is an example of a French word used by us in a sense quite foreign to its French meaning. What we call an "epergne," the French call a *surtout*; what we call a "surtout" they call a *par-dessus*. The word should be spelt *epargne*.

French *épargne*, parsimony, a treasury. Our epergne is a little "treasury" of sweetmeats, fruits, and flowers. *Caisse d'épargne*, a savings bank where very small deposits are taken. (Germ. *sparen*.)

Eph- (Greek prefix *epi-*), before an aspirate.

Ephemera (*plu.*), *effēm'.e.rah*, a fever, insect, &c., lasting only a single day; **ephemeral**, *effēm'.e.rāl*, evanescent.

Ephemeris, *plu.* **ephemerides**, *effēm'.e.ris*, *ef'.e.mer'ry.dees*, an almanac of the daily positions of a heavenly body: as the *ephemeris of the sun*, &c.; **ephemerist**, *effēm'.e.rist*, one who studies the daily motions of the planets by means of an ephemeris. (-*phe-* long in the Greek.)

Greek *ephēmēria*, *ephēmeris*, *plu.* *ephēmeridēs*; Latin *ephēmeris*, *ephēmeron*, *plu.* *ephēmera*; French *éphémère*, *éphémérides*.

Ephesian, *Effē'.zhī.an*, pertaining to Ephesus (*Eff'fe.sus*).

Ephod, *ēf'.ōd*, a garment worn by the Jewish priesthood.

Epi- (Greek prefix), on, upon, during, consequent on.

Ep- before a vowel: as *epact* (*ep agō*).

Eph- before an aspirate: as *ephemera* (*eph hēmera*).

Epi- before a consonant: as *epiderm* (*epi derma*).

Epic [poem], a narrative in heroic verse: as Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey* (Greek), Virgil's *Ænēid* (Latin), Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered* and Dante's *Divina Comēdia* (Italian), Camōen's *Lusiad* (Portuguese), and Milton's *Paradise Lost*.

Latin *epicus*; Greek *epikōs*; French *épique* (Greek *epōs*, a word).

Epicarp, *ep'.i.karp*, the outer skin of fruits;

Sarcocarp, *sar'.ko.karp*, the fleshy or edible part of fruits;

Endocarp, the stone or kernel of fruits.

Greek *epi karpos*, upon the fruit; *sarkō karpos*, fleshy fruit; *endo karpos*, inside the fruit.

Epicene, *ep'i.sēn* (in *Gram.*), common to both sexes.

Latin *epicænus*, of both genders; Greek *epi koinôs*, in common.

Epicure, *ep'i.kūre*, a man addicted to the pleasures of the table; **epicurean**, *ep'i.kūree''.an* (not *ep'i.kū''.rean*), a.ij.

Epicurism, *ep'i.kū''.rīzm*, the habits of an epicure;

Epicureanism, *ep'i.kūree''.an.īzm*, the tenets of Epicurus.

Epicurize (R. xxxii.), *ep'i.kū.rīze*, to live like an epicure; **ep'icurized** (4 syl.), **ep'icuriz-ing** (Rule xix.)

Latin *Epicurus*; Greek *Epikouros*, a Greek philosopher who taught that "happiness is the end and aim of life," but "happiness" has been perverted into the pleasures of the table.

Epicycle, *ep.i.sī'.k'l*, a little circle whose centre is on the circumference of a greater circle.

Epicycloid, *ep'i.sīk''.loid*, a curve described by the movement of the circumference of one circle on the circumference of another; **epicycloid-al**, *ep'i.sī.kloid''.āl* (adj.)

Greek *epi kuklôs*, upon [another] circle; "epicycloid" is *epicycle eidos*, resembling an epicycle.

Epidemic. Endemic. Contagious.

Epidemic, *ep'i.dēm''.īk*, a temporary disease attacking many persons at the same time (Gk. *epi dêmos*, upon the people); **epidemical**, *ep'i.dēm''.i.kāl*; **epidem'ical-ly**.

Epidemiology, *ep'-i.de.mōl''.ō-jy*, a medical treatise on the subject of epidemics; **epidemiological**, *ep'-i.dēm'-o.loj''-i.kāl*.

† **Epidemic disease**, a disease of a temporary character not limited to one locality.

Endemic disease, a temporary disease limited to a locality.

Contagious disease, a disease communicated by contact.

An epidemic is diffused by disease spores (1 syl.) in the air.

Greek *epidémôs*, popular, general, diffused throughout the nation.

An endemic is due to bad drainage, or other local conditions.

Greek *endêmos*, at home, local, limited to one spot.

A contagion is communicated, like the plague, by contact.

Latin *contagio* (con *tago*, i.e. *tango*, to touch together).

Epidermic. Endermic, *ep'i.der''.mīk*, *en'.der''.mīk*.

Epidermic (adj.), pertaining to the outer skin or cuticle.

Endermic (adj.), something put on the skin to be absorbed by it. (Greek *en derma*, [put] on the skin.)

Epidermal, *ep'i.der''.māl*, same as epidermic.

Epiderm or epidermis, *ep'i.der'm* or *ep'i.der''.mīs*, the scarf, the cuticle (*kū.ti.k'l*) or outer skin of the body.

Gk. *epi derma*, [the skin] upon the skin; Fr. *épidermique*, *épiderme*.

Epigastric, pertaining to the upper part of the abdomen.

Epigastrium, *ep'i.gās''.tri.um*, popularly called "the pit of the stomach." (No connection with the word *gas*.)

Gk. *epi gaster*, upon or above the paunch; Fr. *épigastre*, *épigastrique*.

Epigee, *ep'i.je*, same as **Perigee** (*q.v.*)

Epigenesis, *ep'i.jěn''.e.sis*. **Evolution**, *e'.vo.lū''.shun*.

Evolution is that theory of generation which considers the germ to pre-exist in the parent, or "Whose seed is in itself" (*Gen.* i. 11, 12), and this germ being "evolved" becomes an offspring.

Epigenesis, the theory which considers that the germ does *not* pre-exist, that "the seed is not in the parent stock," but is produced. Thus, in a flower, according to this theory, the "embryo" does not pre-exist in the parent flower, but is generated as well as evolved by the fecundating organs of the plants.

Gk. *epi gēnēsis*, [the germ] born after [the parent stock had existence].

Epiglottis, *ep'i.glōt''.tis*, the valve which covers the orifice of the windpipe when food or drink is swallowed; **epiglot'tic**. (*The "-o-" is long in the Greek glōttis.*)

Greek *epi glōttis*, on [the root of] the tongue; French *épiglotta*.

Epigone, *e.pīg'.ō.ne* (in *Bot.*), the cellular layer which, in mosses, covers the young seed-case. **Epigoni**, *e.pīg'.ō.ni*, the seven sons of seven Grecian chiefs, who conducted, without success, the first mythical war against Thebes.

"Epigone," Greek *epi gōnē*, upon the seed [case].

"Epigoni," Greek *epi-gōnoi*, offspring.

Epigram, *ep'i.grām*, a single idea in verse so contrived as to surprise the reader with a witticism or ingenious turn of thought; **epigrammatic**, *ep'i.grām.māt''.ic* (double *m*), of the nature of an epigram; **epigrammatical** (double *m*), *ep'i.grām.māt''.i.kāl*; **epigrammatical-ly**.

Epigrammatist, *ep'i.grām''.ma.tist*, a writer of epigrams.

Gk. *epigramma* (*epi grapho*, [an inscription] written upon [something]). "Inscription" (Latin *in scribo*) and "epi-gram" (Greek *epi grapho*) both mean "written-on" [something].

Epigraph, *ep'i.grāf*, an inscription on a building, a citation heading a chapter, a motto on the title-page of a book.

Greek *epi graphō*, written upon [the building, chapter, &c.]

Epilepsy, *ep'i.lēp.sy*, the "falling-sickness": **epileptic**, *ep'i.lēp''.tik*, afflicted with epilepsy; **epileptical** (*-le-* long in Gk.)

Greek *epilēpsia*, *epilēptikōs* (*epi lambanō*, to seize on [one]).

Epilogue, *ep'i.lōg*, an address in prose or verse made to the audience at the close of a drama.

Prologue, *pro' lŏg*, an address in prose or verse preceding a poem or drama.

The vile ending of these words shows we have taken them from the French. The *-us* is quite un-English and worse than useless.

French *épilogue* and *prologue*; Greek *epilŏgŏs* and *prŏlŏgŏs*; Latin *epilŏgus* and *prŏlŏgus*.

Epiphany, *e.pif'.ā.ny*, a church festival held on the 6th January, to commemorate the visit of the "wise men from the East" to the child Jesus.

Greek *epiphānia*, the manifestation [of Christ to the Gentiles]; *epiphainō*, to show oneself, to present oneself to others.

Epiphyte, *ep'.i.fite*, a parasitic plant; **epiphytic**, *ep'.i.fit'.ik* (adj.) A parasitic animal is an epizoon, *ep'.i.zo'.on*.

Greek *epi phutŏn*, [a plant growing] on a plant.

Episcopacy, *e.pis'.kŏ.pŭ.sy*, church government by bishops, the order of bishops in a country; **episcopal**, *e.pis'.kŏ.pāl*, pertaining to bishops; **episcopally**; **episcopalian**, *e.pis'.ko.pay'.li.an*, a member of the episcopal church of England; **episcopalianism**, *e.pis'.ko.pay'.li.an.izm*, the system of church government by bishops; **episcopate**, *e.pis'.ko.pate*, the office, order, or rank of bishop.

Gk. *episkŏpŏs*. "Episkopos," Gk. *epi skŏpŏo*; "Inspector," Lat. *in spŭcto*; and "Overseer," Eng. *over see*, are about equal in meaning.

Episode, *ep'.i.sode*, a digressive narrative interwoven into the main narrative of an epic poem, &c.; **episodic**, *ep'.i.sŏd'.ik*, of the nature of an episode; **episodical**, *ep'.i.sŏd'.i.kāl*; **episodical-ly**. (Has no connection with *ode*.)

Greek *epaisŏdŏn*, an adventitious part of a narrative poem (*epi eis-ŏdŏs*). The entrances or the chorus in the ancient Greek dramas were called *eisodoi* (the roads in), the *ep-eisode* is the part between these *eisodoi*, hence called *epi-eisodoi*, or intervening matter.

Epistle, *e.pis'l*, a letter; **epistolary**, *e.pis'.tŏ.lŕy* (adj.); **epistolographer**, *e.pis'.tŏ.lŏg'.ra.fer*; **epistolography**.

Greek *epistolē*; Latin *epistŏla*, *epistŏlŕis*; French *épistolographe*.

Epitaph, *ep'.i.tāf*, a monumental inscription; **epitaph'-ist**.

Gk. *epitaphŏn*; Lat. *epitāphium* (*epi taphŏs*, [written] on a tomb).

Epithalamium, *ep'.i.rha.lām'.i.um*, a bridal song.

Greek *epithālamŏn* (*epi thālamŏn*, [a song] on the bridal subject).

Epithet, *ep'.i.rhēt*, an elucidative word; **epithet'-ic**.

Greek *epithētŏs* (*epi tithēmi*, [a word] added to [another]).

Epitome, *e.pit'.o.me*, an abridgment, a summary.

Epitomise, *e.pit'.o.mīze*; **epitomised** (4 syl.), **epit'omis-ing** (Rule xix.). **epit'omis-er**, **epit'omist**.

Greek *epitŏmē* (*epi tēmnō*, to cut into, to gash); Latin *epitŏma*.

Epizoon, *ep'.i.zo'.on* (not *ep.i.zoon'*), a parasitic animal; **epizootic**, *ep'.i.zo.ŏt'.ik*. A parasitic plant is an epiphyte, *ep'.i.fite*.

Entozoon, *en'.to.zō'on*, an animal which lives inside another.

Greek *epi zōōn*, [an animal living] upon [another] animal.
(Every word beginning with *epi-* is from the Greek.)

Epoch. *Era*. **Age**; *e'.pōk*, *e'.rah*, age (1 syl.)

An *epoch* is not continuous, but is simply that point of time marked by some important event, from which future years are counted.

An *era* is continuous. It starts from some epoch, and continues till a new epoch introduces a new era.

An *age* is a period of time distinguished by some characteristic, but not ushered in by any epoch or striking event:

Thus the *birth of Christ* was the *epoch* from which the *Christian era* began.

The present period is the "age of coal." We have had the *golden age*, *silver age*, *iron age*, and *age of bronze*.

Greek *epōché* (*ep'epijechō*, to hold back, to stop, to pause, because the preceding era "stops" at the new epoch, from which a new era begins); Latin *epocha*; French *époque*.

Epode, *ep'.ōde*, the third and last part of an ode; **epodic**, *ep.od'.ik*.

Greek *epōdē* (*epi adō*, i.e. *acidō*, to sing an addition song).

Eponym, *ep'.o.nīm*, a race or tribe name from some founder.

Anonym, *an'-o.nīm*, one without a name.

Pseudonym, *su'-do.nīm*, a false or assumed name.

Synonym, *sin'.o.nīm*, a word of the same meaning as another.

(We have followed the Latin forms in these words, but it would be hard to say why *ōnīma* was preferred to the more regular *ōnōma*.)

"Eponym" is no Latin word, but is formed on the Latin type.

Greek *ep[epi] ōnīma* for *ōnōma*, from [a man's] name.

"Anonym," Lat. *anōnīmus*; (Gk. *an* [nen] *ōnīma*, without a name.

"Pseudonym," Lat. *pseu.dōnīmus*; Gk. *pseudēs* *ōnīma*, false name.

"Synonym," Greek *sun ōnīma* [another name] with your own name.

Epsilon, *ep.si' lōn* (not *ep'.sī.lōn*), the Greek short *e* (*ε*).

Greek *psilōs*, naked, bare; v. *psilōō*, to rub quite bare.

Epsom Salt (not *Epsom salts*), sulphate of magnesia, originally obtained by evaporation from certain springs in Epsom (Surrey). The manufactured article is called **Epsomite**.

(-ite, in chemistry, denotes a salt formed from an acid with a salifiable base. *Epsomite* has *magnesia* for its base.)

Equable, *ēk'.wū.b'l*, even, uniform; **equable-ness**, **equably** (*adv.*); **equability**, *ek.wū.bil' i.ty*.

Equal (*noun and verb*), *e'.kwūl*; **equalled** (2 syl., Rule iii., -AL), **equal-ling**, **equal-ly** (*adv.*), **equal-ness**.

Equal-ise, *e.kwūl ize* (Rule xxxi.); **equal-ised** (3 syl.), **equalis-ing**; **equalisation**, *e'.kwūl.i.zay'' shun*.

Equality, *plu. equalities*, *e.kwɔɫ'.i.tiz* (Rule xliv.)

("Equalled" and "equalling" ought to have only one "l")

Latin *aqualis*, *æquālitās*, *æquābilitās*, *æquābilitās*, *v. æquāre*.

Equanimity, *e'.kwā.nīm''.i.ty*, steadiness of temper.

Latin *æquānimitās* (*æquus animus*, evenness of mind).

Equation, *e.kwā'.shun*, an algebraic process for discovering an unknown quantity. Take this very simple example: *If 10 lbs. of sugar cost 5s., what is that per pound?*

Let *x* represent a pound of sugar. Then by the terms given $10x = 5s.$, or 60d. That is the equation, and *x* the unknown quantity whose value is to be discovered. Divide both sides by 10, and we get $10 \div 10x = 60d. \div 10$, or $x = 6d.$ —*Ans.*

Equate, *e.kwāte'*, to reduce to an equation; **equat'ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **equat'-ing** (Rule xix.)

French *équation*; Latin *æquatio* (*æquus*, equal).

Equator, *e.kwā'.tor*, the great circle which hypothetically divides the globe into two hemispheres, one N. and the other S.; **equatorial**, *e'.kwā.tōr''ri.āl*; **equato'rial-ly**.

French *équateur*, *équatorial*; Latin *æquator* (*æquus*, equal).

Equerry, an officer in a prince's household, who has charge of the horses. (Double *r* a blunder.)

(This is a disgraceful word, being in the first place a perversion of the French *écurie*, a stable; and next a blunder for *ecuyer*, the gentleman master of the royal stables.) Latin *equus*, a horse.

Equestrian, *e.kwēs'.tri.an*, a horseman.

Lat. *equestris*, pertaining to a horse; Fr. *équestre*. Our word is ill-chosen, because *equestris* (Lat.) means the benches in the theatre appropriated to the knights, and *equestrian* should be its adj.

Equi-, *e'.kwi-* (Latin *æqui-*), equal.

(Every word, except *equip* and its derivatives, beginning with *equi-*, is from the Latin, or has been formed of Latin elements.)

Equiangular, *e'.kwi.ăn''.gu.lar*, having equal angles.

Latin *æqui-angulāris* (*æquus angulus*); French *équiangle*.

Equidistant, *e'.kwi.dis''.tant*, at equal distances.

Latin *æqui-distans* (*ex æquo distans*); French *équidistant*.

Equilateral, *e'.kwi.lāt''.e.ral*, having equal sides.

Lat. *æqui-lātērālis* (*æquus latus*, gen. *lātēris*); French *équilatéral*.

Equilibrium, *e'.kwi.lib''.ri.um*, equal balance.

Latin *æqui-librium* (*æquus libra*, a balance); French *équilibre*.

Equimultiple, *e'.kwi.mūl''.ti.p'l*, an equal multiple, a number multiplied by the same multiplier as another.

This word exists neither in Latin nor French. It is compounded of *æqui-* and *multiple* (French). Latin *multiplīco*, to multiply.

Equine, *ēk'.wine*, pertaining to the horse. **Equidæ**, *ēk'.wī.dec*, the horse tribe. (Latin *equinus*; *æquus*, a horse.)

Equinox, *e'kwī.nox*, the time when a solar day has the sun twelve hours above the horizon, and twelve hours below (March 21st and September 23rd).

Equinoctial, *e'kwī.nōk''shūl*, occurring at the time of the equinoxes. pertaining to the equinoxes; **equinoct'ial-ly**.

Latin *æqui-noctium*, *æqui-noctiālis*; French *équinoxe*, *équinoxial*.

Equip, *e.kwīp'*, to fit out with all that is required; **equipped'** (2 syl.), **equipp'-ing** (Rule iv. "Qu" = kw, is treated as a consonant); **equip'-ment**; **equipage**, *ēk'.wī.page*.

Fr. *équiper*, *équipage*, *équipement* (*esquis*, a boat or skiff). It originally meant a ship furnished with its complement of boats. *Roquesfort*.

Equipoise, *e'kwī.poize'*, equilibrium, equality of weight.

This word exists neither in Latin nor French. It is compounded of *æqui-* and *pondus*. French *poids* (weights). "*Avoirdupoise*" shows the same word, *poise* for *poids*.

Equiponderant, *e'kwī.pōn''de.rant*, being of the same weight; **equiponderance**, *e'kwī.pōn''de.rance*, **equipoise**.

French *équi-pondérant*, *équi-pondérance*; Latin *æqui-pondēris*, v. *pondērāre*, to weigh [equally].

Equisetaceæ, *ēk'.wī-se.tay''-se-e*, the horse-tail and other plants of the same order; **equisetum**, *ēk'.wī.see''-tum*, a single specimen of the order; **plu. equise'ta** or **equise'tums**.

Equisetite, *ēk'.wī.see''-tite*, a fossil equisetum.

Latin *equisētum* and *equisētis* *equi sēta*, horse's bristle). In *Bot.*, *-aceæ* denotes an order of plants. In *Geol.*, *-ite* denotes a fossil.

Equitable, *ēk'.wī.tū.b'l*, just, fair; **equ'itable-ness**, **equ'itably**.

Equity, *ēk'.wī.ty*, justice even if not in conformity with the rigid letter of law; **Court of equity**, **plu. Courts of equity**, courts in which justice is administered according to previous judgments, with discretionary power in the judge.

Latin *æquitas* (*æquus*, equal; French *équitable*, *équité*).

Equivalent, *e.kwīv'.a.lent*, equal in value, compensation; **equiv'alent-ly**, **equiv'alence**, **equiv'alency**, **plu. -lencies**.

Lat. *æquivalentia*, *æquivalentis*, gen. *æquivalentis*; Fr. *équivalent*.

Equivocal, *e.kwīv'.o.kāl*, doubtful, bearing two meanings; **equiv'ocal-ness**, **equiv'ocal-ly**.

Equivocate, *e.kwīv'.ō.kate*, to quibble; **equiv'ocāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **equiv'ocāt-ing** (R. xix.), **equiv'ocāt-or** (R. xxxvii.); **equivocatory**, *e.kwīv'.ō.kā.t'ry*; **equivoque**, *ēk'.wī.voke*, a quibble; **equivocation**, *e.kwīv'.o.kay''-shun*.

Latin *equivōcus*, *equivōcātio*, *equivōcātor* (*æque vōco*, to call two things equally [by one name]); French *équivoque*.

-er (termination of verbal nouns) means an agent, a doer: as **ruler**; (added to nouns) and meaning an agent, it is sometimes **-ster**: as **malt-ster**; (added to names of places) it

means an inhabitant of that place: as *London-er*; (after *t* and *s*.) the termination of verbal nouns from the Latin is generally *-or*: as *act-or*, *spons-or*.

-er, the comparative affix (Ang.-Sax. *ær*, before, superior): as *great-er*. (*The superlative affix is -est.*)

This comparative is used with almost all monosyllables capable of comparison: as *full*, *full-er*.

With most dissyllabic adjectives accented on the final syl.: as *genteel*, *genteel-er*.

With adjectives of two syllables in which the last syllable is elided: as *able*, *abl-er*.

With many adjectives of two syllables ending in *-y*.

¶ If an adjective comes under Rule i., the final consonant is doubled: as *red*, *redd-er*.

If it comes under Rule xi., the *-y* is changed to *-i*: as *happy*, *happi-er*.

If it comes under Rule xix., the final *-e* is dropped: as *polite*, *polit-er*.

Era, epoch, age; *e'.rah*, *e'.pökh*, age (1 syl.)

Era, a succession of years dating from some important event.

Epoch, an important event from which an *era* begins.

Age, a period of time characterised by some leading feature.

The birth of Christ was an *epoch*, from which the Christian *era* begins.

The *iron age* is a period of history characterised by incessant wars.

Latin *æra*, *epöcha*; French *ère*, *époque*, age (Latin *ætas*).

Eradicate, *e.räd'.i.kate*, to root out; *erad'icät-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *erad'icät-ing*, *erad'icät-or* (Rule xxxvii.); *eradicable*, *e.räd'.i.kä'b'l*; *erad'icable-ness*, *erad'icably*; *eradication*, *e.rad' i.kay''.shun*; *eradivative*, *e.räd'.i.kä.tiv*.

Latin *eradicäre*, supine *eradicätum* (*e radix*, [pulled up] from the roots); French *éradication*.

Erase, *e.race'*, to scratch out: *erased'* (2 syl.) *eräs'-ing* (R. xix.); *eräs'-er*; *erasure*, *e.ray'.zhur*; *erasable*, *e.ray'.sa.b'l* (Rule xxiii.); *erase'-ment*, *effacement*.

Latin *erädäre*, supine *eräsus*; French *raser*, to shave.

Ere, *air*; *e'er*, *air*; *ear*, *ēr*; *air*; *are*, *r*; *heir*, *air*; *here*, *he'r*; *hear*, *he'r*; *hair*; *hare* (1 syl.)

Ere, *air*, before in time, sooner. (Old English *ær*.)

E'er, contraction of *ever*. (Old English *æfer*.)

Ear, *ēr*, organ of hearing. (Old English *ear*.)

Air, atmosphere. (Latin *aer*.)

Are = *r* (Norse plural of the Anglo-Saxon *beo*).

Heir, *air*, the next male successor. (Latin *haeres*.)

Here, *hēr*, in this place. (Old English *hēr*.)

Hear, *hēr*, to apprehend with the "ear." (Old Eng. *hȳr*[an].)

Hair of the head. (Old English *hār*.)

Hare (1 syl.), a quadruped so called. (Old English *hara*.)

Erect, *e.rekt'*, upright, to raise, to build, to set up; **erect'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **erect'-ing**, **erect'-ness**, **erect'-ly**, **erect'-able** (R. xxiii.); **erectile**, *e.rekt'.il*, that which may be erected.

Erect'-er, one who erects; **erect'-or**, a muscle which erects.

Erection, *e.rēk'.shun*, an upraising, a building, &c.

French *érection*, *érecteur* (muscle); Latin *erectio*, *erector*, *erectus*, *v. erigere*, supine *erectum* (*e rego*, to guide forth).

-erel (diminutive): as cock, *cockerel*, a little chanticleer.

Eremit, *er're.mite*, a hermit. (The *-re-* is long in Greek.)

Gk. *erēmítēs* (*erēmía*, a desert). "Hermit" is a perversion of *eremita*.

Erin, *er'rin*, Ireland. (Keltic *Eri* or *Iar* and *innis*, Western island.)

Erise, *e.rī.sah*, a flower.

Greek *ereiko*, to break. Supposed to break the stone in the bladder.

Ermine, *er'min*, one of the weasel kind, a fur; **ermined** (2 syl.)

French *hermine*, i.e. *d'Arménie*, the animal from Armenia.

Erode, *e.rodé*, to gnaw away; **erōd'-ed**, **erōd'-ing**; **erōd'-ent**.

Erosive, *e.rō'.siv*; **erosion**, *e.rō'.zhun*.

French *érosion*; Latin *erōdens*, gen. *erōdentis*, *v. erōdere*, *erōsio* (*e rōdo*, to gnaw off or out).

Erotic, *e.rōt'.ik*, pertaining to love: as *erotic poetry*, love songs.

French *erotique*; Greek *erōtikós* (poetry of *ēros*, love, *o* long).

Erpetology better **herpetology**, *her'.pe.tōl''.ō.gy*, that part of natural science which treats of reptiles; **erpetologist** better **herpetologist**, *her'.pe.tōl''.ō.gist*.

(The erroneous spelling, as usual, is from the French.)

French *erpétologie*; Greek *herpēlōn*, a reptile (*herpō*, to creep), with *logos*, a discourse on [reptiles]; *-ist*, Greek *-istēs*, one who.

Err, to wander, to be in error. (One of the 14 monosyllables [not in *f*, *l*, or *s*] which double the final letter: as *add*, *odd*; *burr*, *err*; *bitt*, *butt*; *ebb*, *egg*; *buzz* and *whizz*, R. vii.)

Err, **erred** (1 syl.), **err'-ing**, **err'-ing-ly**, **err'-er**, one who errs;

Error, *ēr'.ror*, a mistake; **erroneous**, *ēr.rō'.nē.us*; **erro'-neous-ly**, **erro'-neous-ness**; **err'-or-ist**.

Errand, *ēr'.rand*, a message; **errand-boy**, a boy messenger.

Errant, *ēr'.rant*, wandering; **errantry**, *ēr'.ran.trŷ*.

Erratic, *ēr.rāt'.īk*, having no fixed orbit; **erratical**, *ēr.rāt'.i.kāl* (not *erāt'.i.kāl*); **erratical-ly**.

Erratic, *plu. erratics* or **erratic blocks** (in *Geol.*), boulders.

Erratum, *plu. errata*, *ēr.ray'.tah*, a printer's error.

Fr. *errer*, *errant*, *errante*, *errantry*, *erratum*, and *errata*; Lat. *errans*, gen. *errantis*, *errantia*, *errātum*, and *errāta*, *errāre*, to wander.

Erse (1 syl.) same as Gaelic (*gay'.īk*), native Irish and Highland Scotch. (*Erse*, a contraction of *Erinish*, *Irish*.)

Erst, first (super. of *ere*, Ang.-Sax. *ēr*, *erra* (comp.), *ārest* (sup.)

Erudite, *ēr.ru.dite*, learned; **erudite-ly**; **erudition**, *-dish''.un*.

French *érudit*, *érudition*; Latin *erūditiō*, *erūdīre*, sup. *eruditum* (*e* [*ex*] *rudis doctus*, [to convert] from ignorance to learning).

Eruginous, *e.ru'.jī.nūs*, resembling the rust of brass or copper.

French *érugineux*; Latin *æ rūgo*, rust of brass, *æ rūgīnōsus*.

Eruption, *e.rūp'.shun*, an outburst of a volcano, flood, &c., a breaking out of spots or pustules on the skin; **eruptive**.

Irruption, a bursting in: as the sudden invasion of a country; **irruptive**, *ir.rūp'.tīv*; **irruptive-ly**.

French *éruption*, *éruptif*, *irruption*, *irruptive*; Latin *eruptio*, v. *erumpo*, supine *eruptum* (*e* *rumpo*, to burst out from); *irruptio*, *irrumpto*, supine *irruptum* (*ir* [*in*] *rumpo*, to burst in).

-ery, **-ary** (Latin *-eria*, *-aria*, termination of nouns), denotes a place for: as *buttery*, a place for butter; *library*.

Eryngo, *ē.rīn'.go* (not *erynga*), the sea-holly and similar plants.

Gk. *ēruggiōn* (*ēruggos*, the beard of goats), referring to the thistly head.

Erysipelas, *ēr'.i.sīp''.ē.lās*, a fiery redness of the skin; **erysipelatous**, *ēr'.i.sī.pel''.ū.tūs*, adj. (*-y* shows it is Greek.)

Greek *ērūsis pīlas*, drawing near. "Parce que cette maladie s'étend ordinairement de proche en proche."—*Bouillet*. Latin *erysipēlas*, St. Anthony's fire; French *érésipèle* (wrong), *érésipélateux*.

Erythema, *ēr'.ī.rhē''.mah*, a superficial redness of the skin; **erythematous**, *ēr'.ī.rhē''.ma.tus*, adjective of the above.

Erythrine, *ēr'.ī.rhrine*, a mineral of a red colour.

Erythrite, *ēr'.ī.rhrite*, a flesh-coloured variety of felspar.

(The *-y* shows that these words have a Greek origin.)

Greek *ēruthēma*, a blush (*ēruthrōs*, red).

-es, the plural termination of nouns ending in *-s*, *-sh*, *-ch* (soft), and *-x*: as "gas," *gases*; "glass," *glasses*; "fish," *fishes*; "church," *churches*; "fox," *foxes*. When *ch* = *k* only *-s* is added: as "monarch," *monarchs* (not *monarches*).

¶ In the 3rd per. sing., pres. tense, indic. mood, the same rule holds: as to "bias," he *biases*; to "guess," he *guesses*; to "clash," *clashes*; to "enrich," *enriches*; to "box," *boxes*.

-as was the plural masc. of one of the two "strong" Ang.-Sax. declensions. It was changed to *-es* after the Conquest, in conformity with the French plural, and ultimately supplanted other forms.

Es-, the prefix *en-* or *ex-* before *-p*, *-s*, and sometimes *-c*, *-t*.

Escalade, *ēs.kū.lade'*, an attack on a town, &c., by scaling-ladders, to scale by ladders; *es'calād'-ed*, *es'calād'-ing*.

French *escalade*; Latin *scala*, with *es-* [en], to attack with ladders.

Escape, *ēs.kape'*, avoidance, to evade; *escaped'* (2 syl.), *escāp'-ing* (Rule xix.), *escāp'-er*.

Escape'-ment, a contrivance in clocks and watches by which the circulating motion of the wheels is converted into a vibratory one;

Escapade, *es'.ka.pard'* (not *es'.ka.paid'*), the "fling" of a horse, a freak involving impropriety and mischief.

French *escapade*, *échapper*, *échappement*; Latin *e* [ex] privative or negative, and *capio* to take, to fail to take.

Escarp, *ēs.karp'* (in *Fort.*), the steep slope, to form a slope; *escarped'* (2 syl.), *escarp'-ing*, *escarp'-ment*, ground cut away nearly perpendicularly to prevent an enemy from climbing up it into the fort above.

The noun is generally called the *scarp*, and is opposed to *counterscarp*. The *scarp* of a rampart slopes down to the ditch or fosse, and the *counterscarp* is the exterior slope of the ditch. Thus in *V*, the long line is the "scarp," the short one the "counterscarp," and the space between the "ditch."

Fr. *escarper*, *escarpement*; Ital. *scarpa*, a slope; (Lat. *scalpo*, to cut).

-esce (Lat. *-esc[o]*, added to verbs) is inceptive: as *effervesce*.

-escence (Latin *-escentia*), *-sc-* is inceptive, and *-escence* added to nouns indicates an inceptive state: as *convalescence*, a state of health gradually improving more and more.

Escheat, *es.chēte'*, real property which lapses to the overlord through failure of heirs or by forfeiture, to revert to the overlord or to the crown; *escheat'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *escheat'-ing*, *escheat'-or* (Rule xxxvii.), *escheat'or-ship* (*-ship*, Old Eng. "office of"), *escheat'-able*; *escheat'-age*.

French *échoir*; Low Latin *eschæta*, *escætor*, *escætria*, *escheatorship*.

Eschew, *ēs.tchu'*, to avoid; *eschewed'* (2 syl.), *eschew'-ing*.

German *scheuen*, to shun, with *e*, "from"; Norman *eschever*, to avoid.

Escort, (noun) *es'.kort*, (verb) *ēs'.kort'* (Rule l.), an attendant, a cortège; to conduct someone as an attendant, to attend on a person as a guard of honour; *escort'-ed*, *escort'-ing*.

French *escorte*, *escorter*; Latin *scortea*, a traveller's bag or cloak.

Escratoire, *es'.krī.twor*, a writing-case or desk.

French *écriture* (*écritures*); Latin *scriptūra*, *scripturarius*, v. *scribo*.

Esculent, *ēs'.kū.lēnt*, fit for food. (Fr. *esculent*; Lat. *esculendus*.)

Escutcheon, *ēs.kūt'.shŭn*, the shield of coat-armour, the ornamental shield of a key-hole; **escutcheoned**, *ēs.kūt'.shŭnd*.

Fr. *écusson*, *écussonné*; Lat. *scutum*, a shield; Gk. *skutos*, a hide.

-ese (French *-is*, *-ois*, *-ais*; Latin *-ensis*), means "belonging to," "a native of": as *Chinese*.

Esophagus, *e.sŏf'.ă.gŭs*, the gullet; **esophagotomy**, *e.sŏf'-ă.got'-ŏ-mŭ*, the operation of cutting the gullet.

French *œsophage*. This wretched compound is made up of the future tense of *phéro* [*oisé*, I shall carry], and *phāgōs*, a glutton. The meaning is "I convey food" [to the stomach], but *phāgō*, "I eat," has no noun like *phāgōs*, meaning "food."

"Esophagotomy" is *œsophagos temnō*, to cut the esophagus.

Esoteric, *ēs'.o.tēr'rik*, private. **Exoteric**, *ex'.o.tēr'rik*, public; **esoterical**, *ēs'.o.tēr'ri.kāl*; **esoterical-ly**.

Esoterics, *ēs'.o.tēr'riks*, mysterious or hidden doctrines;

Exoterics, *ex'.o.tēr'riks*, those parts of mysteries which may be taught to the general public.

French *ésotérique*; Greek *esōterikōs* (*esōtērōs*, inner).

Pythagōras stood behind a curtain when he lectured. Those disciples who were admitted within the veil were termed *esoteric*, and the rest *exoteric*. Aristotle called those who were admitted to his abstruse morning lectures his *esoteric* disciples, and those who came to his popular evening discourses his *exoteric* auditors.

Espalier, *ēs.pāl.yer*, a fruit tree trained to stakes.

Fr. *espalier*; Lat. *palus*, "a stake," with *es-* [*en-*], trained to a stake.

Especial, *ēs.pēsh'.āl*, chief, particular; **especial-ly**.

French *special*; Latin *spēctālis*. (The initial *e-* is to soften the *s*.)

Espionage, *ēs.pē'.o.narj*; **espied**, **espies**, &c. (*See Espy*.)

Eplanade, *ēs'.plā.nāde'* (in *Fort.*), an open space outside the glacis, a promenade between the sea and the houses facing it, or between the ramparts and the town.

Fr. *eplanade*; Lat. *planum*, with *es-* [*en-*], "to make" [a level plane].

Espouse, *es.pŏwz'* (*-pouse*, to rhyme with *cows*), to betroth, to adopt an opinion or cause; **espoused'** (2 syl.), **espous'-ing** (Rule xix.), **espous'-er**, **espous'-al**;

Espousals (no sing.), *ēs.pŏw'.zŭlz*, marriage, betrothal.

French *épousailles*, *épouser*; Latin *sponsalia* (*sponsa*, a bride).

Esprit de corps, *ēs'.prē dē-kŏr'*, the spirit of clanship.

This is Eng.-Fr.; the French phrase is *esprit de parti*, party spirit.

Espy, *ēs.py'*, to discern; **espies**, *ēs.pizé'*; **espied**, *ēs.pide'*; **espī'-er** (Rule xi.), **espī'-al**, but **espy'-ing**.

Espionage, *ēs.pēē'.o.nāje* or *ēs.pē'.o.narje*, a prying into the acts and words of others, the employment of a spy.

Fr. *épier*, *espionnage*; Ital. *spiare*, to spy; Lat. *spēcio*, to view.

-esque (French termination of adj.; Latin *-iscus*), "like," "after the manner of": as *picturesque*, picture-like.

Esquimaux, *plu.* **Esquimaux**, or **Esquemo**, *plu.* **Esquemos**, *Es'kě.mō*, *Es'kě.mōze*, natives of the northern seaboard.

Esquire, *ēs.kwīr'*, a young gentleman attendant of a knight, to carry his shield, &c. (*escu*, Latin *scutum*, a shield); now appended to the address of the untitled younger sons of the nobility, to untitled officers of the royal court and household, to counsellors of law [not *serjeants*], to untitled justices of the peace, sheriffs, gentlemen holding a commission in the army or navy below captain, graduates of the universities not in holy orders, &c. By courtesy, appended to the address of lawyers, surgeons, professors, merchants, bankers, gentlemen living on their means, and to almost everyone above the lower middle class.

-ess, the female of a male animal: as *lion-ess*.

1. All the twenty-two nouns which add *-ess* to the male without change or contraction are French, and *-ess* = *-esse* (Fr.)
2. Ten of the words which contract the masculine noun by omitting the last vowel before adding *-ess* are French, and *-ess* represents *-ice*. The exceptions are "chantr-ess" for *chanteuse*, with *enchantress*[e], *negress*[e], *ogress*[e].
3. Three are Anglo-Saxon: *hunter-ess*, *mistress*, and *songstress*.
4. Six have a common basis, to which *-er* or *-or* is added for the male, and *-ess* for the female: *adulter-er*, *adulter-ess*; *cater-er*, *cater-ess*; *emper-or*, *empr-ess*; *govern-or*, *govern-ess*; *murder-er*, *murder-ess*; *sorcer-er*, *sorcer-ess*.
5. The following are irregular: *duke*, *duchess*; *lad*, *lass*; *marquis*, *marquioness*; *master*, *mistress* and *miss*.

French *-esse*, *-ice*, and *-euse*; Italian *-essa*; Spanish *-esa* and *-isa*; Anglo-Saxon *-isse*; Latin *-is* and *-issa*, &c.; Greek *-issa*.

Essay, (noun) *ēs'sy*, (verb) *ēs.say'* (Rule l.); **Assay'**.

Es'say, *plu.* **es'says** (Rule xlv.), a short prose composition on some practical or moral subject; **es'say-ist**.

Essay' (*verb*), to try; **essayed'** (2 syl.), **essay'-er**, **essay'-ing**.

Assay', to prove metals; **assayed'**, **assay'-er**, **assay'-ing**.

French *essayer*, n. *essai* (both meanings); Latin *exigo*, to try, to prove; (*ex ago*, to drive out [what is dross, &c.])

Essence, *ēs'sence* (Rule lix.), a volatile oil, the concentrated virtues of a plant, drug, &c., the real being divested of all logical accidents; **essential**, *ēs.sěn'shāl*, necessary; **essen'tial-ly**; **essentiality**, *ēs.sěn'shī.āl'ī.ty*.

French *essence*; Latin *essentia*, *essentialis*. **Essence** is the opposite of **absence**; the one is *es* [in] *ens* "being in," and the other *absens* "being without." *Ens* is the present part. of *esse*, to be.

Establish, *ēs.tāb'lish*, to settle, to found permanently; **estab'lished**, **estab'lish-ing**, **estab'lish-ment**.

French *établir*, *établissement*; Latin *stabilio*, *stabilimentum*.

Estate, *ēs.tātē*, real property, condition, caste.

French *état*; Latin *status*.

Esteem, respect, to respect; **esteemed** (2 syl.), **esteem**-ing.

Estimable, *ēs'.tī.ma.b'l*; **es'timable-ness**, **es'timably**.

Estimate, *es'.tī.mate*; **es'timāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **es'timāt-ing** (R. xix.), **es'timāt-or** (R. xxxvii.); **estimat-ive**, *ēs'.tī.mā.tiv*.

Estimation, *es'.tī.may''shun*, regard, esteem.

French *estimer*, *estime*, *estimable*, *estimation*, *estimeur*; Latin *estimatio*, *estimātor*, *estimāre* (Greek *eis timō*, to hold in honour).

Ethetics (no sing.), *ēs'.rhet'.iks*, the perception of good taste in nature or art. (The second syllable in Greek is long.)

Greek *aisthētikós* [beauty as it is] appreciated by the senses.

Estrange, *ēs.trānge*, to alienate; **estranged** (2 syl.), **estrang**-ing, **estrang**-ement (Rule xviii.), withdrawal of affection.

(Followed by *from*.) (*Strange* with *es*. [en], "to make".)

Estrapade, *ēs'.trā.pard* (French), the violent jerking of the hind legs when a horse tries to get rid of its rider.

Estreat (2 syl.), a duplicate of the fines, &c., in the rolls of court, to make...; **estreat**-ed (Rule xxxvi.), **estreat**-ing.

Latin *extractum*, an extract; *extrahe*, supine *extractum*, to draw out.

Estuary, *ēs'.tu.ā.ry*, the mouth of a tidal river, a frith.

French *estuaire*; Latin *æstuārium* (*æstuāre*, to boil or rage).

-et (Latin *-et[us]* added to nouns), "one who," "a place where or with": as *prophet*, *banquet*.

-et (French *-ette*), diminutive, as *locket*, *packet*, *pocket*.

Et cætera, *et sēt'.e.rah* (written thus &c. or etc.), and so on.

Put at the end of a list of articles to denote that all similar ones are to be included. (Latin, "and the rest.")

Etch, to engrave by the action of an acid; **etched** (1 syl.), **etch**-ing, **etch**-er, **etching**, *plu.* etchings, designs etched.

German *aetsen*, to etch, corrode, or fret.

-ete (Lat. *et[us]*, added to adj.), "subject of an action:" *complete*.

Eternal, *ē.tēr'.nal*, everlasting; **eter**-nal-ly; **eternity**, *ē.ter'.nā.ty*.

Eternise, *e.ter'.nize* (R. xxxi.); **eter**-nised (3 syl.), **eter**-nise-ing.

French *éternel* (wrong), *éterniser*, *éternellement*, *éternité*; *æternitas*, *v. æternāre*, *æternum* (*ævum* and the affix *-turnus*, as in *diu-turnus*).

Etesian, *ē.teē'.zī.ăn*, [winds], the Mediterranean monsoons.

Artesian, *ar.teē'.zī.an*, [well], one made by boring till a perpetual spring of water has been reached.

Fr. *étésien* (wrong); Lat. *etēsius*; Gk. *ētēsiai* (*ēleios anēmōs*, yearly wind). "Artesian," so called from *Artesium*, i.e., Artois, in France.

Ether, *ē'.rhet'*, a light volatile liquid obtained by distillation of alcohol with an acid, a fluid which pervades the atmos-

phere, and is supposed to be connected with light and heat; ethereal, *ē.τhē.rē.āl*, celestial, extremely rarefied; ethereal-ly; ethereality, *ē.τhē.rē.āl' i.ty*.

Etherealise, *ē.τhē.rē.ālize*; etherealised (5 syl.), etherealising (Rule xix.), etheriform, *ē.τhēr.ī.form*.

Fr. *éter*, *éthéré*; Lat. *æther*, *æthereus* and *ætherius*; Gk. *aîthér*, *aîthérios*. It will be seen that *etherial* would be the better spelling.

Ethics (no sing.), *eth'iks* (Rule lxi.), moral philosophy.

Ethical, *eth' i.kal*, pertaining to morals; eth'ical-ly.

Fr. *éthique*, *éthiques*; Lat. *ethica*, *ethicus*; Gk. *ēthikós* (*ēthós*).

Ethiopian, *ē.τhī.ō'.pī.an*, a native of Ethio'pia; Ethiopic, *ē.τhī.ōp' i.k*, pertaining to Ethio'pia. An E'thiop.

French *Ethiopien*; Latin *Æthiōpia*, *Æthiōpius*, *Æthiops*; Greek *Aithiōpta*, *Aithiōps* (*aithos ops*, burnt face).

Ethnical, *eth'.nī.kāl*, relating to the different races of man; eth'nical-ly, eth'nic; ethnicism, *eth'.nī.cizm*, heathenism.

Anthropology, Ethnology, Ethnography, Archæology.

¶ Anthropology, *än'.τhro.pōl'.ō.gy*, the general term which embraces the other three, treats of man in his social condition. (Greek *anthrōpōs lōgōs*, treatise on man.)

1. Ethnology, *ēth.nōl'.ō.gy*, that part of Anthropology which treats of the origin and dispersion of the different races of man, their characteristics, physical features, &c.

Greek *ethnōs lōgōs*, treatise on nations.

2. Ethnography, *ēth.nōg'.ra.fy*, that part of Anthropology which treats of the works, the geographical position, the cities, literature, and laws, of the different races of man.

Greek *ethnōs grapho*, to describe [physically] the nations.

3. Archæology, *ar'.kē.ōl'.ō.gy*, treats of the antiquities of a people. (Greek *archaiōs lōgos*, treatise on antiquities.)

Ethnog'raphy; ethnographic, *ēth'.no.grāf' i.k*; ethnographical, *ēth'.no.grāf' i.kāl*; ethnographer, *ēth.nōg'.ra.fēr*.

Ethnol'ogy; ethnological, *ēth'.no.lōj' i.kāl*; ethnol'ogist.

French *ethnique*, *ethnographique*, *ethnographie*, *ethnographie*, *ethnologie*; Latin *ethnicus*; Greek *ethnōs*, a race or tribe.

Ethology, ethnology, etiology.

Ethology, *ēth.ōl'.ō.gy*, the science of ethics, shows the bearing of external circumstances on the character.

Greek *ēthōs lōgōs*, treatise on manners and habits.

Ethnology, *ēth.nōl'.ō.gy*, treats of the human race in its social condition, or as a family of nations.

Greek *ethnōs lōgōs*, treatise on nations.

Etiology, *ē.ti.ōl'.ō.gy*, treats on the causes of disease.

Greek *aîtiā lōgōs*, treatise on causes.

Ethol'ogy; **ethological**, *ěth'.ǫ.lǫj''i.kāl*, adj. of **ethology**.

Ethnol'ogy; **ethnological**, *ěth'.nǫ.lǫj''i.kāl*; **ethnol'ogist**.

Etiology; **etiological**, *ě'.ti.ǫ.lǫj''i.kāl*, adj. of **etiology**.

Etiolate, *ě'.ti.ǫ.lāte*, to blanch by exclusion of light; **e'tiolāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **e'tiolāt-ing**; **e'tiolation**, *ě'.ti.ǫ.lay''shun*.

French *étioier*, *étiolement*; Greek *aithō*, to light up, to glisten.

Etiquette, *ět'.i.kět'* (Fr.), the conventional forms of polite society.

The word means a ticket containing directions to be observed by those who attend court.

Etymology, *plu.* **etymologies** (Rule xlv.), *ět'.i.mǫl''.ǫ.jiz*, the derivation of words; **etymologist**, *ět'.i.mǫl''.ǫ.jist*; **etymological**, *ět'.i.mǫ.lǫj''i.kāl*; **etymological-ly**.

Etymologise, *ět'.i.mǫl''.ǫ.jize* (Rule xxxi.), to search out etymologies; **etymol'ogised** (5 syl.), **etymol'ogis-ing** (Rule xix.); **etymon**, *ět'.i.mǫn*, the root from which a word is derived. (The -y- points to a Greek origin.)

French *étymologie*, *étymologique*, *étymologiste*, *étymologiser*; Latin *etymologia*, *etymologicus*, *etymologus*, *etymon*; Greek *etymologia*, *etymon* (*etimos*, the real word).

Eu- (Gk. prefix), good, well, easy. It is opposed to *dys* [dus].

Every word beginning with *eu-* is derived from the Greek.

Eucharist, *u'kǫ.rist*, the communion; **eucharistic**, *u'.ka.ris''.tik*.

French *eucharistie*, *eucharistique*; Latin *eucharistia* *eucharisticus*; Greek *eucharistia*, an act of gratitude; (*charis*, gratitude, favour).

Eudiometer, *u'.di.ǫm''.ě.těr*, an instrument for analysing atmospheric air; **eudiom'etry**, the u-age of the eudiometer; **eudiometric**, *u'.di.ǫ.mět''.rik*; **eudiometrical**.

French *eudiométrique*; Greek *eu* *Διὸς μέτρον*, the metre of good air.

Eulogy, *plu.* **eulogies** (Rule xlv.), *u'.lo.giz*, an encomium; **eulogist**, *u'.lo.jist*, the praiser of another; **eulogistic**, *u'.lo.jis''.tik*; **eulogistical**, *u'.lo.jis''.tik.kāl*; **eulogistical-ly**.

Eulogise, *u'.lo.jize* (Rule xxxi.), to laud; **eu'logised** (3 syl.), **eu'logis-ing** (Rule xix.), **eu'logis-er**, one who eulogises.

Eulogium, *plu.* **eulogiums**, *u.lǫ'.ji.ũmz*, same as eulogy.

Latin *eulogia* and *eulogium*; Greek *eulōgeo*, to eulogise; *eulōgia*, *eulōgōs* (*eu* *legō*, to speak well of one).

Eunuch, *u'.nũk*, a man who has charge of the women's apartments in *the East*; **eunuchism**, *u'.nũk.izm*.

"A eunuch," not *an* eunuch. A prece-des u- or eu- pure, that is, making a distinct syl. without the aid of a consonant. In *un-der*, *up-per*, *use-ful*, the u- is not pure.

Euonymus, *plu.* **euonymuses**, *ũ.ǫn'.i.mũs*, the spindle-tree.

Greek *eu* *ǫnōma* [the plant with] the good name. The tree being poisonous, this euphemism was given to it to avert the evil omen of calling it *deadly*; so the "Furies" were termed *euménides* (the good tempered goddesses), to propitiate them by flattery; similarly a grave-yard was called a "sleeping-place" (cemetery).

Euphemism, *ū'.fe.mizm*, a word or phrase less objectionable used to soften down one more offensive; as a *he'p* or *employé* (for "a servant"); euphemistic, *ū'.fe.mis".tik*.

"Euphemize" (a good Greek word) might be introduced.

French *euphémisme*; Latin *euphēmus*; Greek *euphēmía*, *euphēmos* (eu *phēmeō*, to speak well of one).

Euphony, *ū'.fō.ny*, an agreeable sound of words; euphonic, *ū'.fōn'.ik*; euphonical, *ū'.fōn'.i.kāl*; euphon'ical-ly.

Euphoni'ous, *ū'.fō'.nī.ūs*, sounding agreeably; eupho'nious-ly.

Euphoni'se, *ū'.fō'nize* (Rule xxxi.); eu'phonised (3 syl.), eu'phonis-ing (Rule xix.), eu'phonis-er.

Fr. *euphonie*, *euphonique*; Lat. *euphōnia*; Gk. *eu phōné*, good sound.

Euphorbia, *ū'.for'.bī.ah*, the spurge.

So named from *Euphorbos*, physician to Juba, king of Libya.

Euphrasy, *ū'.frā.sŷ* (in Bot.), the plant "eye-bright."

Greek *euphratno*, to give joy.

Called "eye-bright" because it once had the repute of repairing vision.

Euphuism. *ū'.fū.izm*. Euphemism, *ū'.fē'.mizm*.

Euphuism, high-flown diction, affected conceits in language; euphuist, *ū'.fū.ist*; euphuis'tic, euphuis'tical.

Euphemism, a softening down of unpleasant expressions; euphemist, *ū'.fē.mist*; euphemis'tic, euphemis'tical.

The word comes from John Lilly's book, entitled *Euphuës* (graceful [phrases and periods]. Greek *eu phus*, well-formed [periods]).

Eureka, *ū.ree'.käh* (not *ū'.rē.kah*, as Dryden writes the word in the line: "Cries *Eureka!* the mighty secret's found.")

A discovery made after long and laborious research. (The word should be *heurēka*, Greek *εὕρηκα*, not *εὔρηκα*.)

The tale is that *Hēro* asked Archimēdēs to test a golden crown, which the monarch believed to have been alloyed with some baser metal. The philosopher one day stepping into his bath observed that his body removed its own *bulk* of water. Now for the solution: As all alloys are lighter than gold, a golden crown alloyed will be larger than one unalloyed of the same weight. When this idea flashed across the philosopher's mind he is said to have exclaimed *heurēka!* (I have hit on it).

Euroclydon, *ū.rōk'.lī.dōn*, a tempestuous wind in the Mediterranean Sea (Acts xxvii. 14), now called the *Levan'ter*.

Greek *eurōkludōn* (*eurōs kludōn*, east or south-east wave-[maker]).

The word "seems to mean a storm from the east" (*Liddell and Scott*).

European, *ū.rō.pee'.ān*, a native of Europe, pertaining to Europe.

French *européen*; Latin *Eurōpæus*; Greek *Eurōpōs* (*eurōs* for *eurus* *ōpis*, wide-spread vision, so called because it beholds many nations).

Eury- (the Lat. spelling of the Gk, *eu-ru-*), broad, wide, ample.

Eurynotus, *ū'.rī.nō".tūs*, certain extinct fishes in the coal formations, noted for their high bream-like back.

Greek *eurus notōs*, the big-back [fish].

Eurypterite, *ū.rīp'.tē.rīte*, a fossil crustacean, noted for its broad swimmers; **eurypteridæ**, *ū'.rīp.ter''ry.de*, the genus.

Greek *eurus pterōn*, wide wing, i.e., the "creature with wide oar-like feet" (*-ite* in *Geology*, means a fossil; Greek *lithos*, a stone).

Eustachian, *ū.stay'.kī.ān* [tube], a tube which forms a communication between the back of the mouth and the ear.

So named from *Bartholomew Eustachius*, who discovered it in 1574.

Euterpe, *ū.tēr'.pē*, the muse of music and inventor of the flute.

Calliope, *kāl'.lī.ō.pē* (not *kāl.lī'.ō.pē*, the epic muse).

Greek *kalliope* (*kallos ops*, [the Muse with the] beautiful voice).

Clio, *kli'ō*, Muse of history. (Gk. *kleidō* [*klēōs*, rumour, news].)

Erato, *er'ra.tō* (not *ē.ray'.tō*), muse of love and the lyre.

Greek *ērātō*, from *ērātōs*, beloved; *ērōs*, love.

Euterpe, *ū.ter'.pē*, the Muse of music.

Greek *euterpe*, delightful muse.

Melpomene, *mēl.pōm'.ē.nē*, the Muse of tragedy.

Greek *mēlpōménē* [*mousa*], the singing [muse], from *mēlpō*, to sing.

Polyhymnia, *pōl'.i.hīm''.nī.ah*, the Muse of sacred poetry.

Greek *pōliū-hymnia* (*pōlus hymnos*, [muse of] many hymns).

Terpsichore, *terp.sik'kō.rē*, the Muse of dancing.

Greek *terpsi chōrē*, delighting in the dance (*terpō*, to delight).

Thalia, *thū.lī'.ah* (not *thū'.lī.ah*), the Muse of comedy.

Greek *thaleia* [*mousa*], the blooming muse.

Urania, *ū.rān'.ī.ah* (not *ū.rāy'.nī.ah*), muse of astronomy.

The Latin form of the Greek *ourāntia*, the heavenly [muse].

Evacuate, *ē.vāk'ku.ate*, to empty, to quit, to eject; **evac'uat-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **evac'uat-ing** (R. xix.), **evac'uat-or** (R. xxxvii.)

Evacuation, *ē.vāk'ku.ā''shūn*, a voiding, an emptying.

Evacuative, *ē.vāk'ku.a.tīv*; **evac'uant**, a purgative.

French *évacuant*, *évacuatif*, *évacuer*, *évacuation*; Latin *evacuatio*, *evacuare* (*e vacuo*, to empty out).

Evade, *ē.vādē'*, to elude; **evād'-ed**, **evād'-ing**, **evād'-er**.

Evasion, *ē.vay'.zhūn*, a subterfuge, a slipping aside;

evasive, *ē.vay'.zīv*; **eva'sive-ly**, **eva'sive-ness**.

French *évasif* ("evasion" is not French); Latin *evādēre*, supine *evāsūm*, *evāsio* (*e vado*, to escape from).

Evaluation, *ē.vāl'.u.ā''shūn*, a complete valuation.

Fr. *évaluation*; Lat. *evāleo*, *vālor*, value (*e-* means "thorough").

Evanescient, *ē'.vā.nēs''.sent*, fleeting; **evanes'cent-ly**; **evanes'cence**, *ē'.vā.nēs''.sense* (only six words end in *-ense*, R. xxvi.)

French *évanescient*; Latin *evanesco*, gen. *evanescentis*, v. *evanesco* (all verbs in *-esco* are inceptive (*e vanesco*, to vanish wholly).

Evangelize, *ē.vān'.ge.lize* (not *evangelise*, Rule xxxii.), to convert to Christianity; **evan'gelized** (4 syl.), **evan'geliz-ing** (Rule xix.), **evan'geliz-er**; **evangelization**, *ē.vān'.jē lī.-zay''shūn*; **evan'gelist**; **evangelism**, *ē.vān'.jē.lism*.

Evangelical, *ĕ.văn.jěl''.ī.kāl*, orthodox; **evangelical-ly** *evangelic*, *ĕ.văn.jěl''.īk*, of gospel tenour.

French *évangélique*, *évangile*, *évangéliste*, *évangéliser*; Latin *evangelicūs*, *evangelista*, *evangelium*, *evangelus*, *evangeliza*; Greek *euaggēlia*, *euaggēlikōs*, *euaggēlōn*, *euaggēlistēs*, *euaggēlōs*, *euaggēlizo* (*eu aggēlia*, good tidings). From the announcement to the shepherds, "I bring you good tidings" (*εὐαγγελίζομαι ὑμῖν*).

Evaporate, *ĕ.vūp'.ō.rate* (not *ĕ.vā'.pō.rate*), to pass off in vapour; **evap'orāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **evap'orāt-ing** (Rule xix); **evaporation**, *ĕ.vūp'.ō.ray''.shūn*; **evaporative**, *ĕ.vūp'.ō.rā.tiv*; **evap'orable**; **evaporometer**, *ĕ.vūp'.ō.rōm''.ĕ.tēr*, an instrument to measure the amount of evaporation made.

French *évaporable*, *évaporer*, *évaporation*; Latin *evaporatio*, *evaporare* (*e vāpōro*, to send out vapours: *vāpor*, vapour).

Evasion, *e.vay'.zhun*; **evasive**, *e.vā'.zīv*. (See *Evade*.)

Eve (1 syl.); **even**, *ĕ.v'n*; **evening**, *evē'.ning*, from midday to sunset, in popular language the glooming which precedes night. The first half of the day is called morning. **Eve** (1 syl.), evening, a vigil, the evening preceding a church festival: as Christmas *eve* (the evening of December 24th), Midsummer *eve* (the evening before Midsummer day). This is because the church begins the day from sunset of the preceding day; **even-tide**, evening time.

Old English *efen* or *æfen*, *æfen-tid*, even-tide.

Evection, *ĕ.vēk'.shun* (in *Astron.*), the libration of the moon.

Latin *evectio*, a carrying out [of its orbit] from solar attraction.

Even, *ĕ.v'n* (noun, adj., and adv.) **Even** (noun), evening.

Even (adj.), level, not odd; **even-ly**, *ĕ.v'n.lī*; **e'ven-ness**.

(The degrees are: *nearly even*, *more nearly even*, *very nearly even*, *quite even*. "More even" and "most even" are the degrees of *not even*.)

Old English *æfen*, *efen* or *efn*; (adj.) *efenlic*, smooth, equal; *efenes*, evenly, plainly; *efennes* (n.), evenness. The adv. is *efenlice*.

Evening, *evē'.ning* (2 syl.), not *ĕ.vēn.ing* (3 syl.)

Evening song, &c. In this and all similar phrases, evening is *not* an adjective, but a noun in regimen. It is in fact the "possessive case," but as we have abolished the possessive affix, except in nouns denoting animal life and nouns personified, the 's is omitted.

Event, *ĕ.vēnt'*, an incident, a result; **event'-ful** (Rule viii.)

Eventual, *ĕ.vēnt'.u.āl*, consequential; **event'ual-ly**;

Eventuality, *ĕ.vēnt'.u.āl''.ī.ty*, contingency. In *Phren.* it denotes a quick perception of events and their results.

Eventuate, *ĕ.vēnt'.u.ate*, to happen as a result or consequence; **event'uāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **event'uāt-ing** (R. xix.)

French *éventuel*; Latin *eventus*, *eventire*, supine *eventum* (*e vēnio*, to come out [as a consequence]).

Ever, *ěv'.ěr*, always, at any time; **For ever**, always, eternally;

For ever and ever, duration without beginning or end.

Ever and anon, occasionally, from time to time, frequently.

Ever so, or **Never so** (?). Which is correct: *Be he ever so wise*, or *Be he never so wise*? Both are correct. The former states the sentence affirmatively, and the latter negatively. "*He refuses to hear the voice of the charmer, charm he never so wisely*," means "though he charms as no charmer ever did before," or "as never a charmer charmed before." "... *charm he ever so wisely*," means "though he charms as wisely as [the best] charmer ever charmed." The latter form is now the more usual, and is certainly more in accordance with English idiom.

Old English *æfer* or *æfre*, ever, always.

Ever- (a prefix), without intermission, never ending, perpetually.

Evergreen, *ěv'.ěr green*, perpetually green, not deciduous.

Everlasting, endless; **everlasting-ly**, **everlasting-ness**.

Evermore, *ěv'.er-more* (3 syl.), always.

Evert, *ě-vert'*, to turn aside, to overthrow; **evert'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **evert'-ing**; **eversion**, *ě.věr'.shun*; **eversive**, *ě.věr'.siv*.

Latin *evertēre*, supine *eversum*, *eversio* (e *verto*, to turn away from).

Every, *ěv'.ěr.ř*, all taken one by one, each one of several.

Everyday, common, usual. **Everywhere**, in every place.

A compound of the Ang.-Sax. *æfer* and *ælc*, ever-each, all one by one.

Evesdropper, *ěvz'.drop.per* (is the better spelling, but *eavesdropper* is the more general), a sneak, a surreptitious listener.

Old English *efese*, eaves; *efes dropa* (not *æfese*).

Evict, *ě.vikt'*, to dispossess by legal proceedings; **evict'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **evict'-ing**; **eviction**, *ě.vik'.shun*.

Fr. *éviction*; Lat. *evictio*, *evictus* (e *vinco*, sup. *victum*, to expel from).

Evidence, *ěv'.i.dense*, testimony, proof; **evident**, *ěv'.i.dent*; **evident-ly**; **evidential**, *ěv'.i.děn'.shül*; **evidential-ly**.

To **evidence**, *ev'.i.dense*, to show by proof; **evidenced** (3 syl.), **evidenc-ing** (Rule xix.)

French *évidence*, *évident*; Latin *evidentia* (*video*, to see).

Evil, *ě.vil* (noun and adj.), wickedness, calamity, wicked, calamitous; **e'vil-ly**, **e'vil-ness**; **evil-doer**, a wicked person.

Evil-eye, a malicious look, a look which has an evil influence.

It was supposed at one time that certain persons possessed the power of darting noxious rays into the object glared at.

Evil-minded, wrongly disposed, malicious.

The Evil-One, the devil, Satan.

Old English *efel* or *ufel*, *ufele*, *evilly*; *ufelnes*, evilness; v. *ufellian*].

Evince, *ē.vīnce'*, to make evident; **evinced'** (2 syl.), **evinc'-ing** (Rule xix.), **evinc'-ible**, **evinc'-ibly**; **evincive**, *ē.vin'.stv.*

Latin *evincere*, to prove, to evince (*e vinco*, to vanquish wholly).

The word means to show what is right by the *argumentum ad absurdum*, that is, by proving the contrary to be wrong.

Eviscerate, *ē.vīs'.se.rate*, to disembowel; **evis'cerāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **evis'cerāt-ing**; **evisceration**, *ē.vīs'.se.ray''.shun.*

Fr. *éviscé rer*, *éviscération*; Lat. *eviscerātor*. *eviscero* (*viscēra*, bowels).

Evoke, *ē.vōke'*, to call forth; **evoked'** (2 syl.), **evōk'-ing** (R. xix.)

Evocation, *ē'.vo.kay''.shun*, the act of calling forth.

French *évo cation*, *évoquer*; Latin *evocātio*, *evocātor*, *evocāre* (*e voco*).

Evolve, *ē.vōlve'*, to unroll; **evolved'** (3 syl.), **evolv'-ing**, **evolv'-er**.

Evolution, *ēv'.o.lū''.shun*, (in *Algebra*) the extraction of roots.

The reverse process is **Involution**. Thus—

$\sqrt[3]{27}$, that is, find the cube root of 27 (viz., 3) is an example of *Evolution*; but 3^3 , that is, raise 3 to the cube or third power (viz., 27) is an example of *Involution*.

Evolutionary, *ē'.vo.lu''.shun.a.ry*, pertaining to evolution.

French *évolution*; Latin *evolvēre*, supine *evolutum*, *evolutio* (*e volvo*, to roll out or unfold; *in volvo*, to roll on [itself]). In the example given, three is rolled three times on itself.

Evislision, *ē.vāl'.shun*, the act of pulling or plucking out.

French *évislision*; Latin *evulsio* (*e nullo*, supine *vulsum*, to pull out).

Ewe, **Yew**, **You** (pronounced alike). **Yew**, a tree. **You**, a pron.

Ewe, pronounced *ū* (not *yow* to rhyme with *grow*), a female sheep.

Ram or Tup, the sire; *female ewe*; *offspring*, *lamb*; if a *male* it is a *tup-lamb*, *fem.* a *ewe-lamb*.

After being weaned, lambs are called *hoggets* [or *hoggs*]; the *male* is a *tup-hogget*, the *fem.* a *ewe-hogget*.

After removal of the *first* fleece both are *shearlings*.

After removal of the *second* fleece the *male* is a *two-shear-tup* (if castrated a *wether*), the *fem.* is a *ewe*.

Old English *eowu*, plu. *eowa*, a *ewe*; *eow*, *you*; *iw*, the *yew-tree*.

Ewer, *u'.er*, a toilet jug, a cream-pot. **Your**, *u'.er* (pron.)

Ewery, *ū'.ry*, one of the royal household who serves water in ewers after dinner, and has charge of the table-linen.

Old Eng. *huer* or *huer*, a *ewer* or *jug*. "Yowr," *ewer*; Germ. *euer*.

Ex- (Lat. and Gk. prefix), out of, out, proceeding from, off of, beyond. Occasionally it is intensive. Added to the names of office it means that the office was once held by the person named, but is no longer so: as *ex-mayor*.

Ex- is written *ef-* before an "f," and *e-* before the *liquids* and the consonants *c*, *d*, *g*, *j*, and *v*.

The Greek prefix is written *ec-* before *c*, and in one example (*eccentric*) the Latin prefix is so written also.

Exact, *ex.akt'*, precise, to extort; **exact'-ly**, **exact'-ness**; **exact'-ed**, **exact'-ing**; **exaction**, *ex.āk'.shun*; **exact'-or**.

Exactitude, *ex.āk'.tū.tūde*, precision.

French *exact*, *exaction*, *exactitude*, *exacteur*; Latin *exactio*, *exactor*, v. *exigo*, supine *exactum* (*ex ago*, to drive on [to the end]).

Exaggerate, *ex.aj'jē.rate*, to overstate the truth; **exag'gerāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **exag'gerāt-ing** (Rule xix.), **exag'gerāt-or**, **exag'geratory**; **exag'gerative**, *ex.aj'jē.ra.tīv*; **exaggeration**, *ex.aj'jē.ray''.shun*, overstatement.

French *exagérer* (wrong), *exagération*, *exagératif*; Latin *exaggeratio*, *exaggerator*, *exaggerare* (*agger*, a pile or heap). The French word is nonsense, being a compound of *ager*, a field.

Exalt, *ex.olt'*, to elevate; **exalt'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **exalt'-ed-ness**, **exalt'-ing**, **exalt'-er**; **exaltation**, *ex'ōl.tay''.shun*.

Examine, *ex.ām'.ān*, to scrutinise, to test by trial; **examined**, *ex.ām'.ānd*; **exam'in-ing**, **exam'in-er**, **exam'inant**.

Examination, *ex.ām'.i.nay''.shun*; **exam'en**, the tongue or needle of the beam of a balance, examination.

Fr. *examination*, *examiner*; Lat. *exāmen*, *exāmnatio*, *exāmnāre*.

Example, *ex.ām'.p'l*, a pattern. (Fr. *exemple*; Lat. *exemplum*.) (*It is a pity that this word is cut off by false spelling from its congeners.*) See **Exemplar**.

Exasperate, *ex.ās'.pe.rate*, to irritate; **exas'perāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **exas'perāt-ing**; **exasperation**, *ex.ās'.pe.ray''.shun*.

Fr. *exaspérer*, *exaspération*; Lat. *exasperatio*, *exasperare* (*asper*, rough).

Ex cathedra, *ex kath'ē.drah*, with dogmatic authority.

Latin *ex cathedra*; Greek *ex cathēdra*, from the [papal] chair.

Excavate, *ex'.kū.vate*, to dig out; **ex'cavāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **ex'cavāt-ing**, **ex'cavāt-or** (Rule xxxvii.), one who excavates; **excavation**, *ex'.ka.vay''.shun*, a digging out.

French *excaver*, *excavation*; Latin *excavatio*, *excavare* (*cavea*, a cave).

Exceed, to go too far, to excel; **exceed'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.); **exceed'-ing**, going too far, excelling, (*adj.*) very large, (*adv.*) extremely; **exceed'ing-ly**.

Excessive, *ex.sēs'.siv*; **exces'sive-ly**, **exces'sive-ness**; **exces'sive-ly**, extremely; **excess'**, superabundance.

(*Exceed*, *proceed*, and *succeed*, end in *-ceed*, but all other compounds of *cedo* end in *-cede*. Rule xxvii.)

Latin *excedo*, supine *excessum* (*ex cedo*, to go forth [too far]). French *excès*, *excessif*; Latin *excessus*.

Excel, *ex.sēl'*, to surpass; **excelled'** (2 syl.), **excell'-ing** (R. iv.)

Excellent, *ex'.cel.lent*; **ex'cellent-ly**, **ex'cellence**.

Excellency, *plu. excellencies* (Rule xlv.), *ex'.sēl.lēn.siz*. A title of address given to viceroys, ambassadors, &c.

French *exceller*, *excellence*, *excellent*; Latin *excellens*, gen. *excellentis*, *excellentia*, v. *excellere* (*ex cello*, to break or go beyond).

(“Excel” ought to have *double-l*, as it comes from the Latin *cello*, “to go beyond”; and not from *celo*, “to hide.”)

Excelsior (Lat.) Longfellow's poem has given to this word the meaning of “my aim is always higher still.”

Excentric (*ex.sen't.trik*) is the better spelling, but *eccentric* the more general. (See *Eccentric*.)

Except, *ex.sēpt'*, unless, without, exclusive of, to pass over, to leave out; *except'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *except'-ing*; *except'-or*;

Exception, *ex.sēp'.shun*, not according to rule, an objection;

Except'-ion-able (Rule xxiii.), liable to objection;

Unexcept'-ion-able, free from objection;

Except'-ion-al, forming an exception.

Except, Unless. *I will not let thee go except thou bless me*, or “unless” *thou bless me*. Both these are grammatical. “I will not let thee go, Except this proviso, viz. that thou bless me.” Here *except* is the imperative mood of the verb. “Unless” is preferable.

French *excepter*, *exception*, *exceptionnel*; Latin *exceptio*, v. *excipere*, supine *exceptum* (*ex cāpto*, to take out).

Excerpted, *ex.serp'.ted*, expurgated, selected; *excerpt'-or*.

Excerptions, *ex.sērp'.shuns*, [literary] selections; *excerpta*.

Latin *excerpo*, to pick out (*carpo*, to cull), *excerptio*, *excerpta*.

Excess', superfluity; **excess'-ive**, *ex.sēs'.siv*. (See *Exceed*.)

Exchange, *ex.tchange'*, to barter, to give one thing for another; *exchanged'* (2 syl.), *exchang'-ing* (R. xix.), *exchang'-er*.

Exchange-able (*-ce* and *-ge* retain the *-e* final before *-able*, Rule xx.); **exchangeability**, *ex.tchange'.a.bil'.i.ty*.

Bill of Exchange, a written promise on stamped paper to pay a stated sum of money within a stated time.

'Change, the Royal Exchange for money brokers.

French *échange*, *exchangeable*; Latin *cambire*; Low Latin *cambiāre*, to exchange; *cambium*, a change; *cambitas*.

Exchequer, *ex.tchĕk'.er*, a treasury, (*colloquially*) funds in hand. Court of Exchequer, has jurisdiction in all cases affecting the public revenue; Exchequer Chamber.

French *échiquier*, *cour de l'échiquier*. “It was denominated *Scaccarium*, from *scacrum* (a chess-board), and was so called from a checkered cloth laid on the table of the court.”—*Madox*.

Excise, *ex.size'* (Rule lix.), a tax on articles of home production. (*adj.*) pertaining to such a tax; **excisable** (Rule xxiii.), *ex.size'.a.b'l*; **excised**, *ex.sizd'*; **excis'-ing** (Rule xix.)

Excision, *ex.sizh'.un*, amputation, a cutting off.

French *excise*, *excision*; Latin *excisio*, *excidĕre*, to cut off (*ex cado*).

Excite, *ex.sit'e'*, to stimulate; **excit'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **excit'-ing**, **excit'ing-ly**, **excit'-er**, **excit'-able**, **excit'able-ness**, **excit'ably**; **excitability**, *ex.sit'e'.a.bil''.i.ty*; **excit'-ant**; **excitation**, *ex'.si'.tay''shun*; **excite'-ment**.

French *excitabilité*, *excitable*, *excitant*, *excitation*, *excitatif*, *exciter*; Lat. *excitatio*, *excitans*, gen. *excitantis*, *excitare* (*ex cieo*, to stir up).

Exclaim' (2 syl.), **exclaimed'** (2 syl.), **exclaim'-ing**, **exclaim'-er**.

Exclamation (not *exclamation*), *ex'.kla.may''shūn*.

Exclamative, *ex.klām'.a.tiv*; **exclām'atory**.

French *exclamation*; Latin *exclāmatio*, *exclāmāre* (*clamo*, to call).

Exclude, *ex.klūde'*, to shut out; **exclūd'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **exclūd'-ing** (Rule xix.), **exclūd'-er**;

Exclusion, *ex.klū'.zhūn*; **exclu'sion-ary**, **exclu'sion-ist**;

Exclusive, *ex.klū'.siv*; **exclu'sive-ly**, **exclu'sive-ness**.

French *exclusion*; Latin *exclusio*, *excludo* (*ex claudo*, to shut out).

Excogitate, *ex.kōj'.i.tate*, to think deeply on a subject, to think till the solution is discovered; **excog'itāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **excog'itāt-ing** (R. xix.); **excogitation**, *ex.kōj'.i.tay''shun* (one of the few words in *-tion* which is not French).

Latin *excogitatio*, *excogitare* (*ex cogito*, to think out).

Excommunicate, *ex'.kōm.mu''.nī.kāte*, to exclude from church "communion"; **excommu'nicāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **excommu'nicāt-ing**; **excommunication**, *ex'.kōm.mu''.nī.kay''shūn*.

Excommunication, **Interdict**, **Anathema**.

Individuals are "excommunicated," or excluded from church privileges;

The *clergy* is "interdicted," or forbidden to administer to persons under excommunication, and persons excommunicated are interdicted or forbidden to receive the sacraments. A *nation* is laid under an "interdict," or deprived of church privileges, but not "excommunicated." "Anathema," the curse accompanying excommunication.

Lesser excommunication, prohibition to receive the eucharist.

Greater excommunication, exclusion from all the rites, ceremonies, and services of the church.

Fr. *excommunication*, *excommunier*; Lat. *excommunicatio*, *excommunicāre* (*communio*, communion; *com munus*, a mutual benefit).

Excoriate, *ex.kō'.ri.ate*, to abrade the skin; **exco'riāt-ed**, **exco'riāt-ing**; **excoriation**, *ex.kō'.ri.a''shun*, abrasion.

Fr. *excorier*, *excoriation*; Lat. *excoriare* (*ex corium*, [loss] of the skin).

Excortication, *ex.kor'.ti.kay''shun*, denudation of the bark; **excorticated**, *ex.kor'.ti.ka.ted*, stripped of its bark.

French *excortication*; (Latin *ex cortex*, [deprived] of its bark).

Excrement, *ex'.krě.měnt*, animal soil; **excrement'al**, voided as excrement; **excrementitious**, *ex'.krě.měn.tish'.ús*, of the nature of excrement.

Excrete, *ex.kreeť*, to discharge from the body; **excrēt'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **excrēt'-ing**; **excretion**, *ex.kree'.shun*; **excretive**, *ex.kree'.tív*; **excretory**, *ex.kree'.tǝ.ry*.

Fr. excrément, excrémentitiel, excrétiou, excrétoire; *Lat. excrementum, excretio, v. excernere, supine excretum*, to purge from [the body].

Excrescence, *ex.krěs'.sense* (not *ex.kree'.sense*), a tumour.

Excrescency, *plu. excrescencias*, *ex.krěs'.sěn.siz* (Rule xliv.)

Excrescent, *ex.krěs'.sěnt* (not *ex.kree'.sěnt*).

Lat. excrescens, gen. excrescentis, ex cresco, to grow out [of the body].

Excrete, *ex.creet'*; **excretion**, *ex.cree'.shun*. (See **Excrement**.)

Excruciate, *ex.krů'.sǝ.ate*, to torment; **excruciāt'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **excruciāt'-ing** (R. xix.); **excruciable**, *ex.krů'.sǝ.ǎ.b'l*.

Excruciation, *ex.krů'.sǝ.ǎ'.shun*. (Not a French word.)

Latin excruciables, excruciare, sup. excruciātum (cruz, a cross).

Exculpate, *ex.kůl'.pate*, to exonerate; **excul'pāt'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **excul'pāt'-ing** (R. xix.); **exculpatory**, *ex.kůl'.pǝ.tǝ.ry*; **exculpation**, *ex'.kůl'.pay''.shun*. (Not a French word.)

Latin exculpāre (ex culpa [to free] from blame); French disculper.

Excursion, *ex.kūr'.shun*, a pleasure trip; **excurs'ion-ist**.

Excursive, *ex.kūr'.siv*; **excurs'ive-ly**, **excurs'ive-ness**.

Fr. excursion; *Lat. excursio, excursāre (cursus, a running [about])*.

Excuse, (noun) *ex.kůce'*, (verb) *ex.kůze'* (Rule li.), an apology, to pardon, to dispense with; **excuse'-less**, *ex.kůce'.less*.

Excused, *ex.kůzd'*; **excūs'-ing** (Rule xix.), **excūs'-er**, **excus-able**, *ex.kůze'.ǎ.b'l*; **excus'able-ness**, **excus'ably**.

Excuse my writing more, or **Excuse my not writing more** (?)

Both these are correct, but the former is more agreeable to our English idiom. *Excuse [dispense with] my writing more*, so *excuse [dispense with] my attendance*; but *excuse [pardon] my not writing more*, *excuse [pardon] my absence*. The rule is *excuse [dispense with] the performance*; *excuse [pardon] the non-performance*.

French excusable, excuser, excuse; *Latin excūsāre, excūsābilis (ex causa, [free] from motive)*.

Execrate, *ex'.e.krate*, to detest, to curse; **ex'ecrāt'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **ex'ecrāt'-ing** (R. xix.); **execrable**, *ex'.e.krǝ.b'l*, detestable; **execrably**; **execration**, *ex'.e.kray''.shun*; **execratory**.

French exécration, exécution; *Latin execrābilis, execrātio, execrāri (ex sacro, the reverse of "consecrate"; sacer, sacred)*.

Execute, *ex'.e.kute*, to perform, to put to death; **ex'ecūt'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **ex'ecūt'-ing** (R. xix.); **executory**, *ex'.ě.ku.tǝ.ry*.

- Executive**, *ex.ĕk'ū.tīv*, the governing body; *executive-ly*.
- Executor**, *fem. executrix*, *ex.ĕk'ū.tor*, *ex.ĕk'ū.trix*, one appointed to carry out the "Will" of a deceased person.
- Executorship**, *ex.ĕk'ū.tor-ship*. (*-ship*, "office.")
- Executioner**, *ex'e.kū''shun.er*, an official hangman.
- Execution**, *ex'e.kū''shun*, capital punishment, performance.
 French *exécuter*, *exécution*, *exécuteur* (executor and executioner), *exécutrice*, *exécutif*, *exécutoire*; Latin *exēcutio*, *exēcutor*, *v. exēquor*, *supine exēcutum* (*ex ēquor*, to follow out).
- Eregesis**, *ex'e.jee''sis*, a critical explanation [of a Scripture text]; *exegetical*, *ex'e.jēt''i.kūl*, expository; *exeget'ical-ly*.
 French *exégèse*, *exégétique*; Greek *exēgēsis* (*exēgētēs*, a guide).
- Exemplar**, *ex.em'plar*, something to be copied, a model;
- Exemplary**, *ex.ĕm.plā.ry* (not *ex.em'.plā.ry*), worthy of imitation; *ex'emplari-ly* (Rule xi.), *ex'emplari-ness*.
- Exemplify**, *ex.ĕm'.plī.fy*, to show by example; *exemplifies* (Rule xi.), *ex.ĕm'.plī.fise*; *exemplified*, *ex.ĕm'.plī.fide*; *exem'plifi-er* (Rule xi.), *exem'plify-ing* (Rule xi.), *exemplification*, *ex.ĕm'.plī.fī.kay''shun* (not a French word).
- Exempli gratia** (contracted to *e.g.*, or *ex.gr.*), *ex.em'.plī gra'she.a*, for instance, take for example.
- Example**, *ex.ām'.p'l* (the one exception) is ill-spelt.
 French *exemplaire*, *exemple*; Latin *exemplum*, *exemplar*, *exemplāre*. "Exemplify," *exemplum facio* [*see -fy*], to give an example.
- Exempt**, to except, not included; *exempt-ed*, *exempt-ing*.
- Exemption**, *ex.ĕmp'shun*, immunity. (Followed by *from*.)
 French *exempt*, *exempter*, *exemption*; Latin *exemptio*, *v. exēma*, *supine exemptum* (*ex emo*, to buy out).
- Exequies** (no sing.), *ex.ĕ.kwīz*, funeral rites. (*See Obsequies*.)
 Latin *exēquies* (no sing.); French *obseques*.
- Exercise**, *ex'er.size* (Rule lix.), bodily exertion to promote health, a written lesson, something to be practised; (verb) to exert, to discipline; *ex'ercised* (3 syl.), *ex'ercis-ing* (Rule xix.), *ex'ercis-er*, *ex'ercis-able*; *exercitation*, *ex'er.sī.tay''shun*, practice. (Not a French word.)
 French *exercice* (with *-ce*), *exercer*; Latin *exercitatio*, *exercitio* and *exercitium*, *exercere* (*ex arceo*, to drive forth).
- Exergue** (French), *ex.erg'* (in *Numismatics*), the lower limb of a coin or medal, separated by a line from the face, and used for the date, and other subsidiary matter.
 Greek *ex ergon*, out of the work proper. (*It would be far better without the French -ue, which is quite un-English, and misleads.*)
- Exert**, to use effort; *exert-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *exert-ing*, *exert-er*.
- Exertion** (not *exersion*), *ex.ēr'shun*, effort. (Not a Fr. word.)
 Latin *exertāre* (frequentative of *exero*, *ex sero*), to thrust out or put forth. This word has no connexion with *exercise*, although in French the two are confounded.

Exfoliate, *ex.fō.li.ate*, to scale off; **exfo'liāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **exfo'liāt-ing** (Rule xix.); **exfoliation**, *ex.fō.li.ā''shun*.

Fr. *exfolier*, *exfoliation* (Lat *exfolium*, [to throw] off leaves or scales).

Exhale, *ex.hale'* (not *ex.ale'*), to reek, to send forth vapour; **exhaled'** (2 syl.), **exhāl'-ing** (Rule xix.), **exhāl'-ant**.

Exhalation, *ex'.ha.lay''shun* (not *ex'.ā.lay''shun*).

French *exhalation*, *exhaler*, *exhalant*; Latin *exhalans*, gen. *exhalantis*, *exhālātio*, *exhalāre* (*hālītus*, breath, vapour).

Exhaust, *ex.haus't'* (not *ex.aust'*), to expend; **exhaust'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **exhaust'-ing**, **exhaust'-er**, **exhaust'-less**.

Exhaustion, *ex.haus'.tchun*; **exhaustive**, *ex.haus'.tīv*.

French *exhaustion*; Latin *exhaustio*, *exhaurio*, supine *exhaustum* (*exhaurio*, to draw from, to draw out liquids).

Exhibit, *ex.hīb'.it* (not *ex.īb'.it*), to show, to display; **exhib'it-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **exhib'it-ing**; **exhibitive**, *ex.hīb'.it.īv*.

Exhibiter, *ex.hīb'.it.ēr* (better-or, R. xxxvii.), one who exhibits;

Exhibitioner, *ex'.hī.bish''.ōn.ēr*, a scholar's pension.

Exhibition, *ex'.hī.bish''.un*, a public show, a pension for scholars; **exhibitory**, *ex.hīb'.it.tō.ry*.

French *exhiber*, *exhibition*, *exhibitoire*; Latin *exhibito*, *exhibitor*, *exhibere*, supine *exhibitum* (*ex habeo*, to have out).

Exhilarate, *ex.hil'.e.rate* (not *ex'.l'.e.rate*), to cheer; **exhil'a-rāt-ed**, **exhil'arāt-ing** (Rule xix.), **exhil'arating-ly**.

Exhilaration, *ex.hil'.e.ray''shun* (not a French word); **exhil'arāt-or** (Rule xxxvii.), **exhil'arant**.

Latin *exhilaratio*, *exhilarator*, *exhilarāre* (*hīldro*, to make merry).

Exhort, *ex.hort'* (not *ex.ort'*), to incite to good works; **exhort'-ed**, **exhort'-ing**, **exhort'-er**; **exhortative**, *ex.hor'.tū.tīv*.

Exhortation, *ex'.hor.tay''shun*; **exhortatory**, *ex.hor'.tū.tō.ry*.

French *exhortation*, *exhortatif*, *exhortaire*, *exhorter*; Latin *exhortatio*, *exhortāri* (*hortor*, Greek *ōrio*, part of the verb *ornūmi*, to stir up).

Exhume, *ex.hume'* (not *ex.ume'*), to disinter; **exhumed** (2 syl.), **exhūm'-ing** (Rule xix.); **exhumation**, *ex'.hu.may''shun*.

French *exhumer*, *exhumation*; Latin *exhumāre*, to disinter (*hūmus*).

Exigency, *plu. exigencies*, *ex'.ī.jēn.siz*, a necessity; **exigence**, *ex'.ī.jence*; **exigent**, *ex'.ī.jēnt*; **exigible**, *ex'.ī.jī.b'l*.

Lat. *exigens*, gen. *exigentis*, *exigēre*; Fr. *exigeant*, *exigence*, *exigible*.

Exile, *ex'.ile*, one banished, place of banishment, to banish; **exiled**, *ex'.ild*; **exil'-ing** (Rule xix.), **exile'-ment**.

Fr. *exiler*, *exil*; Lat. *exilium*, *exilāre*, *exul* (*ex solum*, from the soil).

Exist, to live, to be; **exist'-ed**, **exist'-ing**, **exist'-ence**, **exist'-ent**.

Fr. *exister*, *existant* (wrong), *existence*; Lat. *existens*, gen. *-entis*, *existēre*.

Exit, *plu. exeunt*. "Exit," a stage direction for the speaker to leave the stage. **Exeunt**, *ex'.ē.ünt*, more than one to leave.

Exeunt omnes, *ex'.ē.unt om'.nēz*, all the actors to leave.

Exo- (a Greek prefix), out of, on the outside, out from.

Exodus, *ex' .d.dūs*, a departure from a place. (Should be *exhodus* according to our English system.)

Greek *ex hōdōs*, the way out; in Greek *ἐξόδος*.

Ex officio (Lat.), *ex of .fish' .i.o* (not *o .fish' .i.o*), by virtue of office. As the Lord Mayor of London is "ex officio" member of the privy council.

Exogens, *ex' .o.jēns*, plants (like timber trees) which grow in bulk by concentric layers, each year being marked by a layer outside the previous ones.

Endogens, *en' .dō.jēns*, plants (like reeds) which increase in bulk by pith formed within the plant.

Exogenous, *ex' .ōj' .e.nūs*; **exogenite**, a fossil plant of the exogenous structure. (*-ite* (in *Geol.*), a fossil, Gk. *lithos*.)

Gk. *exo-gēnō*, to produce from the outside; *endo-gēnō*, ...inside.

Exonerate, *ex' .ōn' .e.rate*, to exculpate; **exonerāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **exonerāt-ing** (R. xix.); **exoneration**, *ex' .ōn' .e.ray' .shun*.

Lat *exōnerāre* (*onus*, a burden) "Exoneration" not French.

Exorbitant, *ex' .or' .bī.tant*, enormous, unreasonable; **exor'bi-tant-ly**, **exorbitance** (4 syl.), **exor'bitancy**.

French *exorbitant*; Latin *exorbitans*, gen. *exorbitantis*, *exorbitare* (*ex orbita*, out of the way).

Exorcise, *ex' .or.size* (not *ex' .or' .size*.) **Ex'ercise**, to practise.

Ex'orcise, to expelevil spirits; **ex'orcised** (3 syl.), **ex'orcis-ing**.

Ex'orcis-er, an exorcist; **ex'ercis-er**, one who exercises.

Exorcism, *ex' .or.sizm*, the act of exorcising; **ex'orcist**.

French *exorciser*, *exorciste*, *exorcisme*; Greek *exorkizo*, *exorkistēs* (*orkōs*, an oath).

Exordium, *plu. exordiums* (not *exordia*), *ex' .or' .dī.um*, the introduction of [a speech]; **exordial**, *ex' .or' .dī.āl*, introductory.

Latin *exordium* (*ordior*, to begin, from *ortor*, to arise); Fr. *exorde*.

Exosmose, *ex' .ōz.mōse*, the transmission of a fluid to the outside of a membrane or other porous substance; **exosmotic**, *ex' .ōs.mōt' .ik* (adj.)

Endosmose, *en' .dōs.mōse*, the transmission of a fluid to the interior surface of a membrane or other porous substance.

Gr. *exo-ōsmōs*, impulsion outwards; *endo-ōsmōs*, impulsion inwards.

Exostome, *ex' .os.tom* (in *Botany*), the passage through the outer integument of the ovule (2 syl.)

Greek *exō stōma*, out of the forāmen or mouth.

Exostosis, *ex' .os' .tō'sis* (not *ex' .ōs' .tō' .sis*), a tumour of the bone.

Greek *ex' .ōstō-* (and the affix), a growth out of the bone.

Exoteric. *ex'ō.tēr''.rĭk*, public; **exoterical**, *ex'ō.tēr''.ry.kāl*; **exotericism**, *ex'ō.tēr''.ry.sĭzm*. Opposed to **Esoteric**, *ēs'ō.tēr''.rĭk*. (The *o* in these words is long in the Gk.)

Pythagoras stood behind a curtain when he lectured; those admitted "within the veil" were called his *esoteric* disciples, those outside his *exoteric*.

Aristotle applied the word *esoteric* to the disciples who attended his abstruse morning lectures, and *exoteric* to those who attended only his popular evening ones.

Greek *exōterikós*, (*exōtērós*, outer); *esōterikós* (*esōtērós*, inner).

Exotic, *ex'ōt''.ĭk*, foreign, applied to hothouse plants.

Indigenous, *in.dij''.e.nus*, native, applied to native plants.

(The *o* in "exotic" is long in the Greek.)

French *exotique*; Greek *exōtikós*; Latin *exōticus*, from a foreign land.

Expand', to spread; **expand'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **expand'-ing**.

Expanse, *ex.pance'*, extent; **expansion**, *ex.păn'.shun*; **expansive**, *ex.păn'.sĭv*; **expansive-ly**, **expansive-ness**; **expansible**, *ex.păn'.sĭ.b'l*; **expansible-ness**, **expansibly**; **expansibility**, *ex.păn'.sĭ.bĭl''.i.ty*.

Fr. *expansibilité*, *expansion*, *expansif*; Lat. *expandere*, supine *expansum*, *expansio*, *expansum* the firmament (*ex pando*, to open out).

Ex parte (Lat.), *ex par'.te*, one-sided: as an *ex parte* statement.

Expatriate, *ex.păsh''.ĭ.ate*, to enlarge on; **expatiât-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **expatiât-ing** (Rule xix.), **expatiât-or**; **expatiatory**, *ex.pash''.ĭ.ă.tō.ry*; **expatiation**, *ex.păsh''.ĭ.ă''.shun*.

Latin *expătiari*, to wander forth; *expătiator* (*passus*, a footstep).

Expatriate, *ex.păt'.rĭ.ate* (not *ex.pă''.trĭ.ate*), to banish; **expătriât-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **expătriât-ing** (Rule xix.); **expatriation**, *ex.păt'.rĭ.ă''.shun*, banishment.

Fr. *expatriier*, *expatriation* (Lat. *expătriâ*, [driven] from one's country).

Expect', to look out for, to hope; **expect'-ed** (Rule xxxvi), **expect'-ing**, **expect'-ing-ly**; **expect'-er**, one who expects; **expect'-ant**, one who expects a berth; **expectation**, *ex'pĕk''.tay''.shŭn*; **expect'-ance**; **expectancy**, *plu. expectancies* (Rule xlv.), *ex.pĕk''.tăn.sĭz*.

Expect, Suspect. Expect is often misused for *suspect* (to be of opinion): as *I expect [suspect] he is wrong. I expect [suspect] he was disappointed. ... was guilty.*

Fr. *expectation*; Lat. *expectatio*, *expectare* (*ex spectro*, to look out for).

Expectorate, *ex.pĕk''.tō.rate*, to spit out; **expectorât-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **expectorât-ing** (Rule xix.), **expectorât-or**; **expectoration**, *ex.pĕk''.tō.ray''.shun*; **expectorative**, *ex.pĕk''.tō.ra.tĭv*; **expectorant**, a medicine to promote expectoration.

French *expectorant*, *expectorer*, *expectoration*; Latin *expectorare* (*pectus*, the chest).

Expedient, *ex.pĕ''.dĭ.ent*, proper, necessary, a shift; **expe'dience**.

Expediency, *plu. expediencies*, *ex.pĕ''.dĭ.en.sĭs*.

édite, to hasten; *ex'pédit-ed* (R. xxxvi.), (R. xix.), *ex'pédite-ly*; *expedition*, *ex'pè-
peditious*, *ex'pè.dish'us*; *expeditious-ly*.

expédier, *expéditio*; Latin *expéditio*, v. *expédire*,
m (*pes*, gen. *pédis*, a foot, "to put the foot forth").

; *expelled'* (2 syl.), *expell'-ing*, *expell'-er*.

ül'shun; *expulsive*, *ex.pül'siv*.

uld be better with double *l*, Latin *pell[o]*.

expulsif, v. *expulser*; Latin *expulso*, *expello*,
v, to drive out or away.

money; *expend'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *expend'-ing*.

ex.pén'.dĩ.tchür, disbursement of money.

) not *expençe*, cost. (One of the six words
one of the four compounds of *-pense* (Rule
pense" is not a compound of "pence,"
attraction of *pennies*. (German *phennig*.)

én'siv; *expen'sive-ly*, *expen'sive-ness*.

nsun, v. *expendere* (*pendo*, to weigh out [money]).

ence, practical knowledge, to know practi-
enced (4 syl.), *expe'rienc-ing*. (See *Expert*.)

ex.pér'ry.ment, trial, to try, to essay; *experi-
ment-ing*.

ex.pér'ry.mén.tist, one who tries experiments;

ex.pér'ry.men'tal; *experimen'tal-ly*;

in, *ex.pér'ry.mén.tay'shun*, *experimental*

e, *ex.pér'ry.mén'.tũ.tiv*; *experimentative-ly*.

crucis (Latin), *ex.pér'ry.mén.tum krũ'sis*, a
ment, a severe or decisive test.

that two diseases or sciences may run parallel for
ultimately *cross*.)

s *experienced a change* is nonsense, as to
is to learn by trial or personal knowledge.

s, *expérimente*, *expérimente*, *expérimental*; Latin
érimentum, *expériment*, *expérimentus* (*pérĩtus*, *killful*).

one skilled in deciphering...; *ex.pert'* (adj.),
rt'-ly, *expert'-ness*.

atin expertus (v.s.)

atone for; *ex'piāt-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *ex'piāt-ing*
ation, *ex'.pĩ.ā'shun*; *expiative*, *ex'.pĩ.a.tiv*

.ũ.b'l, that may be atoned for;

ĩ.ũ.tũ.ry, having power to make atonement.

.ũ.tor, one who makes atonement.

it. *expĩabilis*, *expĩatio*, *expĩare* (*pio*, to purge).

Expire' (2 syl.), to die; **expired'** (2 syl.), **expir'-ing** (Rule xix.);

Expiration, *ex'.pí.ray''shun*, exhalation, conclusion;

Expirable, *ex'.pí.rū.b'l*; **expí'ry**, the end; **expí'ratory**.

Fr. *expirer*, *expiration*; Lat. *expiratio*, *expirare* (*spiro*, to breathe).

Explain', to expound; **explained'**, **explain'-ing**, **explain'-er**;
explain'-able (1st Lat. conj.), capable of being explained.

Explanatory (not *explanatory*), *ex.plān.ă.tō.ry*.

Explanation (not *explanation*), *ex'.pla.nay''shun* (not Fr.)

Latin *explānābilis*, *explānatio*, *explānare* (*plānus*, plain).

Expletive, *ex'.plē.tiv* (not *ex.plee'.tiv*), a superfluous word
(oaths and exclamations are expletives); **ex'pletory**, **-t'ry**.

Fr. *expletif*; Lat. *expletivus*, *expleo*, supine *expletum* (*pleo*, to fill).

Explicate, *ex'.plī.kate*, to explain; **ex'plicāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.),
ex'plicāt-ing; **explicable**, *ex'.plī.kā.b'l* (not *ex.plīk'.ă.b'l*).

Explication, *ex'.plī.kay''shūn*; **explicative**, *ex'.plī.ka.tiv*.

Ex'plicāt-or; **explicatory**, *ex'.plī.ka.t'ry* (not *ex.plīk'.a.tor'ry*).

Explicit, *ex.plīs'.it*, distinct, plain; **explic'it-ly**, **explic'it-ness**.

Fr. *expliquer*, *explication*, *explicatif*, *explicateur*, *explicite*; Lat. *explīcābilis*, *explicatio*, *explicātor*, *explicit*, *explicare* (*ex plico*, to unfold).

Explode, *ex.plōdē'*, to burst forth with sudden violence; **explōd'-ed**
(R. xxxvi.), **explōd'-ing**, **explōd'-er**; **explōd'-ible** (not *-able*).

Explosion, *ex.plō'shun*; **explosive**, *ex.plō'siv*; **explo'sive-ly**,
explo'sive-ness, liability to explode.

Fr. *explosion*; Lat. *explōsio*, *explōdere*, sup. *explōsum* (*plaudo*, to clap).

Exploit' (2 syl.), an heroic deed, an achievement (Fr. Lat. *explētio*).

Explore' (2 syl.), to examine; **explored'** (2 syl.), **explōr'-ing**,
explōr'-er; **exploration**, *ex'.plō.ray''shun*; **explorator**,
ex.plor'ra.tor (not *ex.plo.ray'.tor*); **explor'atory**.

French *exploration*, *explorer*; Latin *explōrātio*, *explōrātor*, *explōrare*.

Explosion, *ex.plō'shun*; **explosive**, *ex.plō'siv*. (See **Explode**.)

Exponent, *ex.pō'nēt*, an interpreter, the index of a number:
thus in a^3 , 2^5 the 3, 5 are the exponents of a and 2.

Latin *expōnens*, gen. *expōnentis* (*ex pōnere*, to put or spread out).

Export, (noun) *ex'.port*, (verb) *ex.port'*, goods sent to a foreign
market, to send goods to a foreign market; **export'-ed**
(Rule xxxvi.), **export'-ing**, **export'-er**, **export'-able** (1st
Latin conjugation), **exportation**, *ex'.por.tay''shun*.

French *exporter*, *exportation*; Latin *exportatio*, *exportare* (*ex porto*).

Expose, *ex.pōzē'*, to exhibit; **exposed'** (2 syl.), **expōs'-ing**,
expōs'-er, one who exposes or discloses.

Exposure, *ex.pō'shār*; **expositor**, *ex.pōz'.ī.tor*, **expōs'itory**.

Exposition, *ex'.pō.s'ish''.sun*, an interpretation, a public display.

Expositive, *ex.pōz' .i.tiv*; **exposedness**, *ex.pō'.zēd.ness*.

Exposé, *ex.pō'.za* (French), a laying bare of secret acts.

Expound' (2 syl.), to interpret; **expound'-ed**, **expound'-er**.

French *exposer*, *exposition*; Latin *expōsitio*, *expōsitōr*, *expōnere*.

Expostulate, *ex.pōs' .tū.late*, to remonstrate. (Followed by *with*); **expos'tulāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **expos'tulāt-ing** (Rule xix.)

Expostulation, *ex.pos'.tu.lay'' .shun*; **expos'tulāt-or** (Rule xxxvii.); **expostulatory**, *ex.pōs'' .tu.la.t'ry*.

Latin *expostūllatio*, *expostūllator*, *expostūllare* (*postūllō*, to beseech).

Expound'; **exposure**, *ex.pō'.zhur*. (See **Expose**.)

Express', a special railway train, a special messenger, to utter, to delineate in words or otherwise, to squeeze out; **expressed'** (2 syl.), **express'-ing**, **express'-ly**, **express'-ness**.

Expression, *ex.prēs'.shun*, a mode of speech, the phaze of the countenance, the soul of music, the representation of a quantity, a squeezing out; **expressive**, *ex.prēs'siv*; **expressive-ly**, **expressive-ness**, **express-ible**, **express-ibly**.

Fr. *exprès*, *expression*, *expressif*; Lat. *expressio*, *exprīmo*, sup. *expressum* (*ex prēmo*, to press out, to draw out, hence to pourtray).

Expulsion, *ex.pūl'.shun*; **expulsive**, *ex.pūl'.siv*. (See **Expel**.)

Expunge' (2 syl.), to efface; **expunged'** (2 syl.), **expung'-er**.

Latin *expungere* (*ex pingo*, to prick out).

Expurgate, *ex'.pur gate* (not *ex.pur'.gate*), to purify; **ex'pur-gāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **ex'pur-gāt-ing**, **ex'pur-gāt-or** (R. xxxvii.)

Expurgation, *ex'.pur.gay'' .shun*; **expurgatory**.

Index expurgatorius, *in'.dex ex.pur'.ga.tor''rī.ūs*, the list of books condemned by the Roman Catholic Church.

Lat. *expurgatio*, *expurgator*, *expurgatōrius*, *expurgāre* (*purgo*, to purge).

Exquisite, *ex'.kwī.zīt* (not *ex'.kwī.zite*), excellent, a dandy; **ex'quisite-ly**, **ex'quisite-ness**.

Lat. *exquisitus*, *exquirere*, sup. *exquisitum* (*ex quero*, to search out).

Exsiccate, *ex.sik'.kate*, to dry; **exsic'cāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **exsic'cāt-ing** (R. xix.), **exsic'cant**, **exsiccation**, *ex'.sik.kay'' .shun*.

Latin *exsiccare* (*ex sicco*, to dry out). (See **Desiccate**.)

Extant, *ex'.tant*, in existence.

Latin *extans*, gen. *extantis*, standing out (*ex stāre*).

Extacy (no such word. See **Extasy**).

Extempore, *ex.tēm'.pō.re* (not *ex.tēm'.pore*), offhand, without preparation; **extemporaneous**, *ex.tēm'.po.ray'' .nē.us*; **extempora'neous-ly**, **extempora'neous-ness**, **extem'porarily** (Rule lxvi., *-eous* and *-ious*).

Extemporise (R. xxxi.), *ex.tēm'.po.rize*, to improvise; **extem'porised** (4 syl.), **extem'poris-ing** (R. xix.), **extem'poris-er**.

Extemporality, *ex.tēm'.pō.rāl''.ī.ty* (Latin *extemporalitas*) might be introduced, the art of improvising.

Lat. *extemporāneus*, *-pōrārius*, *ex tempore* (without time [to prepare]).

Extend', to prolong; **extend'-ed**, **extend'-ing**, **extend'-er**, **extend'-ible**; **extent'**, size; **ex'tant**, in existence.

Extension, *ex.tēn'.shun*; **extensive**, *ex.tēn'.siv*; **exten'sive-ly**, **exten'sive-ness**; **extensible**, *ex.tēn'.sib'l* (not *-able*); **exten'sor** [muscle], opposed to the **flex'or** [muscle].

French *extension*, *extensible*, *extensibilité*, *extenseur*; Latin *extendere*, supine *extensum*, *extensio*, *extensivus* (*ex tendo*, to stretch out).

Extenuate, *ex.tēn'.u.ate*, to lessen; **exten'uāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **exten'uāt-ing**, **exten'uāting-ly**, **exten'uāt-or** (R. xxxvii.)

Extenuation, *ex.tēn'.u.ā''shun*; **extenuatory**, *ex.tēn'.u.ā.t'ry*.

Fr. *exténuation*; Lat. *exténuatio*, *exténuator*, *extenuāre* (*tēnuis*, thin).

Exterior, *ex.tē'.rī.or*, outer, the outside. **Inte'rior**, inner, the inside; **exte'rior-ly**. **Exte'riors** (*plu.*), outward parts.

Lat. *exterior* (*extra*, on the outside); *interior* (*intra*, within).

Exterminate, *ex.ter'.mi.nate*, to eradicate; **exter'mināt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **exter'mināt-ing**, **exter'mināt-or** (R. xxxvii.)

Extirmination, *ex.ter'.mi.nay''shun*; **exterminative**, *ex.ter'.mi.nā.tiv*; **exterminatory**, *ex.ter'.mi.nā.t'ry*.

French *exterminer*, *extermination*; Latin *exterminatio*, *exterminator*, *extermināre* (*ex terminus*, [to drive] out of the border).

Exter'nal, outward; **exter'nals** (*plu.*), the outward parts and forms; **exter'nal-ly**; **ex'tern**, an out-patient. **Internal**.

Latin *externus*, v. *externāre*; French *externes*.

Extill' (better *extill*), to distil; **extilled'** (2 syl.), **extill'-ing** (Rule iv.), **extill'-er**; **extillation**, *ex'.till.lay''shun* (Rule viii.)

Latin *extillatio*, *extill[āre]* (*ex stillo*, to fall out in drops).

Extinct', extinction, *ex.tink'.shun*. (See *extinguish*.)

Extinguish, *ex.tin'.gwish*, to put out; **extin'guished** (3 syl.), **extin'guish-ing**, **extin'guish-er**, **extin'guish-able**.

Extinct', no longer in existence; **extinction**, *ex.tink'.shun*.

Fr. *extinction*; Lat. *extinctio*, *extinguo*, supine *extinctum* (*stingo*).

Extirpate, *ex'.tīr.pate* (not *ex.tir'.pate*), to root out; **ex'tirpāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **ex'tirpāt-ing**, **ex'tirpāt-or** (Rule xxxvii.); **extirpatory**, *ex'.tīr.pā.t'ry*; **extir'pable**.

Extirpation, *ex'.tīr.pay''shun* (*-tir-*, not *-ter-*).

Fr. *extirpation*; Lat. *extirpator*, *extirpatio*, *extirpare* (*stirps*, a root).

Extol', to laud; **extolled'** (2 syl.), **extoll'-ing** (R. iv.), **extoll'-er**. ("Estol" would be far better with double l. Lat. *estoll[o]*.)

Extort', to wrest from; **extort'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **extort'-ing**, **extort'-er**; **extortion**, *ex.tor'shun*; **extor'tion-er**, **extor'tion-ist**, **extor'tion-ary**; **extorsive**, *ex.tor'siv*.
 ("Extortion" ought to be spelt *extorsion*.)

French *extorsion*; Latin *extorqueo*, sup. *extorsum* (*torqueo*, to twist).

Extra, *ex'trah*, in addition; **extras**, *ex'trahz*, additional charges.

Extra- (Lat. pref.), beyond, in excess, additional. (With a hyphen)

Extra-judicial, *-ju.dish'al*, in excess of court business.

Extra-mundane, *-mūn'.dane*, not of this world.

Extra-mural, *-mu'.rāl*, outside the city walls.

Extra-parochial, *-pa.rō'.kī.āl*, not of the parish.

Extra-professional, *-pro.fēsh'on.āl*, not professional.

Extra-trop'ical, *-trōp'.ī.kāl*, beyond the tropics.

Extract, (noun) *ex'tract*, (verb) *ex'tract'*. (Rule l.)

Ex'tract (noun), a tincture, a selection.

Extract (verb), to draw out, to select; **extract'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **extract'-ing**, **extract'-or** (Rule xxxvii.)

Extraction, *ex.trāk'shun*; **extract'-ible**; **extrao'tive**, *-tīv*.

Fr. *extraction*, *extraetif*; Lat. *extractum* (*ex trahē*, to draw out).

Extraneous, *ex.trā'.ne.us*, foreign; **extra'neous-ly**.

Latin *extraneus* (*extra*, without, beyond).

Extraordinary, *ex'tra.or'.di.nēr ry* (not *ex.tror'.di.nēr ry*), unusual; **ex'traor'dinari-ly** (Rule xi.), **extraordinaries** (*plu.*) *ex'tra.or'.dī.nēr rīz*, extras, things very unusual.

French *extraordinaire*, *extraordinaires*; Latin *extra ordinarius*.

Extravagant, *ex.trāv'.a.gānt*, wasteful, prodigal; **extrav'agent-ly**; **extravagance**, *ex.trāv'.a.gānce*; **extravagancy**, *plu. extravagancies* (Rule xlv.), *ex.trāv'.a.gan.siz*.

Extravaganza, *ex.trāv'.a.gan''.zāh*, a musical or dramatic piece in which extravagant licence has been taken.

Fr. *extravagant*, *-gance*; Lat. *extra vagāri*, to wander beyond [bounds].

Extravasate, *ex.trāv'.a.sate*, to get out of the proper vessels [as blood]; **extrav'asāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **extrav'asāt-ing** (Rule xix.); **extravasation**, *ex.trāv'.a.say''.shun'* (*-tion*, "a state of being" [out of the proper vessels]).

Fr. *extravaser*, *extravasation*; Lat. *extra vāsa*, out of the [proper] vessels.

Extreme, *ex.treem'*, furthest (**extremest**, *ex.treem'.est*, in poetry only); **extremes** (*plu.*), *ex.treemz*, the two extreme ends; **extreme'-ly**; **extremity**, *plu. extremities*, *ex.trēm'.ī.tīz*.

French *extrême*, *extrémité*; Latin *extrēmum*, *extrēmītas*, *extrēmus*.

Extricate, *ex'tri.kate*, to free from difficulties; **ex'tricāt-ed** (R. xxiv.), **ex'tricāt-ing** (R. xix.); **extricable**, *ex'tri.kū.b'l*.

Extrication, *ex' trī.kay'' shūn*, liberation from difficulties.

Latin *extricābilis*, *extricātio*, *extricāre* (*trica*, hairs, &c., wrapped round the feet of birds to prevent them from wandering. To "extricate," to get the feet out of these *trica* or impediments).

Extrinsic, *ex.trīn'.sīk*, independent; **extrinsically**, *ex.trīn'.sī.kāl.ly*.

French *extrinsèque*; Latin *extrīnsecus*, acting from another source.

Extrude' (2 syl.), to thrust out; **extrūd'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **extrūd'-ing** (R. xix.); **extrusion**, *ex.trū'.shun*. (Not a Fr. word.)

Latin *extrūdēre*, supine *extrūsum* (*ex trudo*, to thrust out).

Exuberant, *ex.u'.bē.rant*, boisterous, luxuriant; **exu'berant-ly**.

Exuberance, *ex.u'.bē.rance*; **exu'berancy**, *plu. -cies, -siz*.

French *exubérance*, *exubérant*; Latin *exūberans*, gen. *exūberantis*, *exūberāre* (*uber*, a dug or udder).

Exude' (2 syl.), to issue through the pores (1 syl.); **exūd'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **exūd'-ing** (R. xix.), **exudation**, *ex'.ū.day'' shun*.

A corruption of *exude*, Latin *ex sūdo*, to sweat out.

Exult', to rejoice exceedingly; **exult'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **exult'ing-ly**; **exultation**, *ex'.ūl.tay'' shun*; **exult'-ant**, **exult'-or**.

Lat. *exultantia*, *exultatio*, *exultāre* (*ex salto*, to leap about).

Exuvia, *ex.ū'.vīe* (in *Geol.*), all fossil animal matter, the cast-off skins, &c., of animals. (Latin *exūvia*, things left off.)

Eye, *plu. eyes, ī, ize* (1 syl.), organ of sight, to watch; **eyed**, *ide* (1 syl.); **eye-ing**, *ī.ing*. ("Eye-ing" and "dye-ing" are exceptions to Rule xix.)

Old Eng. *ēge* or *ēdge*; *edg-appel*, the apple of the eye; *edg-tōth*, &c.

Eyre, *i'r*, a circuit, as *Justices in Eyre*, itinerant judges.

Latin *ire*, to go.

Eyrie, *ē'.ry*, the nest of birds of prey. (Welsh *eryr*, an eagle.)

Fable, *fa'.b'l* (noun and verb); **fabled**, *fa'.b'ld*; **fa'bling**, **fa'bler**.

Fabulist, *füb'.ū.līst*; **fabulous**, *füb'.ū.lūs*; **fab'ulous-ly**, **fab'ulous-ness**; **fabulise** (not *-ize*, R. xxxi.), *füb'.u.līze*; **fab'ulised** (3 syl.), **fab'ulis-ing** (R. xix.)

French *fable*, *fabuliste*; Latin *fābula*, *fābularis*, *fābulari*.

Fabric, *füb'.rīk*, texture, &c.; **fabrication**, *füb'.rī.kay'' shun*;

Fabricate, *füb'.rī.kate*, to manufacture, to falsify; **fab'ricāt-ed**, **fab'ricāt-ing** (R. xix.), **fab'ricāt-or** (R. xxxvii.)

French *fabriquer*, *fabrication*; Latin *fabricatio*, *fabricator*, *fabricāre* (*fāber*, a forger or smith).

Facade, *fa.sard'* (French), the front of a building.

Face (1 syl.), the visage, a surface. **Phase**, *fāze*, the disc of the moon, &c., the shape of a wave, &c. **Face**, to stand opposite, to encounter; **faced** (1 syl.); **fac-ing**, **face'-ing**; **facial**, *fā'.sāl*, pertaining to the face, as *facial angle*.

- Facet**, *fās'.et* (not *fay'.set*), one of the little flat surfaces of a cut diamond. (Fr. *facette*, *face*; Lat. *fāctēs*, a face.)
- Facetious**, *fā.sē'.shūs*, jocose; **facē'tious-ly**, **facē'tious-ness**.
- Facetiae**, *fa.sē'.shū.ē*, witticisms, merry conceits.
Fr. *facétie*, *facétieusement*; Lat. *fāctia*, *fāctōrus*, *fāctus*, merry.
- Facilitate**, *fa.sil'.i.tate*, to make easy; **facil'itāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **facil'itāt-ing** (R. xix.); **facil'ity**, dexterity; **facilities** (*plu.*) *fa.sil'.i.tiz*, means of reducing difficulties.
French *facilité*, *faciliter*; Latin *facilitas* (*facilis*, easy).
- Fac-simile**, *fak.sim'.i.le* (Fr.), an exact copy. (Lat. *factum simīlis*.)
- Faction**, *fak'.shun*, a cabal; **fac'tion-ist**, an unscrupulous opponent; **factionous**, *fak'.shus*; **factionous-ly**, **fac'tious-ness**.
French *faction*; Latin *factio*, *factiōus* mutinous, (*facio*, to do).
- Factor**, *fāk'.tor*, an agent; **fac'tor-ship** (*-ship*, office of).
- Factory**, *fāk'.to.ry*; **factorage**, *fāk'.tō.rage*, a factor's dues.
French *facteur*, *factorage*; Latin *factor* (*facio*, to make or do).
- Factotum**, *fāk'.tō'.tum*, an employé who does all sorts of work.
Fr. *factotum*; Lat. *fac[io] totum*, to do everything.
- Faculae**, *fāk'.ū.lē*, bright spots in the sun. **Maculae**, *māk'.u.lē*, dark spots in the sun. (Latin *fūcula*, a little torch.)
- Faculty**, *plu. faculties*, *fāk'.ūl tiz*, capacity, skill, science.
The faculty, medical practitioners collectively considered.
French *faculté*; Latin *facultas* (*facul* for *facilis*, easy).
There are four "faculties" or sciences, viz., arts, theology, law, and medicine, but the word faculty is now restricted to the last.
- Faddle**, *fūd'.d'l*, to trifle; **fiddle-faddle**, purposeless nonsense.
- Fade** (1 syl.), to droop, to lose colour; **fād'-ed**, **fād'-ing** (R. xix).
French *fade*, insipid; Latin *vādo*, to go; Greek *badōs*, a walk.
- Fag**, a drudge, to drudge. A fish-fag, a female fish-hawker.
The fag-end, the selvage, the worst end.
- Fagged** (1 syl.), **fagg'-ing** (Rule i.), **fagg'-er**.
A "fag," Gk. *phāgōs*, a great eater. "Fag-end," Ang.-Sax. *fag[ian]*, to change the colour.
- Fagot**, *fāg'.ōt*, a bundle of sticks, cakes made of pork scraps.
"A bundle," Welsh *ffagod*, Fr. *fagot*. "A cake," Gk. *phāgo*, to eat.
- Fahrenheit**, *Far'ren hite*, the inventor of the thermometer which marks 32° as the freezing point of water, and 212° as its boiling point (difference 180°). Reaumur's thermometer, used in Germany and Russia, divides the distance between these extremes into 80 parts. The centigrade thermometer divides it into 100 deg.
- Fail** (1 syl.), to become bankrupt, to miss; **failed** (1 syl.), **fail'-ing**; **failure**, *fail'.yēr*, insolvency, defeat.
Welsh *faelu*, to fail or miss; *fael*, a failing. Germ. *fehlen*, to fail.

Fain, fane, feign (all pronounced *fane*, 1 syl.)

Fain, desirous. (Old Eng. *fægn[ian]*, to desire; Fr. *fain*.)

Fane, a temple. (Latin *fānum*, a temple.)

Feign, to pretend. (Fr. *feindre*, Lat. *fingere*, to feign.)

Faint, feint (both *faint*, 1 syl.) **Faint**, languid, to swoon; **faint'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **faint'-ing**, **faint'-ish** (*-ish* added to adj. is dim., added to nouns means "like"), **faint'-ly**.

Feint, a pretence. (Fr. *feinte*, Latin *fingere*, to feign.)

French *fainéant*, sluggish (*faire néant*, to do nothing).

Fair, a free market, delicate. **Fare**, cost of a journey, provisions.

Fear, fē'r, terror. **Fair; fair'ing**, a present from the fair;

fair'-ish, rather fair (*-ish* added to adj. is dim., added to nouns it means "like"); **fairish-ly**, **fair'ly**.

"**Fair**" (a free market), French *foire*; Latin *feria*, a holiday.

"**Fair**" (just, beautiful), Old English *fægr*, fair; *fæger*, beauty.

"**Fare**," Old Eng. *fær*, a journey, hence cost of a journey, provision.

"**Fear**," Old Eng. *fēran*, to fear from being startled (*fēr*, sudden).

Fairy, plu. fairies, fair'riz. Spenser's word is **Faëry** [Queen].

German *fee*; French *fée*, a fay, *féerie*; Persian *perī*.

Faith, fāth, belief, trust; **faith'-ful** (Rule viii.), **faith'ful-ly**, **faith'ful-ness**; **faith'-less**, **faith'less-ly**, **faith'less-ness**. The **faith**, Christianity.

Ital. *fede*, *fedele*, faithful; Fr. *foi*; Lat. *fides*, *fidelis* (*fido*, to trust).

Fakir, fa.keer', a Mahomettan monk. (Arab, a poor man.)

Falchion, faw'l'.shun (not *fāl-shun* nor *faw'l'.shē.ōn*).

French *fauchon*, a curved sword; Latin *falx*, a reap-hook.

Falcon, faw'.kōn (not *fāl'.kōn* nor *faw'l'.kōn*), a female hawk; **falconer, faw'.kōn.er**; **falconry, faw'.kōn.ry**.

Fr. *faucon*, a falcon; Lat. *falx*, gen *falcis*, a reap-hook. So called from its curved beak. The male is called a *tassel* or *tarsel* (Fr. *tiercelet*, a tierce, or third smaller).

Faldstool, fald'.stool, the bishop's chair within the altar rails.

Old Eng. *fald stōl*, a folding stool; Fr. *fauteuil*, i.e., *faudesteuil*; Low Lat. *faldistorium*; Germ. *feldstuhl*.

Fall, fawl; past **fell**, past part. **fallen, fawl'n**; **fall'-ing**, **fall'-er**. ("Fall" retains double l in all its compounds: as *befall*, *downfall*, *windfall*, *falling-in*, *falling-sickness*, &c.) (R. x.)

Old English *feall[an]*, past *feol*, past part. *ge-feallen*, to fall.

Fallacy, plu. fallacies, fāl'.la.siz, an error; **fallaci-ous, fāl.lay'.shus** (Rule xi.); **falla'cious-ly**, **falla'cious-ness**.

Latin *fallācia*, *fallāctōsus* (*fallax*, deceitful); French *fallacieux*.

Fallible (not *-able*), liable to fall; **fallibility, fāl'.li.bil'.i.ty**.

Lat. *fallere*, to deceive; Gk. *sphallo*, to make to fall; Fr. *faillible*.

Fallopian [tube], fal.lō'.pi.an (not *fal.lōp'.i.an*), so called from Gabriel Fallopius, of Modena (1523-1562).

Fallow, reddish bay colour, uncultivated, ploughed but not sown.

"Fallow [deer]," Old Eng. *fealo*, yellowish brown (*fealwian*, to ripen).

"Fallow land," is land left to "ripen."

False, *folce*, not true; false'-hood, a lie; false'-ly, false'-ness;

Falsify, *fōl'.sī.fy*; falsifies, *fōl'.sī.fize*; falsified, *fōl'.sī.fide*; fal'sifi-er (Rule xi.), fal'sify-ing. (See -fy.)

Falsification, *fōl'.sī.fī.cay''shun*, misrepresentation.

Old English *false*; Latin *falsus*, v. *fallo*, supine *falsum*, to deceive.

Falsetto, *plu. falsettos* (R. xlii.), *fōl.set'toze* (Ital.), a false voice.

Falter, *fōl'.ter*, to hesitate; fal'tered (2 syl.), fal'ter-ing, &c.

Spanish *fallar*, to be at fault (*falla*), hence *sin falla*, without fail.

Fame (1 syl.), renown; famed (1 syl.), renowned; fame'-less.

Famous, *fā'mus*; fa'mous-ly, fa'mous-ness.

Latin *fāma*, *fāmōsus*; French *fame*, *fameux*.

Familiar, *fa.mīl'.yer*, intimate, an attendant demon; famil'iar-ly;

familiarity, *plu. familiarities* (R. xlii.), *fa.mīl'.i.ar''ri.tiz*.

Familiarise (Rule xxxi.), *fa.mīl'.i.ar.ize*, to accustom;

Familiarised, *fa.mīl'.i.ar.izd*; famil'iaris-ing (Rule xix.)

Family, *plu. families* (Rule xlii.), *fām'.i.lē, fām'.i.liz*.

French *famille*, *familier*, *familiarité*, *familiariser*; Latin *fāmlia*, *fāmlīaris*, *fāmlīartitas* (*fāmlus*, a household servant).

Famine, *fūm'.tn*; famish, *fam'.ish*, to starve; fam'ished (2 syl.), fam'ish-ing (-ish, "to make" [hungry]). Rule lxvii.

French *famine*, *fam*, hunger; Latin *fāmes*, dearth, hunger.

Fan, (noun and verb), fanned (1 syl.), fann'-ing (R. i.), fann'-er.

Old Eng. *fann*, a fan; Germ. *wanne*; Lat. *vannus*, a winnowing fan.

Fanatic, *fa.nāt'.ik* (not *fūn'.a.tik*), a visionary; fanatical, *fa.nāt'.i.kūl*; fanat'ical-ly; fanaticism, *fa.nāt'.i.sizm*.

French *fanatique*, *fanatisme*; Latin *fānāticus* (*fānum*, a temple).

Fanatics were persons who haunted temples and pretended to utter predictions).

Fancy, *plu. fancies*, *fūn'.siz*, a whim, a liking, to like, to imagine; fancied, *fūn'.sēd*; fan'ci-ful (Rule viii.), fan'ciful-ly, fan'ciful-ness, fan'oy-ing (Rule xi.) (See Fantastic.)

(The spelling of "fancy" for phansy is disgraceful.)

Gk. *phantasia* (*phaino*, to appear); Lat. *phantasia*; Fr. *fantasie*.

Fandango, *plu. fandangoes*, *fūn.dān'.goze*, a Spanish dance.

Fane, a temple; fain, desirous; feign, *fane*, to pretend.

"Fane," Latin *fanum*. "Fain," Old English *fægn[ian]*, to desire.

"Feign," French *feindre*.

Fanfare (not *fanfire*), *fūn'.fare* (Fr.), a flourish of trumpets (*Arab*.)

Fang, improperly applied to the root of teeth, a pointed tooth.

Old Eng. *feng-tōth*, a tusk; (*fōn*, to seize, the tooth which seizes hold).

Fantasia, *fān.tay'.sī.ah* (not *fūn'.ta.sē''ah*), a musical composition unrestricted by rules (Ital.)

Fantastic, *fän.täs'.tik*, fanciful; **fantas'tical**, **fantas'tical-ly**, **fantas'tical-ness**; **fantasy**, *plu. fantasies*, *fän'.ta.siz*.

Better with *ph*, Gk. *phantásea*: Lat. *phantásia*. (See *Fancy*.)

Far, (*comp.*) **far'ther**, (*super.*) **far'thest**, the most distant.

Forth, (*comp.*) **fur'ther**, (*super.*) **fur'thest**, most in advance.

Fore, (*comp.*) **former**, (*super.*) **foremost** or **first**, ordinal.

(*A* has walked *farther* than *B*, has read *further*, and stands *first* or *foremost* in his class.)

(Of the planets, Neptune is *farthest* from the Sun: one of the poles of our Earth is advanced to the Sun *further* than the other; the planet Jupiter is the *first* or *foremost* in size.)

"*Far*," Old English *feor* or *fyr*, (*comp.*) *fyrre*, (*super.*) *fyrrest*.

"*Forth*," Old English *forþ* or *furth*, (*comp.*) *forþer* *furdor*, *furdur*, *furdra*, (*sup.*) *forþmest*.

"*Fore*," Old Eng. *fór*, (*comp.*) *formár*, more to the fore, (*sup.*) *formest*.

Farce (1 syl.), a dramatic burlesque; **far'cical**, **far'cical-ly**.

Fr. *farce*; Lat. *farctio*, to stuff. (A drama crammed, i.e., exaggerated.)

fare (Old Eng. postfix), "way," "wanderer," "getting on."

Field-fare, a bird. (*Feola-fer*, the migratory flock.)

Thorough-fare, *thür'rüh-fare*, a through way.

War-fare, *war-going*.

Way-farer, a way-wanderer.

Welfare, well-going, well [or ill] getting-on (Rule x.)

Fare (1 syl.), passage-money, provision, to get on (*see Fair*); **fares**, *fair'd*; **far-ing**, *far'-ing*, getting on; *but*

Fairing, *fair'.ing*, a present from the fair.

Farewell (not *farewel*), May it go well [with you].

("Well" retains double *l* in all its compounds, except *welfare*, which retains its more ancient spelling with one *l*.)

Old English *far[an]*, to go; *fare*, a journey, hence cost, provision.

Farinaceous, *für'ri.nay''shus*, made of flour, yielding flour.

Fr. *farinacé*; Lat. *fārinārius* (better than "farinaceous"), *fārina*.

Farm, **farmed** (1 syl.), **farm'-ing**, **farm'-er**.

Old Eng. *feorm[ian]*, to procure food (*feorm*, food), *fearm[ian]*, to farm.

Farrago, *plu. farragoes*, *far.ray'.gōze* (Lat.), a medley, mesceline.

A farrago is meal [*far*] mixed with offal, for pigs, &c.

Farrier, *für'ri.er*, one who shoes horses; **far'riery**, the trade.

Mis-spelt, the first syl. is *ferrum*, iron, and not *far*, bread corn.

Latin *ferrārius* [*faber*], a worker in iron, a blacksmith.

Farrow, *für'ro*, a litter of pigs, to bring forth a litter of pigs; **far'rowed** (2 syl.), **far'rowing**.

Old English *færh*, a litter of pigs.

Far'ther, more remote. **Fur'ther**, more in advance. (*See Far.*)

Far'thest, most remote. **Fur'thest**, most in advance.

Foremost (not *formost*), most to the fore.

Farthing, *farth'ing*, the fourth-part of a penny.

Old English *feorthling*, one of the earliest English coins.

Fascinate, *füs'.sinate*, to charm; *fäs'cinät-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *fäs'cinät-ing* (Rule xix.), *fäs'cinat-er* (better *-or*).

Fascination, *füs'.s.nay''shun*, enchantment.

Fr. *fascination*; Lat. *fascinatio*, *fascinäre* (*fascinum*, witchery).

Fascine, *fäs'seen* (not *fäs.seen'*), a sagot used in sieges.

French *fascine*; Latin *fascis*, a bundle (*fascio*, to bind with a truss).

Fashion, *füşh'.ön*, the mode, to mould, to form; *fashioned*, *füşh'.önd*; *fashion-ing*, *füşh'.ön ing*; *fash'ion-er*.

Fashionable, *füşh'.ön.a.b'l*; *fash'ionable-ness*, *fash'ionably*.

Fashionables (*plu.*), *füşh'.ön.a.b'lz*, persons of fashion.

French *fashionable*, *façon*; Latin *facio*, to make or fashion.

Fast, firm, unbroken, hence swift (without interval) secure; from swift we get *dissipated* (to live fast), to hold fast (secure), and hence parsimony, abstinence.

Fasten, *fah'.s'n*, to bolt, to fix; *fastened*, *fah'.sind*; *fasten-ing*, *fah'.s'nning*, fixing, bolting, that which fastens.

(*-en* added to nouns = "to make." *Fasten*, to make fast.)

-fast (as an affix), "firm." *Stead-fast*, standing firm.

Old English *fæst*, firm; *fæst* or *fast*, swift; *fæsten*, a fast.

Fastidious, *füs.tid'.i.üs* (not *füs.tidge'.us*), squeamish; *fastid'ious-ly*; *fastid'ious-ness*.

Lat. *fastidiosus* (*fastidium*, disdain, *fastus*, pride); Fr. *fastidieux*.

Fat, (*comp.*) *fatt'-er*, (*super.*) *fatt'-est* (R. i.), *fatt'-y*, *fatt'i-ness* (R. xi.), *fatt'-ish* (*-ish* added to adj. is dim., added to nouns it means "like"); *fat'-ly*, *fat'-ling*, *fat'-ness*.

Fatten, *fät'n*, to make fat (*-en* added to verbs means "to make"); *fattened*, *fät'.n'd*; *fatt'en-ing*, *fatt'en-er*.

Old Eng. *fætt*, fat; v. *fætt[ian]*, past *fættede*, past part. *fætted*.

Fata Morgana, *fä'.tā Mor.gar'.nah*, a mirage occasionally seen in the Straits of Messina, &c.

Italian *fata* (fairy) Morgana, sister of Arthur and pupil of Merlin. She lived at the bottom of the sea.

Fatal, *fä'.tāl*, deadly, inevitable; *fa'tal-ly*; *fa'tal-ist*; *fatalism*, *fä'.tāl izm*, the notion that everything is fixed by fate; *fatality*, *fä'.tāl'.i.ty*; *fatalistic*, *fä'.tāl.is''tik* (q.v.)

Fate (1 syl.), doom, lot; *fated*, *fä'.ted*, doomed, allotted.

Fr. *fatal*, *fatalisme*, *fataliste*; Lat. *fatālis*, *fatālitor*, *fatum*, *fata*.

Father, *fem. mother*, both parent; *far'.ther*, *muth'-er*, *pair'rent*.

Father-in-law, *plu. fathers-in-law*. The husband's father is the wife's father-in-law, and the wife's father is the husband's father-in-law.

Step-father, *plu.* **step-fathers**, the second father of a child who has lost her first father; *fem.* **Step-mother**.

Grandfather, *fem.* **grandmother**, the parents of parents are grandparents to the third generation.

Great-grandfather, &c., the parents of grandparents are great-grandparents to the fourth generation.

Godfather, *fem.* **Godmother**, sponsors at baptism.

Son, **daughter** [*both child*], offspring of father and mother.

Sire, *fem.* **dam**, father and mother of a quadruped.

Old English *fæder*, *móder* (common to the whole Aryan family of languages), *fæderlic*, fatherly; *steop-fæder*, *steop-móder* (*steop[an]*), to bereave, the father, &c., of a child bereaved). "Grandfather" is French *grand* [*père*], great grandfather. (Anglo-Saxon *great*.)

Fathom, a measure of six feet, to sound the sea, to penetrate; *fathom*, *fāth'um*; *fath'omed* (2 syl.), *fath'om-ing*; *fath'om-er*, *fath'om-able*, *fath'om-less*.

Old English *fæthm*, a cubit; *v.* *fæthm[ian]*, to fathom; *fæthmrim*.

Fatigue, *fa.teeg'*, weariness, to weary; *fatigued*, *fa.teeg'd*; *fatigu-ing* (Rule xix.), *fa.teeg'ing*; *fat'iga'tion*, *-shun*.

French *fatigue*; Latin *fātigo*, to weary (*fātim*, overmuch).

Faubourg, *fō'boo'rg*, a suburb. (Old French *forisbourg*.)

Low Latin *foris burgium*, the borough beyond [the town].

Fault, *fōlt*, offence; *faulty*, *fōl'ty*; *faul'ti-ness*, *faul'ti-ly*.

French *faulte*, now *faute*; Latin *fallo*, to slip; *fałstias*, falsehood.

Faun, a woodland deity. **Fawn**, a young deer, to cringe.

Fauna, *faw'nah*, the collective animals (Flora, *fā'rah*, the collective plants) of any given region.

"Fauna" (Latin), the goddess of procreation. "Flora," of flowers.

Favour, *fā'vor*, a kindness, to befriend; *fa'voured* (2 syl.), *fa'vour-er*, *fa'vour-ing*, *fa'vouring-ly*, *fa'vour-er*, *fa'vour-able*, *fa'vourable-ness*, *fa'vourably*; *favourite*, *fa'vor.īt*; *fa'vourit-ism*, *fa'vour-less*.

French *faveur*, *favorable*, *favorite*, *favoritisme*; Latin *fāvor*, *fāvōrā-bilis*, *fāveo*, to befriend. (Our apology for the *-u-* in these words is that it marks their French origin, but the French do not interpolate *u* after *o*, and it would be far better to follow the Latin.)

Fawn, a young deer, to cringe. **Faun**, a woodland deity.

Fawn, *fawned* (1 syl.), *fawn'-ing*, *fawn'ing-ly*, *fawn'-er*.

Fr. *foen* = *fahn*, a fawn; Old Eng. *fægn[ian]*, to cringe or flatter.

Fealty, *fē.āl'ty* (not *feel'ty*), loyalty.

French *féal*, trusty; Latin *fidelis*, faithful.

Fear, *fēr*, terror, to feel terror; *feared* (1 syl.), *fear'-ing*, *fear'-ful* (Rule viii.), *fear'ful-ly*, *fear'ful-ness*, *fear'-less*, *fear-less-ness*, *fear-less-ly*; *fear-nought*, *fe'r.nort*.

Old English *fēr[ian]*, to startle; *fēr*, terror from sudden danger.

- Feasible**, *fē'si.b'l*, practicable; *feas'ibly*; *feasibil'ity*.
French faisable (wrong-), *Latin facere, facilis*, easy to do.
- Feast**, *feest*, a banquet, to eat sumptuously: *feast'-ed* (R. xxxvi.)
French feste now *fête*; *Latin festum*, a holiday, a banquet
- Feat**, *feet*, an exploit. **Feet**, *plu. of foot*. *Fête, fate* (French.)
"Feat," French fait; *Latin factum*, a deed. *"Feet," Old Eng. fōt, plu. fēt. "Fête," i.e., feste, a festival (Latin festum).*
- Feather**, *feth'er* (noun and verb); *feath'ered, feath'ering*.
Old Eng. fæther or fæther, fethered or fythered, feathered.
- Feature**, *fee'tchūr*, the five members of the face, a characteristic.
Norman faiture; *Latin factūra*, the make-up of a thing (*facto*).
- Febrile**, *fēb'ril* (not *fē'brile* nor *fēb'ri-le*), relating to fever.
Febrifuge, fēb'ri.fūje, a medicine to mitigate fever.
Fr. fébrile; *Lat. febrilis, febrī fuga (febris fugo, to put to flight fever).*
- February**, *fēb'ru.ā.ry* (not *fēb'u.ā.ry*). *Latin febrūārius*.
The month, among the Romans, of the lustralia (febrūo, to cleanse).
- Fecula**, *fēk'.u.lah*, starch; *fec'ulent, fectulency*. (*See Faculae*.)
French fécula; *Latin facūla*, diminutive of *fax*, sediment.
- Fecund**, *fēk'.ūnd*, fruitful; *fecundate, fēk'.ūn.date*: *fec'undāt-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *fec'undāt-ing* (Rule xix.), *fec'undāt-or*.
Fecundation, fēk'.ūn.day''shun; *fecundity, fe.kūn'.dī.ty*.
French féconder, fécondation, fécondité; *Latin fecunditas, secundas*.
- Federal**, *fēd'.e.rāl*, leagued together. **The fed'erals**, states leagued together: *fed'eral-ism, fed'eral-ist*; *federal-ise, fēd'.e.rāl.ize*; *fed'eralised* (4 syl.), *fed'eralis-ing* (R. xix.), *federative, fēd'.e.ra.tiv*. **Confederate**, *con fēd'.ā.rate*.
Federation, *fēd'.e.ray''shun* and **Confederation**, a league.
Fr. fédéral, fédéraliste, fédération, fédératif; *Lat. fœdus*, a league.
- Fee**, a payment, to pay; *feed, fee'-ing*. Land held under an overlord; *fee-simple*, land not entailed; *fee-tail*, lands entailed; *fee-farm*, a farm held on payment of rent.
Old Eng. feoh stipend, goods. *"Fee = feoff," Span. fe, Ital. fede, (Lat. fides (land) in trust), not a word of Teutonic origin*
- Feeble**, *fee'h'l*, weak; *fee'ble-ness, fee'bly*.
French faible; *Spanish feble*; *Italian fièvre*.
- Feed**, *past fed, past part. fed*; *feed'-ing, feed'-er*. (*See Fee*.)
Old English fēd[an], past fēdde, past part. fēded, v. n. fēding.
- Feel**, *past felt, past part. felt*; *feel'-ing, perceiving by touch, sense of touch; feel'ing-ly, tenderly; feel'-er*.
Old English fellan, past felde, past part. fēled; felung.
- Feet**, *plu. of foot*. **Feat**, an exploit. *Fête, fate, a festival*.
"Feet," Old Eng. fōt, plu. fēt. "Feat," Fr. fait. "Fête, Fr. fête.

Feign, fane, to pretend. **Fain**, desirous. **Fane**, a temple.

Feign, feigned (1 syl.); feigned-ly, *fay'něd.ly*; feign'-ing.

Feint, faint, a pretence. **Faint**, inclined to swoon.

"Feign," Fr. *feindre*, *feint*; Lat. *fingere*, supine *finctum*, to counterfeit.

"Fain," Old Eng. *fagn[ian]*, to desire; *fagnung*, a desiring, a wish.

"Fane," Lat. *fanum*, a temple (from *fari*, to speak, quod pontifices a sacrando fanum "fantur," quod vocabant *effari templa* (Varr.)

Felicitate, fe.lis'.i.tate, to congratulate; felic'itāt-ed (R. xxxvi), felic'itāt-ing (R. xix.); felicitation, *fe.lis'.i.tay' .shun*.

Felicity, fe.lis'.i.ty, happiness; felicitous, *fe.lis'.i.tus*, lucky, happy; felic'itous-ly, felic'itous-ness.

Fr. *féliciter*, *félicitation*, *félicité*; Lat. *felicitas*, *felicitare* (*felix*, happy).

Fell, the skiu; [*fell of hair*], a hilly moor, cruel, to bring to the ground, did fall. **Fell-monger**, dealer in hides; **felt**.

To **fell, felled** (1 syl.), **fell'-ing, fell'-er**, one who fells wood.

("Fell" retains double l in its compounds, R. viii., as befell.)

Old Eng. *fell*, skin, fur; *felt* [for hats]; Germ. *fell*; Lat. *pell[is]*, a hide.

Germ. *fels*, a rock, hill, cliff. Old Eng. *fell*, cruel; *syll*, death.

(Verb) Old Eng. *fe[ll]an*, to cut down; past *fealde*, past part. *feled*.

Fellow, fēl'.lo, a person. **Felloe, fēl'.lo** (of a wheel). **Fell'er**, one who fells trees. **Felo de se, fel'.o de se**, self murder.

"Fellow," Old Eng. *felaw*. "Felloe," Old Eng. *felge*. (See **Fell**.)

Felly, plu. fellies, fēl'.liz, one of the parts of the rim of a wheel. This is a better spelling than *felloe*. (Old Eng. *felge*.)

Felon, fēl'.ōn, one who has committed felony;

Felony, plu. felonies, fēl'.ō.niz, a capital offence; felonious, *fēlō'.niz*; felo'nious-ly.

Felo de se, fēl'.o de se, suicide, a self murderer.

Low Lat. *felonia*, *felo de se*, felony on oneself [by suicide]: Fr. *félon*.

Fel'spar (in Geol.), a volcanic product the basis of many rocks.

German *feldspath*, field spar. Kirwin says *fel spar*, rock spar.

Felt, the hide and its fur, used for hats. Past tense of **feel**.

Old English *fell*, a hide, fur; *felt* a hide with its fur.

Felucca, fe.lūk'.kah (Italian *feluca*), a small sailing vessel.

Female, fē'.mail, the feminine sex. **Male**, the masculine sex.

Feminine, fēm'.i.nin (not *fēm'.i.nine*), pertaining to the female sex. **Masculine, mās'.kū.lin**, pertaining to the male sex.

Female screw, the nut or indented spiral. Male screw, the part with the thread in relief.

Femme-sole, fēm-sōle, an unmarried woman.

Fr. *femelle*, *femme*, a woman, *féminin*; Lat. *femininus*, *femella* or *femina*, a woman (a *feminum* partibus, quibus [femina] distinguitur a viro.—Isidore of Seville (*Originum* s. *Etymolog.*, lib. xx).

Femoral, fēm'.o.rāl, pertaining to the thigh.

Lat. *femur*, gen. *femōris*, outside of the thigh; *fēmen*, gen. *fēminis*, the inside of the thigh.

Fen, land wholly or partially covered with water; *fenn'-y* (R. i.)

Old English *fenn*, a marsh or fen; *fennig*, fenny, muddy.

Fence (1 syl.), a hedge, to enclose with a hedge, to fight with foils; *fenced* (1 syl.), *fenc'-ing* (Rule xix.), *fenc'-er*.

Latin *defensto*, a defence; v. *defendo*, supine *defensum*.

Fen'nel, a pot-herb. (Old Eng. *fenol*; Lat. *fænīcūlum*, *fenum*, hay.)

Feod, *feud*, *fee*, *feoff*, *fief*, *feodal*, *feudal*.

(At present the uncertain spelling and meaning of these words is most perplexing. The French *fief* is not wanted and might be discarded. *Feud* should be restricted to the quarrels of clans and tribes. It is a very corrupt spelling of the Old English *fægth* or *fæhth*, a deadly feud.)

The words retained and their meanings would then be—

Fee, property held for service; *fee-simple*, *fee-tail*, *base-fee*, *conditional fee*, *fee-expectant*, *fee-farm* (*Law terms*).

Old English *fēh* or *feoh*, property, goods, any medium of exchange.

Feod, *fude*, the right of a tenant to a fee; *feodality*, *fealty*; *feodary*, *fū'.da.ry*, an officer of the court of wards (*abolished*); *feodatory*, *fū'.da.tō.ry*, the tenant of a fee.

Feoff, *fēf* (same as *fee*, but not a law term), whence *feoff-or*, *fēf'-or*, one who gives possession of a fee; *feoff-ee*, *fēf'.ee*, one who is put in possession of a fee; *feoff-ment*, *fēf.ment*, a deed conveying a fee.

Feud, a deadly quarrel between clans or families; *feud-bote*, *fude.bote*, money paid for engaging in a "feud" quarrel; *feud'-ist*, a writer on family feuds.

Feudal [system]. Unhappily the spelling is too firmly established to be disturbed, otherwise *feodal* would be better, and then *feudal* would be the adj. of *feud*.

Low Latin *feodum*, *feoffamentum*, *feoffator*, *feoffatus*; French *féodal*.

Ferment, (noun) *fer'.ment*, (verb) *fer.ment'* (Rule l.), *ferment'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *ferment'-ing*, *ferment'-able*.

Fermentation, *fer'.mēn.tay''.shun*; *fermentability*, *fer'.mēn'.ta.bil''.i.ty*; *fermentative*, *fer.mēn'.ta.tiv*.

French *fermenter*, *fermentation*, *fermentable*, *fermentatif*; Latin *fermentatio*, *fermentum*, *fermentāre*, to leaven.

Fern, a family of cryptogamic plants; *fern'-y*. (Old Eng. *fearn*).

Ferocious (Rule lxvi.), *fe.rō'.shus*, savage; *fero'cious-ly*;

Ferocity, *fe.rōs'.i.ty*, inhuman cruelty, savageness.

Fer'el (better *ferrule*, *fēr'.rule*, q.v.)

Ferret, *fēr'.rēt*, an animal of the weazel kind, a narrow woollen tape, to drive out of a hole, to teaze; *fer'ret-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *fer'ret-ing*, *fer'ret-er*.

French *suret*, *sureter*; German *frett*; Old English *fretan*, to gnaw. "Ferret" (tape), German *floret*, [band], a coarse silk ribbon.

Ferruginous, *fēr.rū'.gī.nus* (not *fe.rū'.gī.nus*), containing the properties or colour of iron[ru-t]; **ferruginated**, *fēr.rū'.gī.na.ted*, impregnated with iron (not *fe.rū'.gī.na.ted*).

Latin *ferrūgo*, iron rust (*serum rubigo*, rust of iron).

Ferry, *plu. ferries*, *fēr.riz*, a boat for conveying passengers across a river, to convey passengers across a river in a boat; **ferries**, *fēr.riz*; **ferried**, *fēr.rid*; **fer'ry-ing**.

Old Eng. *fērian*, to carry; past *fērode*, past part. *fēred*; Lat. *fēro*.

Fertile, *fēr.til* (not *fēr'.tile*), more fertile (*comp.*), **fer'til-est**, or most fertile (*super.*); **fer'tile-ly**; **fertility**, *fēr.til'.i.ty*.

Fertilise (not *fertilize*, Rule xxxi.), *fēr'.til.ize*; **fertilised** (3 syl.), **fertilis-ing** (Rule xix.); **fertilis-er**, a rich manure, &c.; **fertilisation**, *fēr'.til'.i.zā''.shūn*.

French *fertile*, *fertilité*, *fertiliser*; Latin *fertilis*, *fertilitas*.

Ferula, *fēr'.ru.lah*, a small pallet of wood or leather for striking children on the hand by way of chastisement.

Latin *fērūla*, *fērio*, to strike. (*Ferulae tristes, sceptrum pædagogorum cessant.*—*Martial*, 10, 62, 10.)

Ferrule, *fer'rule*, a small metal hoop for walking canes, &c.

Spanish *birola*; French *virole*.

Fer'vent, ardent; (*comp.*) **fer'vent-er**, (*super.*) **fer'vent-est**; **fer'vent-ly**, **fer'vent-ness**; **fervency**, *fēr'.vèn.sy*.

Fervour, *fēr'.vor*; **fer'vid**, **fer'vid-ly**, **fer'vid-ness**.

Latin *servens*, gen. *serventis*; *serveo*, to be hot; *servidus*, *fervor*.

Fesse (1 syl.), a band crossing an herallic shield horizontally, and equal to one-third of its entire field. It is one of the nine honourable ordinaries. (Latin *fascia*, a band.)

Festival, *fēs'.tī.vūl*, a holiday, a time of rejoicing; **festal**; **fes'tal-ly**; **festive**, *fēs'.tīv*; **fes'tive-ly**; **festivity**, *plu. festivities*, *fes.tiv'.i.tiz*, amusement.

Latin *festivitas*, *festivus*, *festivare*; French *feste*, now *fête*.

Festoon, *fēs.toon'* (noun and verb); **festooned** (2 syl.), **festoon'-ing**.

Ital. *festone* (*festa*, a festival); Fr. *feston* (Lat. *festum*, a holiday).

Fetch, the apparition of a living person, to go and get; **fetched**.

To **fetch a compass**, to make a circuit in order to reach a point.

Old English *fec[an]*, to fetch. *Fetich* (q.v.), a kind of demon.

Fête, *fate*, a holiday. **Fate**, destiny. **Feat**, *feet*, an achievement. **Feet**, *plu. of foot*.

"*Fête*," French *fête* for *feste*; Latin *festum*, a festival.

"*Fate*," Lat. *fatum*. "*Feat*," Fr. *fait*; Lat. *factum*, something done.

"*Feet*," Old English *fōt*, *plu. fēt*.

Fetich, *fē'.tish*, a West African idol; **fetich-ism** or **feticism**, *fē'.ti.cizm*, the worship of a fetich.

Portug. *feitico*, witchcraft; Lat. *fascinum* (Gk. *baskānōs*, witchcraft).

Fetid, *fē'tid*, ill-smelling; *fe'tid-ly*, *fe'tid-ness*, *fe'tor*.

French *fétide*; Latin *fœtidus*, *fœtor*, *v. fœteo*, to smell offensively.

Fetlock, *fēt' lŏk*, the tuft of hair behind the pastern of a horse.

Old English *fēt locc*, a lock of hair [on the] feet.

Fetter, a chain for the feet. **Man'acle**, a shackle for the hands.

Old English *fetor* or *fæter*. French *manacles*; Latin *mānica*.

Feud, the quarrel of a clan or tribe. (*See Feod.*)

Old Eng. *feō[ian]*, past *feōde*, to be at enmity, *fēgth* or *fēhtk*, a feud.

Feudal [syst.-m.], by which lands were held for military service; **feudal-ism**, *fū'dūl-izm*, the feudal constitution; **feudal-ist** or **feud'-ist**, one versed in feudal laws; **feudality**, *fu.dūl'i.ty*, state of being feudal; **feudary**, *fu'dū-ry* (adj.), holding lands for service; **feudatary**, *fu'da.tū-ry*, one who holds lands for service.

Fr. *feudiste*, *feudataire*, *féodal*, *féodalité*; Span. *feudal*, *feudalidad*, *feudatario*, *feudista*, *feudo*, a fief; Ital. *feudatario*, *feudo*.

Feu-de-joie (French), *few'd' zjwah'*, a joy-volley.

Feuilleton, *fu'l'ton[g]*, that part of [French] journals devoted to literary articles, as critiques, tales, and so on. (Fr.)

Fever, *fē'ver*; *fe'ver-ish*, having a slight fever; *fe'verish-ly*, *fe'verish-ness* (R. lxvii.) (Old Eng. *fefer*; Lat. *febris*.)

Feverfew, *fē'ver-fu*, a corruption of Old English *seferfuge*, to drive off fever, the *pyre'thrum* [*Parthe'nium*].

Latin *febrifuga*. *Pyrethrum* (Greek *pyrētēs*, fever).

Few, (*comp.*) *few'er*, (*super.*) *few'-est*; *few'-ness*.

Old English *fedwo*, (*super.*) *fedwosta*, *fedwnes*, *fewness*.

Fiat, *fi'at* (Latin "let it be done"), an order to do something.

Fib, a falsehood, to tell a falsehood; **fibbed** (1 syl.), **fibb'-ing** (Rule i), **fibb'-er**. (Irish *fiabbare*, to tell flim-flam tales.)

Fibre, *plu. fibres*, *fi'ber*, *fi'berz*, the solid part of animal flesh, a hair-like root, &c.; **fibrous**, *fi'brūs*; **fibrine**, *fi'brin*, that which forms fibre; **fi'brin-ous**.

French *fiBRE*, *fibrine*, *fibreux*; Latin *fibra* (*fiber*, an extremity).

Fibula, *fib'u.lah* (in Lat. *fi'būla*), the small bone of the leg; **fib'ular**, adj. of fibula; **fib'ulated**. (Lat. *fibulāre*, to button.)

Fickle, *fīk'l*, inconstant; **fickle-ness**. (Old English *ficol*.)

Fico, *plu. fices* (Rule xlii.), *fī.kŏ*, *fī.kōze*, a snap of the finger.

Italian *fico* a fig, &c. *I don't care a fig or fico*.

Fictile, *fīk'til*, pertaining to pottery; **fictor**. (Latin *fictilis*.)

Fiction, *fīk'shun*; **fic'tion-ist**, a writer of fiction.

Fictitious, *fīk.tish'ūs*; **fictitious-ly**, **fictitious-ness**.

French *fiction*; Latin *factio*, *fictitius*. (*See* Rule lxvi.)

Fiddle, *fid'd'l*, a violin, to play the violin; **fiddled**, *fid'd'ld*; **fiddling**, *fid'ling*; **fiddler**, *fid'lēr*; **fiddle-stick**, a bow.

for playing a fiddle, a sword, a term of contempt signifying that what is said is unworthy of notice.

Fiddle-faddle, trifling matter, much ado about nothing.

German *fiedel*, v. *fiedeln*, *fiedler*; Latin *fides*, a fiddle.

Fidelity, *fī.dəl'.i.ty*, faithfulness. (Fr. *fidéité*; Lat. *fidēlitas*.)

Fidget, *fij'.ēt*, a restless person, worry, to annoy with petty annoyances; *fid'get-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *fid'get-ing*; *fidgety*, *fij'.et.y*, restless; *fidgets*, a fidgety fit or conduct.

German *fickfacken*, to fidget; *fickfacker*, *fickfackeret*.

Fiduciary, *plu.* fiduciaries (Rule xlv.), *fī.dū'.st.ā.riz*, a feoffee in trust; *fiduciary* (*adj.*), bound on conditions of trust.

Latin *fiduciarius*, v. *fiduciāre*, to make conditions of trust.

Fie! *fī*, an exclamation to deter children from doing something disagreeable or naughty.

Fief, *feef*, land held on condition of military service.

This French word is not wanted. (See Feoff.)

Field, *feeld*, originally meant a "clearing," and was spelt *fēld*, that is, a place where the trees have been "felled."

Old English *fēld*, v. *fell[an]*, to fell; past *fealde*, past part. *feled*.

Fieldfare (2 syl.), a corruption of *feal-fare*, a kind of thrush.

Old English *feala-fer*, the migratory flock (*far[an]*, past *fōr*, past part. *faren*, to travel; and *feala*, many). These birds flock to Britain in October, and leave in February.

Fiend, *feend* (not *feen*), the devil; *fiend'-ish* (*-ish* added to nouns means "like," added to *adj.* it is *dim.*); *fiend'ish-ly*, *fiend'ish-ness*, *fiend'-like*.

Old English *feōnd*, *feōndlic*, *fiend-like* (*feōn*, to hate).

Fierce, *fē'erce*, (*comp.*) *fiero'-er*, (*super.*) *fiero'-est*, *fierce'-ly*; *fierce-ness*, *ferocity*; *fierce-minded*.

Fier fierce (se dit d'un lion hérissé); Latin *fērus*, savage.

Fiery, *fī'ēry*, passionate, like fire. (See Fire.)

Fife, *plu.* *fifes* (1 syl., Rule xl.), *fif'-er*, *fif'-ing*, *fifed* (1 syl.)

French *flûte*; German *pfeife*, *pfeifer*, v. *pfeifen*.

Fifteen, *fif.teen'*, a numeral; *fifteenth*, *fif.teenth'*, an ordinal;

Fifth, ordinal of five; *fifth'-ly*, in the fifth place;

Fifty, *fif'.ty*, five times ten; *fifti-eth*, *fif'.tē.ēth*, its ordinal.

Old Eng. *fif*, 5; *fifsta*, 5th; *fiften*, 15; *fifteotha*, 15th; *fiftig*, 50; *fiftigthæt*, 50th.

Fig, a fruit, a snap of the fingers: as *I don't care a fig*.

Old English *fīc*; Latin *figus*, a fig. *Fico* (Ital.), a fig, a snap of the fingers. Fr. *Faire la figue à quelqu'un*, to make a butt of one.

Fight, *past* fought, *past part.* fought, *fite*, *fawt*; [*foughten*, *adj.*: as the *foughten field*, used in poetry], *fight-ing*, *fite'-ing*; *fighter*, *fite'er*.

Old English *feoht[an]*, past *feah*, past part. *fohten*.
(The -g- is interpolated, and is worse than useless.)

Figment, an idle dream. (Lat. *figmentum*; *figo*, to imagine.)

Figure, *fig'ūr* (not *fī.geur'*), shape, form, to shape, to make figures; **figured**, *fig'ūrd* (not *fī.geurd'*); **figur-ing**, *fig'ūr.ing*; **figurative**, *fig'gu.rā.tiv*; **figurative-ly**, *fig'urative-ness*, *fig'ur-ist*.

Figurante, *fig'gu.rant*, a female ballet-dancer.

Fr. *figurante*, *figuratif*, *figure*, *figuriste*; Lat. *figūra*, *figūrātīvus*, *figūrāre* (*figo*, to mould, to fashion).

Filament, *fil'.a.ment*, a thread; **fil'amen'tary**; **filature**, *fil'.a.-tchūr*, spinning [silk from the cocoon-].

French *filament*; Latin *filamenta* (*filum*, thread).

Filbert, *fil'.bert*, the hazel nut. Corruption of *filberd*.

Old English *fill berd* (fill-beard), so called because the nut exactly fills the cup made by the "beards" of the calyx.

Filch, to pilfer; **filched** (1 syl.), **filch'-ing**, **filch'-er**.

Probably a corrupt contraction of *pillage* (pilge, filch).

File (1 syl.), a tool for rasping, a line of soldiers, a wire on which bills are strung, to use a file, to put a [bill] on a file, to march in file; **filed** (1 syl.), **fil'-ing** (Rule xix.), **fil'-er**; **rank and file**, the privates of the army.

French *fil* and *file*; Latin *filum*, a thread.

Old English *seol* or *fyl*, a file or rasp; Norse *fil* v. *file*, to file or rasp.

Filial, *fil'.i.āl*, becoming in a son or daughter; **fil'ial-ly**.

Lat. *filialis* (*filius*, a son; *filia*, a daughter; Gk. *phileo*, to love).

Filibuster, *fil'.i.būs'.ter* (not *fill* ..), a piratical adventurer.

Spanish *filibuster*; French *filibustier*.

Filigree, *fil'.i.gree*, thread-like work with gold or silver wire.

French *filigrane*; Spanish *filigrana* (the grain [made] with wire).

Fill, to make full; **filled** (1 syl.), **fill'-ing**, **fill'-er**.

To fill full, to fill completely; **To fulfil**, to accomplish.

Six words (all, thrall, full, fill, still, and mass) drop one of their double letters in those compounds which do not come under R. iv., thus *fulfil*, *fulfil-ment*. but the double *l* is resumed in *fulfill-ed*, *fulfill-ing*, *fulfill-er*, R. viii.

Old English *fyllan*, past *fyllde*, past part. *fyllled*.

Fill'et, an astragal; meat boned, rolled and tied with a string; a band for the head. to bind with a fillet; **fill'et-ed** (not *fillett-ed*), **fill'et-ing** (not *fillett-ing*), Rule iii.

(Every effort should be made to reduce the irregularities of Rule iii.)

French *filet*, *fil* and dim. *et*, a little thread (Latin *filum*, a thread).

Fillibeg, *fill'.i.bēg* (not *philibeg*), the pouch of the Scotch kilt, the kilt is also called a fillibeg.

Gaelic *filleadh-beg*, a little plait or fold.

Fillibuster (should be *filibuster*, q.v.)

Fill'ip, a jerk with finger and thumb, to give such a jerk.
Philip, a man's name. **Fill'iped**, *fill'ipt* (not *fillipp-ed*);
fill'ip-ing (not *fill'ipp-ing*). Same as *flip, flap*, &c.

(*Goosip*, kidnap, and worship are the only verbs ending in "p" which absurdly violate R. iii., and they ought at once to be reduced to order.)

"**Flip**," a dim. variety of *flap*. We have a large number of these vowel changes as *pit pat*, *chit chat*, *sim sam*, *snick snack*, *tip flop*, *wiggle waggle*, and many more.

"**Flap**" is allied to Latin *clāpa*, German *klappe*, Welsh *llabio*, *clap*, *slap*, &c.

Filly, (*mas.*) colt, (*both*) foal, *fōle*, the young of a horse.

Latin *filia*, a daughter; Old English *colt* and *fole*.

Film, a thin skin, to cover with a film; **filmed** (1 syl.), **film'-ing**;
film-y, *fil'my*; **fil'mi-ness**, R. xi. (Old English *film*.)

Filter, *fil'tēr*, a strainer, to strain. **Philter**, *fil'tēr*, a love-potion; **fil'tered**, **fil'ter-ing**; **fil'ter-er**, one who filters.

Filtration, *fil.tray'shūn*, the process of filtering; **fil'trage**.

French *filtrer*, *filtre*, *filtration*, *filtrage*; Low Latin *filtrum*.

Filth, dirt; **filthy**, *fil'rhȳ*; **fil'thi-ly**, **fil'thi-ness** (Rule xi.)

Old English *filth* or *fylth*, *filth*, impurity.

Fin (of a fish), **finned** (1 syl.), having fins; **finn'-y** (R. i.), **fin'-less**.
 Old English *fin* or *finn*, *fīniht*, *fīny*. Finnas, the people of Finland.

Final, *fi'nāl*, last; **fi'nal-ly**; **finality**, *fi.nāl'ī.ty*.

Finial, *fin'i.āl*, an ornamental top to pinnacles, &c.

Finale, *fin.āl'le* (not *finay'le*, nor *fināl'ly*), the close.

Finis, *fi'nis*, the end; **in fine** (1 syl.), in conclusion, once for all. (French *enfin*.)

Finish, *fin'ish*, the end, to end; **fin'ished** (2 syl.), **fin'ish-ing**,
fin'ish-er, (*-ish* in verbs means "to make")

Finite, *fi'nite*, terminable; **finite'-ness**, **finite'-less**.

Infinite, *in'fī nīt*, without end; **definite**, *dēf'ī.nīt*, precise.

Indefinite, *in.dēf'ī.nīt*, not definite.

Latin *finis*, *finitimus*, *finitio*, *finibus*, *finire*, *finalis*; Italian *finale* (3 syl.); French *final*.

Finance, *fi.nūnce'* (not *fi'nūnce*), revenue; **finan'ces**, ready cash; **financier**, *fi.nūn'se'r*.

Fr. *finances*, *financier*; Low Lat. *fināre*, to fix a fine. "Finance" meant originally duty, tax (of the nature of a fine).

Finch, a singing bird; **bullfinch**, **goldfinch**. (Old Eng. *finc*.)

Find, (*past*) **found**, (*past part*) **found**; **find'-ing**, **find'-er**.

Finding of the court, sentence of the court.

To find fault, to censure. **How do you find yourself?** In what state do you find your health? (In Latin we have: *me male habere sentio*, I find or perceive myself ill.)

Old English *find(an)*, *past fund*, *past part. funden*.

Fine (1 syl.), a forfeit, delicate, beautiful, flashy, to impose a forfeit;

Fine (*adj.*), **fin'-er** (*comp.*), **fin'-est** (*super.*); **fin'-er**, one who refines metal; **finery**, *fi'.ne.ry*, flashy clothes; **finary**, a forge at iron mills; **fine'-ly**, **fine'-ness**.

Finesse (Fr.), *fi.ness'*, petty artifices; **finess'-ing** (Rule xix.), practising petty artifices.

Fine (*v.*), **fined** (1 syl.), **fin'-ing**, **fin'-able**. (See **Final**.)

Low Lat. *fnis*, a fine; *fināre*, to refine Fr. *fin*, delicate; originally the amount of pure gold or silver found by assay; *fnesses*.

Finger, **fin'-ger** (not *fing'.er*), noun and verb; **fin'gered** (2 syl.); **fin'ger-ing**, touching with the fingers, the right use of the fingers in playing on musical instruments. At my **fingers ends** (not *finger's* nor *fingers' end*), familiarly known; **fin'ger-board**, **fin'ger-post**.

Old Eng. *finger*, *feng*, a grasp, *v. fōn*, past *feng*, *p. p. fangen*, to seize.

Finial, **fin'.i.al**, a decoration. (See **Final**.)

Finical, **fin'.i.kūl**; **fin'ical-ly**, **fin'ical-ness**.

-ical (Latin termination), "pertaining to" [what is *fine* or elegant].

Finis, *fi.nis* (Lat.), the end, the conclusion. (See **Final**.)

Finish, **fin'.ish**, the end; *fi'nish*, rather fine (*fine* with the dim. *-ish*). **Finnish**, pertaining to the Finns. (See **Final**.)

Finn, a native of Finland. **Fin** (of a fish). See **Fin**.

Fjord, *fē'.or'*, a bay, frith, or inlet (Norw., Swed., Dan.)

Fir, name of a tree; its timber is **deal**. **Fur**, a soft short hair.

"**Fir**," Old English *furh-wudu*, fir-wood. "**Fur**," Welsh *ffwr*.

Fire (1 syl.), **fired** (1 syl.), **fir'-ing**, shooting, fuel; **fiery**, *fi'.e.ry*.

Old English *fir* or *fyr*, *fyren*, fiery; *fyrranne*, a fire-pan; *fyrr-scof*, a fire-shovel; *fyrr-tange*, fire-tongs; *fyrr-holle*, an oven.

Firkin, *fir'.kīn*, a quarter-barrel or nine gallons [of beer], a tub of butter containing fifty-six pounds.

Kilderkin, two firkins or eighteen gallons [of beer].

Barrel, four firkins, or thirty-six gallons [of beer].

"**Firkin**," German *fass* and *kin* dim., a little barrel; or, Dutch *vier* with dim. a little four or quarter barrel. "**Kilderkin**," Dutch, a little baby [barrel or tub].

Firm, substantial, strong, a mercantile company; *adj. (comp.)* **firm'-er**, (*super.*) **firm'-est**; **firm'-ly**, **firm'-ness**.

Lat. *firmus*, steady; *firmāmen*, an establishment (Gk. *herma*, a prop).

Firmament, *fir'.mū.mēnt*, the sky; **firmamen'tal**.

Latin *firmamentum*, the prop of the fixed stars (Greek *herma*, a prop).

Firman, *fir'.mūn*, a royal license or passport. (Turk. *firman*.)

First, foremost; **first'-ly**, a modern innovation for **first** (*adv.*)

At **first**, or at the **first** (?). If adverbially used, meaning "immediately," most decidedly, at **first** is to be used. It is the Anglo-Saxon adverb *æt fōre* (before), *æt frumen* at

first. At first sight, here *first-sight* is one word like *first-fruits*, *first-rate*, *first-born*, and "at" is the adverbial prefix as in *ætfóre*.

Old English *fyr*, far; *fyrre*, farther; *fyrrest* or *fyrst*, farthest or first. Our word is a contraction of the Old English *fīrnest* (*fīr'st*), foremost.

Firth, a corruption of *frith*, *q.v.* (Lat. *frētum*, a frith.)

Fiscal, *fis'kāl*, pertaining to revenue.

Latin *fiscus*, a money-bag, the money put in the bag; *fiscalis*.

Fish, *plu.* (collective) *fish*, *plu.* (partitive) *fishes*, *fish'ēz*; *fish's* (poss. sing.), *fish'iz*; *fishes'*, *fish'ez*. (Rule xxxiv.)

Fish (*verb*), *fish'es* (*third per. s. pres. Ind.*, Rule xxxiv.); *fished* (1 syl.), *fish'-ing*, *fish'-er*.

Fish'-y, *fish'i-ness* (R. xi.), *fish'ery*, *plu. fisheries*, *fish'ē.riz*.

Fish'er-man, one whose occupation is to catch fish.

Fish-woman [*fishwife*], a woman who sells fish by retail.

Fish-mon'ger, a fish-dealer. (Old English *monger*, dealer.)

Fish'-tail, to shape like the tail of a fish.

Fish's tail, the tail of a fish.

Old Eng. *fisc*, *plu. fiscas*, *fiscere*, a fisher; *fisc-nett*, *fisc-hus*, *v. fisc[ian]*.

"Fish" (a card counter), a blunder for the French word *fiche* (a five sou piece). The two points allowed for the rub are called in French *la fiche de consolation* (see Rule lxiy.)

Fissure, *fizh'.r*, a crack or cleft. **Fisher**, *fish'er*, one who fishes.

"Fissure," French; Latin *fissūra* (*fīdo*, supine *fissum*, to cleave).

"Fisher," Old English *fiscere* (*fisc[ian]*), to fish.

Fit, a paroxysm, a canto, suitable, to adapt, to qualify; (*adj.*)

fit, (*comp.*) *fit't-er*, (*super.*) *fit't-est*, *fit't-ing*, *fit'ting-ly* (Rule i.); (*v.*) *fit't-ed*, *fit't-ing*; *fit'-ly* (*adv.*), *fit'-ness*; *fit'-ful* (Rule viii), capricious; *fit'ful-ly*, *fit'ful-ness*; by fits and starts, intermittently.

"Fit" (of illness), Fr *fatte*, the point or summit; *paroxysm*, means much the same thing, being from the Gk. *oxus*, pointed; *oxuno*, to make pointed, to sharpen; *par-oxysmós*.

"Fit" (a canto), Old Eng. *fitt*, a song; *fitt[an]*, to sing.

"Fit" (suitable), Fr. *fait*, comely, well made, as *un homme bien fit*, *il est bien fit dans sa taille*, *c'est le pere tout fit*. (Lat. *factum*.)

Five, a numeral; *fifth*, an ordinal; *fifteen*, *fifteenth*; *fifty*, *fiftieth* (Rule xi.); *five-fold*, one and four times more.

Old Eng. *fif*, five; *fifta*, *fifth*; *fiften*, *fifteen*; *fifteoþa*, *fifteenth*; *fifti* or *fiftig*, *fifty*; *fiftigþæt*, *fiftieth*; *fif-scald*, *five-fold*; &c.

Fix, to fasten; *fix'-ing*, *fixed* (1 syl.); *fixed-ly*, *fix'.ed.ly*; *fixed-ness*, *fix'.ed.ness*; *fixity*, *fix'.i.ty*; *fixture*, *fix'.tchūr*; *fixation*, *fix'.ā'.shun*; *fix'-able*.

French *fixer*, *fixité*, *fixation*: Latin *figo*, supine *fixum*, to fix.

Fizz, one of the few monosyllables (not in *f*, *l*, or *s*) ending with a double consonant: as *add*, *odd*; *burr*, *err*; *bitt*, *butt*; *ebb*, *egg*; *buzz*, *fuzz*; *fizz*, *frizz* and *whizz* (Rule vii.); *fizz'-ing*, *fizzed* (1 syl.) An imitative word.

Flab'by, flaccid; (*comp.*) flab'bi-er, (*super.*) flab'bi-est (Rule lxviii.); flab'bi-ly (Rule xi.), flab'bi-ness.

Welsh *llŷbin*, flaccid, limber; *llŷb*, a flaccid state.

Flaccid, flūk'sid, limp; flac'cid-ly, flac'cid-ness, flaccid'ity.

Fr. *flaccidité*; Lat. *flaccidus*, *flaccus*, flap-eared; *flaccéo*, to wither.

Flag, an ensign, a water plant, a paving stone, to droop; flagged (1 syl.), flagg'-ing (Rule i.), flagg'-ing-ly, flagg'-er, flagg'-y, flagg'-i-ness (Rule xi.); flag'stone, flag'ship.

To unfurl the black flag, a token of distress.

To unfurl the red flag [with the Rom.], a signal for battle.

To unfurl the white flag, to sue for quarter, to give in.

"Flag" (an ensign), German *flagge*; Danish *flag*, *flagen*, to flutter.

"Flag" (the water iris), so called from its resemblance to a flag.

"Flag" (a paving stone), Danish *flak*, flat; German *flach*, level.

"Flag" (to droop), Latin *flaccéo*, *flaccus*; Welsh *llegu*, to flag.

Flagellate, flāj'.ēl.lāte, to scourge; flag'ellāted (Rule xxxvi.), flag'ellāt-ing (Rule xix.); flag'ellant, one who scourges himself; flagellation, flāj'.ēl.lay''shun; flagel'lum.

Fr. *flageller*, *flagellants*, *flagellation*; Lat. *flagellum*, *flagellāre*.

Flageolet, flāj'.ō.lēt (not flāj'.ē.ō.lēt), a wind instrument.

Fr. *flageolet*; Gk. *plagtaulos*, a flute (*plagios aulos*, the cross flute).

Flagitious, fla.jit'h'.us, villainous; flagitious-ly, flagitious-ness.

Latin *flagitiōsus*, *flagitium*, *flagrum* (a crime deserving) a scourge.

Flagon, flag'.ōn, a tankard; the word is now chiefly employed to designate the large metal vessel which holds the sacramental wine before it is poured into the chalice.

French *flacon*, a small bottle, with a stopper of the same material.

Flagrant, fla'.grānt, notorious; fla'grant-ly; fla'grancy.

Latin *flagrantia*, *flagrare*, *flagrans* (*flagrum*, [deserving] a scourge).

Flail (not *frail*), an instrument for thrashing corn.

Latin *flagellum*, *flagellāre*, to thrash.

Flake, anything put loosely together: as a *flake of snow*; flāk'-y, flā'.ky (R. xix.), flā'ki-ness, flāked (1 syl.), flāk'-ing.

Old English *flacea*, flakes of snow; Latin *flocus*, a flock of wool.

Flambeau, plu. flambeaux (Fr.), flām'.bō, flām'.bōze. (Lat. *flamma*.)

Flame (1 syl.), a blaze, to blaze; flamed (1 syl.), flām'-ing (Rule xix.), flā'ming-ly, flām'-y; flame'-less; flam'beau (*q.v.*)

Flamingo, plu. flamingoes (Rule xlii.), fla.mēn'.gōze, a bird

Inflam'mable (double *m*); inflammability, in.flām'.ma.bil''-i.ty; inflammation, in'.flām.may''shun (double *m*).

French *flamme*, *flambeau*, *inflammable*, *inflammabilité*, *inflammation*.

Lat. *flamma*, *inflammatio*, *inflammare* (Gk. *phlegma*, *phlegma*).

Flamen, flā.mēn, a Roman priest devoted to the service of one god only. It is an error to suppose that "flamen" has

any connexion with *flame*, and that these priests were so called because they "set flame to" the sacrificial fires.

Varro says (*De Ling. Lat.*, iv. 15) "*quod caput cinctum habebant filo*" (fillet), from "*filum*" we get *filāmines* contracted to *f'lāmines*.

Flannel (double n), not *flan'nen*, a woollen cloth; *flannelled*, *flān'nēld*; *flan'nell-ing* (Rule iii., -EL).

(The double n is a blunder peculiar to our own language.)

French *l'anelle*; *filum lanceus*, woollen thread, whence *f'lan'* with -*el* "pertaining to," "made of" [woollen thread]; Welsh *gwylanen*, flannel; *gwlan*, wool; German *flanell*; Spanish *flaneta*; Italian *flanella*; Danish *flanel* or *flonel*.

Flap, anything which opens as it were on a hinge, as the *flap* of a garment, the *flap* of a shutter, the *flap* of a table, the *flap* of the ear, &c., a disease on the lips of horses; to flap or move the wings backwards and forwards, to hang loose; *flapped* (1 syl.) or *flapt*, *flapp'-ing*, *flapp'-er* (R. i.)

German *klapp*, a flap or slap; *klappe*, a valve; French *frapper*.

"Flap" (in the lips of horses), German *flappe*, a large hanging lip.

Flare (1 syl.), a glare, to glare; *flared* (1 syl.), *flār'-ing* (R. xix.), *flar ing-ly*. (German *flackern*; Danish *flagre*.)

Flash, a sudden burst [of fire, wit, &c.], to burst suddenly on the sight; *flashed* (1 syl.), *flash'-ing*; *flash'-y*, showy; *flash'-i-ly* (R. xi.), *flash'-iness*, *flash'-man*, *flash'-pipe*.

French *fleche*, a arrow. A "flash" is a dart of light.

Flask, a bottle, a powder-horn. (Old Eng. *flasc*, a leather bottle.)

Flat, level, insipid, a sign in music, a storey or floor; *flat'-ly*, *flat'-ness*, (*comp.*) *flat'-er*, (*super.*) *flat'-est* (R. lxviii.), *flat'-ish* (-ish dim.); *flat'-ed*, made flat; *flat'-ing* (R. i.)

Flat'-en (-en means "to make" [flat]), *flat ened* (2 syl.); *flatten-ing*, *flat'n-ing*; *flat'wise* (not *flatways*).

German *platt*, flat, plain; *platten*, to flatten; French *plat*.

Flatter, to praise falsely, *comp. deg.* of flat; *flattered*, *flāt'.erd*; *flāt'ter-ing*, *flāt'ter-ing-ly*, *flāt'ter-er*.

Flattery, *plu.* *flatteries*, *flāt'.er.iz*, overwrought praise.

Fr. *flatter*, *flatterie* (Lat. *plaudo*, or *falso-laudo*, to praise falsely).

Flatulence, *flāt'tu.lēnce*, wind in the stomach; **flatulency**, *flāt'tu.lēn.sy*; *flat'ulent*, *flat'ulent-ly*, *flāt'tus*.

Latin *flatulentus* (*flātus*, a gust of wind. *flāre*, to blow).

("Flatulance" and "flatulant" would be more correct. 1st Lat. conj.)

Flaunt (to rhyme with *aunt*, is the more general pronunciation, but -*au-* as in "*cause*" is far more analogous to the general pronunciation of this diphthong), to give one-self pert airs, to parade fine clothes; *flaunt'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *flaunt'-ing*, *flaunt'-ing-ly*, *flaunt'-er*.

Flauto, *plu.* *flautos* (Rule xlii.), the flute, music for flutes (Ital.); *flautist*, *flaw'.tist*, a flute-player.

Flavour, *flū'vēr* (noun and verb); flavoured, *flū'verd*; fla'vour-ing; flavour-ous, *flū'vēr.ūs*; fla'vour-less.

Corruption of *savour*; Lat. *sāpor*, relish; *sāpio*, sapid taste or smell.

Flaw, a blemish; flawed (1 syl.), flaw'-ing, flaw'-less.

Welsh *flaw*, a burst, a crack; *fla*, a parting from.

Flax, a plant; flax'-en, made of flax, yellow [hair], flax'-y.

Old English *flæx*, flax; *flæxen*, flaxen.

Flay, to strip off the skin of an animal (not *flee*); flayed (1 syl.), flay'-ing, flay'-er (Rule xiii.)

Old English *flæan*, to flay; past *flæande*, past part. *flæand*.

Flea, *flē*, an insect. Flee, to take to flight. Fly (not *flee*).

Fleas, *flēze*, plu. of flea. Flees, *flēze*, runs away.

Flea-bite, a spot caused by the bite of a flea, a trivial evil.

Old English *flea*, a flea; *flēan*, to flee; *flæan*, to flay.

Fleam, *fleem*, a lancet for bleeding cattle. Phlegm, *flēm*.

Welsh *flaim*, a lancet. "Phlegm" (pituitous matter). Gk. *phlegma*.

Fledge (1 syl.), to be in feather; fledged (1 syl.), covered with feathers; fledg'-ing (Rule xix.), fledg'-ling, a young bird just fledged. (-ling Old Eng. affix. a dim. an offspring.)

Old English *flēogan*, to fly; German *flügge* or *flucke*, fledged.

Flee, to run from danger. Flea, *flē*, an insect.

Flee, (past) fled, (past part.) fled; flē'-er (R. xix.), fleē'-ing (when a word ends in two vowels it retains both before -ing: as *baa-ing*, *see-ing*, *agree-ing*, *coo-ing*, *woo-ing*, *dye-ing*, *eye-ing*; except -ue: as *argu-ing*, *pursu-ing*, *ensu-ing*).

Flee, fly. Flea, an insect. To fly is to use wings or speed quickly, to flee, to run from danger. When great speed is to be expressed, or the idea of "running away" is not indicated, we say fly not flee, as:

The "express" flies along: the boy flew like lightning; fly hence to France with the utmost speed. Even running from danger, if great dispatch is to be expressed, as "Whither shall I fly to escape their hands" (*Hen V.*, i. 3.)

Old English *flēogan* or *flig(an)* to flee or fly; (past) *fledh*, (past part.) *flōgen*, *flugen*. "Flea," Old English *flea*.

Fleece (1 syl.), the entire coat of a sheep; fleeced (1 syl.), coated with wool; fleec'-y (R. xix.), comp. fleec'-i-er (R. xi.), super. fleec'-i-est (R. lxviii.); (verb) to plunder by exactions; fleeced (1 syl.), fleec'-ing (R. xix.); fleec'-er. (The idea is "cutting off the wool," hence "plundering.")

Old English *flea* or *flȳs*, a fleece.

Fleet, a navy, swift, to be transient, to skim [milk]; fleet'-ly, swiftly; fleet'-ing, transient, hastening away; fleet'-ness.

"Fleet" (a navy). Old English *flēt*, a ship.

"Fleet" (swift, to flow away). Old Eng. *flēot[an]*, to float or flow away.

"Fleet" (to take the cream off), Old English *flēt* or *flēt*, cream.

Flem'ing, a native of Flanders; **Flem'ish**, pertaining to Flanders.

Flesh (*noun*), to **flesh** [one's sword], to draw blood with it for the first time; **fleshed** (1 syl.), **flesh'-ing**. **Flesh'ings** (*plu.*), flesh-coloured clothes worn sometimes by actors; **flesh'-ly**, carnal; **flesh'-y**, full of flesh; **flesh'i-ness**; **flesh'-less**.

Old Eng. *flesc*, *flescht*, fleshy; *fleslic*, fleshly; *flesclines*, fleshiness.

Fleur-de-lis, *plu.* **fleurs-de-lis** (Fr.), *flühr d'lee*, the water iris or fleur-de-luce. The French word is nonsense, as the plant in nowise can be termed a lily [*lis*]. From this blunder arises the erroneous emblematic term *the lily of France*. The word means the "flower of Louis."

Flew, the large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound, past tense of *fly*. **Flue** [of a chimney], **fluff**. **Flewed** (1 syl.)

"Flew" (large chaps), Welsh *fluo*, a tendency to spread.

"Flew" (did fly), Old English *fledh*, past tense of *fledgan*, to fly.

"Flue" (of a chimney), formed from the Latin *fluo*, to flow.

"Flue" (fluff), Welsh *plu'* for *pluf*, feathers.

Flexible, *flex'ib'l*, pliant; **flex'ible-ness**, **flex'ibly**; **flexibility**, *flex'ib'il'.i.ty*; **flexile**, *flex'ile*; **flexion**, *fläk'shün*; **flex'or**, a muscle for contracting or bending a joint; **extens'or**, a muscle for extending or straightening a joint; **flexuous**, *flex'.ü.üs*, tortuous; **flexuose**, *flex'.u.öse* (in Bot.), zigzag [stem]; **flexure**, *fläk'shür*.

Fr. *flexibilité*, *flexible*, *flexion*; Lat. *flexibilis*, *flexilis*, *flexio*, *flexuosus*, *flexura*, *flexus*, *flexure*, supine *flexum*, to bend.

Flicker, *fläk'kër*, to flitter; **flick'ered** (2 syl.), **flick'er-ing**, **flick'ering-ly**. **Flick**, to strike with a smart jerk; **flicked** (1 syl.), **flick'-ing**.

Old English *fliccer[ian]*, to flicker; *fliccor*, a flickering.

Flier, *flü'er*, the regulator of a machine. **Fly'-er**, one that flies. **Fliers**, *flü'erz*, stairs which do not wind. (See Fly.)

Flight, *flite*, hasty removal; **flight'-y**, eccentric; **flight'i-ly** (Rule xi.); **flight'i-ness**, eccentricity, levity.

Old English *fliht*, v. *fligan*, to fly (-g- of *flight* is interpolated).

Flim-flam, mere nonsense, a worthless trifle (Rule lxix.)

Flim'sy, limp; **flim'si-ness**, **flim'si-ly** (Rule xi.)

Welsh *llymet*, of fickle motion, weak.

Flinch, to shrink, to draw back [from pain or fear]; **finched** (1 syl.), **finch'-ing**, **finch'ing-ly**, **finch'-er**.

Welsh *fllich*, to squeal out.

Fling, (*past*) **flung**, (*p. p.*) **flung**, to cast; **fling'-ing**, **fling'-er**.

Old English *flige*, flying, as *flige-pil*, a flying dart, v. *fligan*, to fling.

Flint, a stone; **flint'-y**, **flint'i-ness** (Rule xi.) (Old Eng. *flint*.)

Flip'pant, pert in speech; **flip'pant-ly**, **flip'pancy**.

Welsh *llypanu*, to make glib; *llypan*, a glib person.

Flirt, a coquette, to coquette, to flick; **flirt'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **flirt'-ing**, **flirt'-ing-ly**; **flirtation**, *flir.tay'.shun*.

Welsh *fritten*, a flighty girl; *frittyn*, a giddy man: *frit*, a jerk; or Old English *feard[ian]*, to play the fool; *feard*, folly.

Flit, to fly away; **flitt'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **flitt'-ing** (Rule i.)

Flitt'er, **flitt'er-ing**, **flitt'er-flutt'er** (Rule lxix.)

Danish *flytte*, to remove; (*flytteri* [flittery], "the bustle and confusion of removal" would be a good word to introduce).

Flitch, the side of a hog salted and cured. (Old Eng. *ficce*.)

Float, *flote* (1 syl.), a buoy, to be buoyed on the top of water; **float'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **float'-ing**, **float'-ing-ly**, **float'-able**, **float'-er**; **floatation**, *flō.tay'.shun*; **float'-age** (2 syl.)

Old English *flōt*, a float; v. *flōt[an]* part. *flēdt*, past part. *flōten*.

Flock, a lock of wool, a collected number of sheep or birds. A collected number of large cattle is a herd, of horses [strung together] a string, of horses or oxen [driven] a drove, of hounds a pack, of bees a swarm, of whales a school, of mackerel, a shoal, of netted fish a haul or take, of human beings a crowd, of children a posse (*pōs'.sy*), of soldiers a troop, of stars a galaxy.

Old English *floc*, a company. (A Christian congregation is called a flock by Dissenters, the minister being their pastor [shepherd]).

"A flock of wool," German *flocke*.

Floe, a mass of floating ice; an ice-berg, of stationary ice.

Old English *floh*, a fragment broken off.

Flog, to whip; **flogged** (1 syl.), **flogg'-ing** (Rule i.), **flogg'-er**.

Lat. *flag[ol]*, to flog; *flagrum*, a scourge; Gk. *plégē*, Dor. *plaga*, a blow.

Flood, *flūd*, a deluge, to deluge; **flood'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **flood'-ing**.

Flood'-tide, full tide; **ebb'-tide**, low tide.

Old English *flōd*, a flood.

Floor, *flo'r*, not *flōre* (noun and verb); **floored** (1 syl.), **floor'-ing** (n. and part.); **floor'-er**, a knock-down blow.

Old English *flōr* or *flōre*, a floor.

Flop, to bounce, to bob; **flopped** (1 syl.), **flopp'-ing** (Rule i.)

(Another spelling of the word *flap*, as "strop" is of *strap*.)

Flora, *flō'.rah*, all the plants of a country. **Fauna**, all the animals.

Floral, *flō'.ral*, adj. of flower; **flō'-ral-ly**; **flō'-ret**, a little flower; **florescence**, *flō.rēs'.sense*, the flowering of plants.

Florid, *flōr'rid*, highly ornamented; **florid-ly**, **florid-ness**, **florid-ly**; **floridity**, *flō.rid'.i.ty*; **floriferous**, *flō.rif'.ē.rūs*, bearing flowers (*flores ferens*, Lat.); **floriform**, *flō'.rī.form* (Latin *floris forma*, form of a flower); **flō'rist**.

Floriculture, *flō'.rī.kūl.tchūr* (Lat. *cultūra*), cultivation of flowers; **floricultural**, *flō'.rī.kūl'.tū.rāl*; **flos'cule** (2 syl.)

Latin *Flora*, goddess of flowers; *flos*, gen. *flōris*, a flower; *flōralis*, *flōrescens*, gen. *flōrescentis* (inceptive of *flōreo*, to blossom), *flōrilus*.

Florentine, *fłɔˈrɛn.tɪn*, a native of Florence, pertaining thereto.

Florid, *fłɔˈrɪd* (not *fłɔˈrɪd*), flowery. (See *Flora*.)

Florin, *fłɔˈrɪn* (not *fłɔˈrɪn*), a two-shilling silver coin.

This very un-English word was first applied to a coin struck in Florence in the thirteenth century. It had a *lily* on one side, and the head of *John Baptist* on the other. There was an English *florin* (value 6s.) issued by Edward III, in 1337, probably the German *florin* (value 2s. 6d.) suggested the word to us.

Florist, *fłɔˈrɪst* (not *fłɔˈrɪst*), a cultivator of flowers. (See *Flora*.)

Flotage, *fłɔˈtæʒ*, the act of floating; **flotation**, *fłɔˈtæʃ.jən*.

Flotsam (not *fłɔtsəm*), *fłɔt.səm*, goods found floating on the sea after a wreck. **Jetsam**, *ʒɛt.səm*, goods cast into the sea to lighten a ship in distress. (French *jeter*, to cast out.)

Old English *fłotan*, to float; *fłota*, anything that floats.

Flotilla, *fłɔˈtɪl.lə*, a fleet of small vessels. (Spanish *flotilla*.)

Flounce (1 syl.), a trimming, to bounce about; **flounced** (1 syl.), **flounc'-ing**. (Norman *flunsa*, to bluster.)

"Flounce" is one of the French words misspelt and misapplied. *Francis* is a gather: as *faire un francis à une manche, cette chemise n'est pas assez froncée par le collet*. What we miscall a flounce is *volant* in French.

Flounder, *fłʊnˈdər*, a flat fish, to struggle in water.

"Flounder" (the fish), German *fłunder*; Danish *fłnder*.

"To flound r" is to flap about in water like a flounder.

Flour, ground corn. **Flower**, the blossom of a plant (both *fłɔʊər*); **flour'-ing**, dredging flour on; **flour'-y**, like flour; **flower-ing**, *fłʊər.ɪŋ*, blossoming; **flower-y**, full of flowers.

French *fleur de farine*, flour; *fleur*, a flower.

Flourish, *fłʊər.ɪʃ*, an ornamental scrawl with the pen, a salutation with trumpets, to brag, to thrive, to make a flourish; **flourished**, *fłʊər.ɪʃt*; **flourish-ing**, *fłʊər.ɪʃ.ɪŋ*; **flourishing-ly**; **flourish-er**, *fłʊər.ɪʃ.ər*.

Latin *fłoresco* (inceptive of *fłoro*, to flourish; *fłores*, flowers), hence "ornament," a flourish with a pen is an ornamental scrawl, a flourish with trumpets is an ornamental turn by way of honour, to flourish a sword is to use it ornamentally not serviceably.

Flout, to mock; **flout'-ed**, **flout'-ing**, **flout'ing-ly**, **flout'-er**.

Old English *fłut(an)*, to quarrel, to wrangle.

Flow, *fłɔ*, (*past*) **flowed** (1 syl.), (*past part.*) **flowed** (not *fłown*).

Fly, (*past*) **flew**, (*past part.*) **f flown**.

The river has overflowed its banks (not *overflown*.)

Old English *fłow(an)*, *past flew*; *oferfłow(an)*, to overflow.

Flower, the blossom of a plant. **Flour**, ground corn (both *fłʊər*).

Flower-stalk, **flower-garden**; **flower-y**, *fłʊər.rɪ*; **floweri-ness**, *fłʊər.rɪ.nɛs* (Rule xi.); **flower'-et**, *fłʊər.rɛt*.

To flower; **flowered**, *fłʊər.ed*; **flower-ing**, but

Flour, ground corn; **flour'-y**, **flour'-ing**.

Welsh *fłur*, bloom; v. *fłuro*; Fr. *fleur*, *fleur*; Lat. *fłores*, flowers.

Flown, *past part. of fly.* (See *Fly*, and note to *Flow*.)

Fluctuate, *flŭk'tu.ate*, to waver; *fluctuāt-ed* (Rule xxvi.), *fluctuāt-ing*; fluctuation, *flŭk'tu.ā".shŭn*. (Not Fr.)

Latin *fluctuatio*, *fluctuare* (fluctuous [*fluctuosus*] "full of waves" or "wavy" might be introduced), *fluctus*, a wave (*flue*, to flow).

Flue [of a chimney], *fluff*. **Flew**, the large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound, *past tense of the verb to fly*.

"Flue" (of a chimney), a noun formed from the Latin *fluo*, to flow.

"Flue" (fluff), Welsh *plu'* for *pluf*, feathers.

"Flew" (large chaps), Welsh *flw*, a tendency to spread.

"Flew" (did fly), Old English *fledh*, *past tense of fleogan*, to fly.

Fluent, *flū'ent*, ready of speech, flowing freely; *flū'ent-ly*.

Fluency, *flū'en.sy*. **Fluid**, *flū'id*; **fluidity**, *flū'id'.i.ty*.

Latin *fluens*, gen. *fluentis*, *fluidus*, *fluo*; French *fluide*, *fluidité*.

Fluff, the abrasions of cloth, fine down; *fluff-y*, *fluff'i-ness*.

Welsh *pluf*, feathers. "Fluff" also called *flue*, *q. v.*

Flugelman (not *fugleman*), *flū'.g'l.man*, the soldier who sets the drill exercises which the rest imitate.

(Sometimes but incorrectly called a *fugleman*.)

German *fügelmann*, leader of the file (*fügel*, a wing).

Flu'id, *fluid'ity*, *flū'id'.i.ty*. (See *Fluent*.)

Fluke (1 syl.), that part of an anchor which fastens in the ground, a flounder, hap-hazard, an irregular proceeding.

"Fluke" (of an anchor), German *pfucken*, to pick, *pfug*, a plough.

"Fluke" (a fish), Old English *floc*, a plaice or other flat fish.

"Fluke" (hap-hazard), a flounder. To flounder is to stumble about, hence a stumble. To get through an examination by a fluke is to stumble through it irregularly, to "flounder" through it.

Flummery, *flŭm'.me.ry*, empty compliments.

German *pfaumerei*, food made with plums (*pfaum*, a plum).

Flunky, *plu. flunkies*, *flŭn'.kiz*, a servant in livery (a term of contempt); *flun'kyism*, pretentiousness, consequential airs; *flun'ky-dom*, the state politic of flunkies.

German *flunkern*, to glitter. A flunky is one gorgeously dressed.

Fluor, *flū'or*, a menstrual flux; *flū'or-spar*, a mineral used for ornamental vessels. "Derbyshire-spar" is a *fluor-spar*; *fluoric*, *flū'or'rik*; *fluorine*, *flū'o.rin*.

Fr. *fluor*, *spath fluor*. (In Chem.) -*ine* denotes a simple substance.

Flurry, commotion, to agitate; *flurried*, *flŭr'řed*; *flurry-ing*.

Hurry, *skurry*, *worry*, and *flurry*, are cognate words.

Welsh *herwa*, to harry, to prowl; Lat. *urgeo*, to urge on (*curro*, to run).

Flush [of a mill], an entire suit of cards of one sort, a reddening of the face, well supplied, well adjusted, to inundate, to elate; *flushed* (1 syl.), *flush'-ing*.

German *flusz*, a flow, flux, or flush [at cards].

A flux of water is a *flush*, a flow of blood to the face, a flow of money into the pockets, &c. Carpenters call their work *flush* when the parts fit properly and all is level: thus a door is "flush" with the wall when it stands on the same plane. (Russian *plomboi*, flat.)

Fluster, to flurry; **flustered**, *flüs'terd*; **flus'ter-ing**, **flus'ter-er**.

Fluster and *bluster* are cognate words: (as Latin *fluo* and English *blow*; Latin *fluo* and Greek *bluo*); *blæstan*, to puff; hence a "blustering wind." *Fluster* may be a variety of the same word, or may indicate a similar "disturbance" in water.

Flute (1 syl.), a wind instrument, channel in a pillar, to "flute" a pillar; **flüt'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **flüt'-ing** (Rule xix.), **flüt'-ist**, one who plays the flute.

Fr. *flûte* (the musical instrument); Germ. *flöte* (Lat. *fluo*, to blow).

A "fluted" column is one with concave stripes, being like "a flute" cut in halves: a "Doric column has twenty such channels; and a Tuscan column has as many convex stripes called 'cables.'"

Flutter, to flap the wings; **fluttered**, *flüt'terd*; **flüt'ter-ing**, **flüt'ter-ing-ly**, **flüt'ter-er**; **fitter-flutter** (Rule lxix.)

Old English *flōetan*; German *flattern*.

Fluvial, *flü'.vi.äl*, connected with or pertaining to a river.

Latin *fluvialis*, *fluvius*, a river (*fluo*, to flow).

Flux (in *Metall.*), anything used to promote the fusion of metals, &c.; (in *Med.*) a too-abundant evacuation, fusion;

Flux'-ible (not *-able*); **fluxibility**, *flux'.i.bil''.i.ty*;

Fluxion, *flük'.shün*, the act of flowing, matter which flows;

Fluxions, *flük'.shünz*, now called *Differential cal'culus*;

Flux'-ion-al, **flux'-ion-ary**, **fluxed** (1 syl.), **flux'-ing**.

French *flux*, *fluxion*, *fluxions*; Latin *fluere*, supine *fluxum*, to flow.

Fly, *plu. flies*, an insect. **Fly**, *plu. flies*, a sort of hackney carriage.

Fly, the index of the mariners' compass, a sort of wheel, to move with wings, to run with great speed, to burst asunder.

To fly, (*past*) **flew**, (*past part.*) **flown**; **flies**, **fize**; **fly'-ing**.

To flee, (*past*) **flēd**, (*past part.*) **flēd** (not *flown*): as *the man has fled*, *the bird has flown*; **flees**, **flee'-ing**;

Fli'-er, one who flies, the regulator of a machine;

Fly'-ers, stairs which do not wind.

Fly-blown, **fly-wheel**, **flying-buttress**;

To fly in one's face, to scold insolently, to insult;

To fly in a passion, to get into a passion;

To come off with flying colours, to come off triumphantly;

To let fly, to discharge, to let loose;

To fly out, to attack with angry words; **to fly at**, to attack;

To fly open, to start open: as *the door flew open*;

The [glass] flew, cracked suddenly. **Will it fly**, ...crack.

Old English *flēoġ[an]* or *flig[an]*, to fly or flee, *past flēdh*, *past part. flōgen*, *flig*, a fly; German *fliegen*, to fly, *fliehen*, to flee.

Foal, *fōle*, a colt or filly. **Fool** (to rhyme with *cool*), a simpleton.

Foal, to bring forth a foal; **foaled** (1 syl.), **foal'-ing**.

Old English *fōla*, a colt or filly.

Foam, *fōme*, surf, to froth; **foamed** (1 syl.), **foam'-ing**, **foam'-ing-ly**, **foam'-y**, **foam'-less**. (Old English *fām*, foam.)

Fob, a trouser watch-pocket, to "prig," to trick; **fobbed** (1 syl.), **fobb'-ing** (Rule i.) Also called **To fub** [marbles], &c.

"Fob" (to trick); German *foppen*, to play upon.

Focus, *plu. focuses or foci*, *fō'.kūs, fō'.kūs.ēz, fō'.sī*, the point in which light or heat rays meet; (in *mathematics* we talk of the *foci* of an ellipse, parab'ola, hyper'bola, and so on, but never of the *focuses*); **fo'cus-ing**, **fo'cal** (*adj.*)

Latin *fōcus*, the hearth (*fō* short); French *focal*.

Fodder, food for horses, to feed with fodder. **Foth'er**, 2184 lbs. of lead; **foddered**, *fōd'.derd*; **fod'der-ing**.

Old English *fōdder* or *fōder* (*fōda*, food); *sother*, a load, a fother.

Foe, *plu. foes*, *fō, fōze*, an enemy. **Foh!** an interj. of disgust.

"Foe" Old English *fāh*. "Foh," French *pouah*; German *pfui*.

Fœ'tus, the embryo of animals; **fœtation**, *fē.tay'.shūn*.

French *fœtus*; Latin *fœtus* (Greek *phoitaō*, to have pains of travail).

Fog, dense vapour; **fogg'-y** (Rule i.), (*comp.*) **fogg'i-er**, (*super.*) **fogg'i-est**, **fogg'i-ness**, **fogg'i-ly** (Rule xi.)

Italian *sfogo*, exhalation; v. *sfogare*, to exhale.

Fō'gey, a prosy old man. Generally *old* [fo'gey].

The term is derived from the old pensioners of Edinburgh Castle.

Foible, *foy'.b'l*, a failing. (French *foible*, now *faible*, weak.)

Foil (1 syl.), a blunt sword used in fencing, leaf-metal, to frustrate; **foiled** (1 syl.), **foil'-ing**, **foil'-er**.

"Foil" (a blunt sword), Welsh *ffwyll*, a foil.

"Foil" (leaf-metal), French *feuille*, a leaf; (Latin *folium*).

"Foil" (to frustrate), French *affolé*, said of a "compass" when the needle points wrong.

Foist (1 syl.), to insert surreptitiously (followed by *in*), to palm something off upon another (followed by *on*); **foist'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **foist'-ing**. (A corruption of *forced*.)

Föld, a plait, to double; **föld'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **föld'-ing**, **föld'-er**.

Old English *seald[an]*, past *seold*, past part. *ge-sealden* (*seald*, a fold).

Foliage, *fō'.lī.age*, the leaf-hangings of trees; **foliaceous**, *-a'.shūs*.

Foliate, *fō'.lī.ate*, to beat [metal] into leaf, to cover with leaf-metal; **fo'liāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **fo'liāt-ing** (R. xix.)

Foliation, *fō'.lī.ā'.shūn*, the leafing of plants.

Folio, *plu. folios* (R. xlii.), *fō'.lī.o, fō'.lī.ōze*. In *bookkeep-ing* the left and right hand pages of a ledger, &c., a book of the largest size in which the paper is folded only once.

Latin *foliatio*, *foliaceous*, *foliatus* (*folium*, Greek *phullōn*, a leaf)

Folk, *fōke*, people; **folk-mote**, an assembly of the people.

Old English *folc*, *solo-gemote*, a popular assembly.

Follicle, *fŏl'lik'ŭl* (in *Bot.*), a dry seed-vessel opening on one side only, and having the seeds loose; folliculous, *fŏl'lik'ŭlŭs*, or follicular, *fŏl'lik'ŭlar*; follic'ulated.

Fr. *follicule*; Lat. *folliculus* (*folia*, a bag, purse, or seed-vessel).

Follow, to come after; followed, *fŏl'lowed*; fol'low-ing.

Old-English *folgian* or *fytligean*, past *fyltged*, p. p. *fyltged*, *folgare*.

Folly, plu. follies, *fŏl'liz*, foolish acts; a fanciful mansion.

Ital. *folia*; Fr. *folie*; Welsh *fol*, foolish; Lat. *folia*, a wind-bag.

"Folly" (a mansion); French *folie*, extravagance. (See *Fool*.)

Foment, *fŏment'*, to dab with a wet sponge or rag, to encourage; foment'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), foment'-ing, foment'-er;

Fomentation, *fŏ'mentay'shŭn*, a lotion, its application.

Fr. *fomentier*, *fomentation*; Lat. *fomentum*, *fomentari*, to foment.

Fond, foolish, partial; fond'-ly, fond'-ness.

Fondle, *fŏn'dil*, to caress; fondled, *fŏn'd'ld*; fon'dling.

Fon'dling, a pet. **Found'ling**, a child deserted by its parents.

Chaucer *fonne*, a fool; Irish *fonn*, a longing. Originally "fond" meant a foolish weakness; foolishly partial.

Font, a baptismal basin, a complete set of type. **Fount**, the source.

Fr. *fonte*; Lat. *fons*, gen. *fontis*. "Font" (type), Fr. *fonte*, *fondre*.

Food (1 syl.), victuals. (Old Eng. *fŏdx*. See *Feed*.)

Fool (1 syl.), a simpleton, a jester; to delude; fooled (1 syl.), fool'-ing, fool'-ish (-ish added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is dim.); fool'ish-ly, fool'ish-ness.

Foolery, plu. fooleries, *fŏol'ĕriz*, absurd acts; fool-har'dy, foolishly daring; foolhar'di-ness, foolhard'i-ly; fools'cap (not fool'scap), paper the size of an ordinary day-book, so called because originally its trade-mark was a fool's head and cap; fool's errand, a purposeless errand.

Folly, plu. follies, *fŏl'liz*, foolish acts.

Welsh *fol*, foolish; *fŏledd*, folly; *fŏles*, a silly woman; *fŏli*, to delude.

Foot, plu. feet (each 1 syl.), not *fŭt*, nor *foote* to rhyme with *boot*, but "foot" to rhyme with *put*. **Footfall** (not *footfal*.)

Foot, (*verb*) foot'-ed, foot'-ing. Foot'-ed, having feet, as *four-footed beasts*. Foot'-ing, position, standing, as *He has a good footing*. Foot'-note, a note at the bottom of a page. To foot it, to dance. To set on foot, to originate.

("Foot" and "put" are the only two words in the language with this vowel sound. All other words in -oot have the usual diphthongal sound of -oo-: as *hoot*, *moot*, *root*, and *shoot*. "Soot" is at present vacillating, some make it to rhyme with *foot*, some with *root*, and others with *hut*. So with "put," it stands alone, all other words in -ut have the short ŭ sound, as *but*, *cut*, *gut*, *hut*, *jut*, *nut*, *slut*, *smut*, *tut*, &c.)

Old Eng. *fŏt*, plu. *fēt*; Lat. *pes*, gen. *ped(is)*; Gr. *pous*, gen. *pod(os)*.

Fop, a dandy; **fopp'ish** (Rule ii.), like a fop (*-ish* added to nouns means *like*); **fopp'ishness**, **fopp'ish-ly**.

Foppery, *plu.* **fopperies**, *föp'ä.riz*, over-dressiness.

Germ. *fopperet*; *Span.* *guapo*, spruce, foppish; *Lat.* *vappa*, a simpleton.

For- (Old Eng. prefix of verbs), privation, deterioration, against, aside, away; in *former*, *forward*, it stands for *fore*.

German *vor* and *vor*; *Latin* *foris*, out of doors; *French* *hors*.

For, prep. and conj., on behalf of, because; in as much as.

Old Eng. *for*; *Germ.* *für*; *Span.* *por*; *Fr.* *pour*; *Lat.* *pro*; *Gk.* *pro*.

Forage, *for'rage* (not *für'ridge*), fodder, to collect food for horses, &c., to strip of fodder; *for'aged* (2 syl.), *for'ag-ing* (R. xix.), *for'ag-er*, *for'aging-cap*, a light military cap.

Spanish *foragido*, robbing in woods and forests; *Fr.* *fouflage*; *Lat.* *forrago*, i.e. *far ago*, to drive or carry off provisions.

Foramen, *plu.* **foramina**, *fö'rag'ä.nän*, *fö'ram'ä.näh*, a hole by which nerves, &c., obtain a passage through bone. (In *Botany*) the opening in the o'vulum; **foraminated**; **foraminous**, *fo'ram'ä.näis*, full of perforations.

Foraminifera, *fö'ram'ä.nif'ä'rah*, the rhizopoda (*ri.zöp'ä.dah* or root-footed animals), microscopic animals with shells having numerous chambers communicating with each other by apertures or *foramina*.

Lat. *förämen*, *plu.* *förämina*, a perforation. "Foraminifer" is *foramina ferens*, bearing [many] perforations.

Forasmuch as, *for'as.much'as*, because, seeing that.

Forbade, *far'bäd'*, past tense of **forbid** (*which see*).

Forbear, (*past*) **forbore**, (*past part.*) **forborne** (not *forborn*), to refrain, to cease; **forbear**, *for'bare'*; **forbear-ing**, **forbear-ing-ly**; **forbear-ance**, restraint of temper, &c.

Old English *forbēran*, past *forbār*, past part. *forbēren*. The idea is "to bear aside," i.e., to lay aside. (See *For-*.)

Forbid, (*past*) **forbade**, (*past part.*) **forbidd'en**; **forbidd-ing** (R. iv.), **forbidd-ing-ly**, **forbidd-er**; **forbade**, *for'bäd'*.

Old Eng. *forbedd[an]*, past *forbedd*, past part. *forboden*. To *bid* is to command, "for" (negative), to command *not*. (See *For-*.)

Forbore, *for'böre'*; **forborne**. (See *Forbear*.)

Force (1 syl.), *plu.* **forces**, *for'æz* (R. xxiv.), violence, troops, to compel, to violate; **forced**, *forst*; **forc-ing** (R. xix.) *for'sing*; **forc-er**, *for'aer*; **forc-e-ful** (R. viii.), **forc-e-ful-ly**; **forcible**, *for'st.b't*; **forcible-ness**, **forcibly**; **perforce**, of necessity; by main force, by sheer force; **forcemeat**, *force'meet*, stuffing of meat.

French *force*, *forcer*; *Latin* *fortis*, strong.

"**Forcemeat**," a blunder for *sarc-meat* (*Latin* *sarcio*, to stuff).

Forceps (*plu.*), surgical pliers. A **forceps**, or a pair of **forceps** (not a *forcep*). When the two parts of a pair are in-

separable the word is used in the *plu.* number only: as *scissors, trousers, crackers, pliers, tweezers, drawers, tongs, &c.*; but if the two parts are separable, the word has both numbers: as *glove, gloves; sock, socks; boot, boots.*

Latin *forceps*, tongs (*formus capio*, to take up what is hot)

Ford, a pass through a river, to ford a river; *ford'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *ford'-ing, ford'-er; ford'-able.* (Old Eng. *ford*, a ford.)

Fore- (Old Eng. prefix), beforehand, preceding. In two instances (*former* and *forward*) the *-e* has been dropped, and *fore-close* is a blunder, the prefix being the Lat. *för[um]*.

Fore, the front, the fore part; *fore and aft*, the fore part and hind part of a ship, from end to end.

Old English *fóre*; German *vor*.

Forearm, (*n.*) *för'-arm*, (*v.*) *för'-arm'* (R. l.), from elbow to wrist, to arm beforehand; *forearmed'* (2 syl.), *forearm'-ing.*

"The forearm," Old English *fore earm*.

"To forearm" the Teutonic *fore-* joined to the Latin *armo*, to arm.

Forebode, *for.bōdē'*, to presage; *forebōd'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *forebōd'-ing* (Rule xix.), *forebōd'-er.*

Old English *fore bod[ian]*, to fore warn.

Forecast', (*past*) *forecast'*, (*past part.*) *forecas'ted, forecast'-er, forecast'-ing*, to foresee and provide against what is foreseen. *Forecast'*, (2 syl.), *foresight, &c.*

Danish *fore kaste*, to guess beforehand; *bünd kast*, a rough guess.

Forecastle, *for.käs'el*, the short upper deck in the forepart of a ship. Ships were at one time turreted, hence the Latin phrase *naves turritæ* (the part *before the turret*).

Forechosen, *for.chōze'n*, chosen beforehand.

Old English *fore cēosan*.

Forecited, *for.sī'tēd*, before said. (Latin *citāre*, to quote).

(An ill-compounded word, part Teutonic and part Latin.)

Foreclose (ought to be *forclose*), *for.klōze'*, to compel a person to redeem a mortgage under pain of losing his rights therein; *foreclosed, för.klōzēd'*; *foreclōs'-ing* (Rule xix.)

Foreclosure (ought to be *forclosure*), *för.klō'.zhür*, a legal proceeding to compel a mortgagor either to redeem the pledge or submit to the loss of the property mortgaged.

To **foreclose a mortgage** (*i.e.*, to shut out a mortgagee from redress) is nonsense, although not unfrequently used.

We *forclose a mortgagor*, not a mortgage.

(This prefix is the Latin *för[um]*, a law-court.)

Latin *forclusio* (*e föro clusio*, exclusion from the law-courts).

Foedoom, *for.doom'*, to doom beforehand; *foedoomed'* (2 syl.), *foedoom'-ing.* (Old Eng. *fore dōm*, judgment beforehand.)

Forefather, *for'.far'ther*, an ancestor. (Old English *fore fæder*.)

Forefinger, *for'fing'ger*, the finger next the thumb.

Old English *fore finger*.

Forefoot, *plu.* forefeet, *for'foot*, *for'feet*, one of the front feet of an animal with more than two. **Forfeit**, *for'fit*, q.v.

Old English *fore fét*, *fore fét*. "Forfeit," Welsh *fforfed*.

Forego, (*past*) forewent' [not in use], (*past part.*) foregone; forgo-ing, *for.go'*, *for.gón'*, *for.go'ing*.

Old English *fore gán*, *past part. fore gangen*.

Forgo, to "go away from," would express the idea more simply, but *fore-go* means to "go before you enjoy a thing," hence to give it up.

Foreground, *för'grownd*, that part of a picture which is supposed to be nearest the spectator. (Old Eng. *fore grund*.)

Forehead, *för'réd* (not *före.héd*), that part of the face which lies between the eyebrows and the scalp-hair.

Old English *fore-heafod*.

Forehorse (2 syl.), the leader of a team. (Old Eng. *fore hors*.)

Forehand, *for'hand*, more frequently beforehand, in anticipation. The idea is that it is *in hand* or ready *before* it is required.

Foreign, *för'rín* (not *für'rín*), belonging to another nation.

Fr. *forain*, foreign; Lat. *föris*, from abroad (Gk. *thura*, the door).

Forejudge, *för'judge'*, to judge before the facts are proved.

(This hybrid ought to be dropped. **Prejudge** (French *préjuger*) is sufficient.)

Foreknow, *för.nöw'* (-now to rhyme with *grow*); *past* foreknew, *för.new'*; (*past part.*) foreknown, *för.nown'* (-noun to rhyme with *grown*); foreknow-ing; foreknowledge, *för.nöl'idge* (not *for.no'leje*).

Old Eng. *fore cndw[an]*, *past -cneow*, *past part -cndwen fore cndwincg*.

Foreland, *för.lünd*, a point of land which juts into the sea.

Old English *fore land*, land in advance of the general coast.

Forelock, *for'.lök* [in a horse], the hair which hangs over the forehead. In man, a lock left on the forehead when the head is nearly bald. *Take Time by the forelock*, make the best of the present opportunity.

The idea is taken from the picturesque representations of old Time with one "forelock" on his bald pate. (Old English *fore locc*.)

Foreman, *plu.* foremen; *fem.* forewoman, *plu.* forewomen; *för'.mün*, *för.mën*; *för.wo' mün*, *for.wim'n*, the principal employee, from whom others take their directions. The "foreman of a jury" is the name first called, this man sits first and makes the report.

Old English *fore mann*, *plu. -menn*; *for wifmann*, *plu. -wifmenn*.

Foremast, *för'.mast*, the mast nearest the bow of a ship.

German *fockmast*, *focksegel*, foresail; *fockstag*, forestay, &c.

Foremost, *för'.most*, first in rank or repute. (Old Eng. *formest*.)

Forenamed, *för' .nāmd*, mentioned before. (Old Eng. *forenāman*.)

Forenoon, *för' .noon'*, from morning to midday. (Old Eng. *fore nōn*.)

Forensic, *fōr' .rēn' .sīk*, pertaining to the law courts. (Lat. *fōrensis*.)

Foreordain, *för' .or .dāne'*, to predestinate; fore'ordained' (3 syl.), fore'ordain'-ing; foreordination, *för' .or .dī .nay'' .shun*.

(These are ill-formed, fore- being Teutonic and -ordain Latin. "Pre-ordain" and "preordination" are better compounds.)

Forepart, *för' .part*, the first part (*fore-*, Teut.; *pars*, *partis*, Lat.)

Forerun, (*past*) *forerān*, (*past part.*) *forerun*, *för' .rūn'*, *för' run'*; *forerunn'-ing* (Rule iv.); *forerunn'-er*, *för' .rūn' .er*, one sent before to announce the coming of another, a courier.

Old English *fore-reun[an]*, *past fore-rān*, *fore-rymel*, a forerunner.

Foresaid, *för' .sēd*, mentioned before, set forth in the previous part.

Old English *fore-sēd*, *past part. of -sæg[an]*, *past sēde*.

Foresee, (*past*) *foreseaw*, (*past part.*) *foreseen*, *för' .sēd'*, *för' .saw'*, *för' .seen'*, to see beforehand; *foresee'-ing* (R. xix., -ing); *forese-er*, *för' .sēd' .er* (R. xix.), one who sees beforehand.

Old Eng. *fore-seēn*, *past -sēdh*, *past part. -ge-segen*, *foreseēnd*, a foreseer.

Foreshadow, *för' .shād' .o*, to typify; *foreshad'owed* (3 syl), *foreshad'ow-ing*, *foreshad'ow-er*. (Old Eng. *fore sceddo*.)

Foreshow, (*past*) *fore-showed*, *for' .shōwd'* (not *fore-shew*), (*past part.*) *fore-shown' or fore-showed'*, to predict; *foreshow'-ing*, *foreshow'-er* (*-show-* to rhyme with *grow*).

Old English *forescedu[ian]*, *past -scedwode*, *past part. -scedwood*.

Foreship, *för' .ship*, fore part of a ship. (Old English *fore scip*.)

Foreshorten, *for' .short'n*, to draw objects in an oblique direction (the fore part being shortened): *foreshortened*, *för' .short'nd*; *foreshorten-ing*, *for' .short'ning*.

Old English *fore scort[ian]*.

Foreright, *för' .site*, prevision. (Old English *fore ge-siht*.)

Forest, *för' rēst*, land covered with trees.

Forested, covered with forests. **Affor'ested**, converted into a forest and protected by forest laws. **Disfor'ested** or **dis'affor'ested**, deprived of its forest privileges.

Forester, *för' rēs .ter*, a forest warder or keeper.

Forestry, *för' rēs .try*, the right of foresters; **for'esty**.

Forestage, *för' rēs .tage*, service paid to the king by foresters. (All these words are spelt with one r, not double r.)

French *forest* now *forêt*, *forestier*; Latin *fordre*, to pierce [with darts] forests being set apart in feudal times for hunting purposes.

Forestall (not *forestal*, Rule viii.), *för' .stawl'*, to anticipate; **forestalled'** (2 syl.), **forestall'-ing**, **forestall'-er**.

To "forestall" is to buy up goods before they are brought to the market-stall. (Old English *fore stall[an]*, *stael*, a stall.)

Foretaste, (noun) *för'täste*, (verb) *för.täste'* (Rule 1.), a taste in anticipation, to taste before possession is obtained, to anticipate; *foretäst'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *foretäst'-ing* (R. xix.)

Fore added to *taste*. Germ. *taste*, to feel; Fr. *taster* now *idder*; Ital. *tastare*, to touch; Lat. *tactum*, to touch; Gk. *thiggane*, pronounced *thingano*, contracted to *thing'o*; Lat. *tango*, sup. *tactum*.

Foretell (not *foretel*, R. viii.), to predict; (past) *foretold*, (past part.) *foretold*, *för.täl'*, *för.töld'*; *foretell'-ing*, *foretell'-er*.

Old English *fore tell(an)*, past *fore-tealde*, past part. *fore-ge-teald*.

Forethought, *för.rhorth*, provident foresight. (Old Eng. *fore thóht*.)

Foretoken, *för.tö'k'n*, an omen or sign beforehand, to foreshow; *foreto'kened* (3 syl.), *foreto'ken-ing*. (Old Eng. *fore tæcen*.)

Foretooth, plu. *foreteeth*, *för.toorh*, *för'teerh*, a tooth in the fore-part of the mouth. (Old Eng. *fore tóth*, *fore téth*.)

Forever, *för.öv'.er*, always. (Old English *for æfer*.)

Forewarn, *för.worn'*, to give notice beforehand.

Old English *fore warn(an)*.

Forewoman, plu. *forewomen*, *för.wo'man*, *-wim'en*, chief woman in a shop, from whom others take their directions.

Old English *fore wifmann*, *fore wifmenn*. (See **Foreman**.)

Forfeit, *för.füt*, a fine, to lose through fault; *forfeit-ed*, *forfeit-ing*, *forfeit-er*, *forfeit-able*; *forfeiture*, *för.ft.tchür*.

Fr. *forfait*, *forfaiture*; Low Lat. *forisfactura*, alienation of a thing.

Forge (1 syl.), a smithy, a furnace, to form by the hammer, to counterfeit; *forged* (1 syl.), *forg'-ing* (R. xix.), *forg'-er*.

Forgery, plu. *forgeries*, *för.jě.riz*. (Fr. *forge*, *forger*, *forgeur*.)

Forget, (past) *forgot*, (past part.) *forgott'en*; *forgett'-ing* (R. iv.), *forgett'-er*; *forget'-ful*, *forget'-ful-ly*, *forget'-ful-ness*.

Old English *for-gif(an)*, past *for-geat*, past part. *for-geaten*.

To "forget" is to get out of or away from (the mind or memory).

Forgive, *för.giv'*; (past) *forgave*, *för.gäve'*; (past part.) *forgiven*, *för.giv'n*; *forgiv'-ing*, *forgiv'-ing-ly*, *forgive'-ness*.

Old English *for-gif(an)*, past *for-geaf* or *gaf*, past part. *for-gifen*.

To "forgive" [an offence] is to give it away, not to keep it; in Latin *re-mitto*, to remit, to send it back or away.

Fork, an instrument with prongs, to divide into two branches;

Forked (1 syl.), *fork'-ing*; *forkedness*, *för.kěd.ness*; *fork-edly*, *för.kěd.ly*; *forktail*, a salmon in its fourth year.

Old Eng. *fore*; Lat. *furca*, a fork. "Fork out," *secd(an)*, to draw out.

Forlorn, *forsaken*, solitary; *forlorn'-ly*, *forlorn'-ness*, *forlorn hope* (ought to be spelt *forelorn*).

Old English *for-loran*, to send away, hence to forsake.

"Forlorn Hope" is *fore-loran haufe*, the troop sent forward.

In German *haufe* = a multitude as *ein haufe freunde*, a troop of friends; *haufen gehen*, they troop to their standards, &c.

Form, shape, to shape; **formed** (1 syl.), **form'-ing**, **form'-er**.

Form-al, done in due form, ceremonious; **form'al-ly**, ceremoniously; **for'mer-ly**, in times past.

Formality, *plu.* **formalities**, *for.mäl'.i.tiz*, ceremony; **formalism**, *for.mäl.izm*; **form'al-ist**.

Formation, *for.may'.shün*; **formative**, *for.mä.tiv*.

Formalise, *for.ma.lize*; **form'alised** (3 syl.), **form'alise-ing** (Rule xix.), **form'alise-er** (Rule xxxi.)

Fr. forme, former, formel (wrong), formaliste, formalisme, formalité, formation; Lat. forma, formälis, formälitas, formätio, formätor.

For'mer, prior, one who forms; **for'mer-ly**, in times past; **form'al-ly**, ceremoniously; **foremost**, *for'most*, first.

Our word "former" is compounded of *fore mdr*, more [to the] fore; and "foremost," most [to the] fore; both words ought to have the *e* in *fore*. In Anglo-Saxon *fyr*, far, made *fyrre*, farther, *fyrrest*, *fyrrest*, *fyrst*, and *fyrmost*, farthest; from *furth*, forth, was *furdor*, *furdur*, *furdra*, *furma*, first; from *forth*, was *forther*, *forthor*, *forthmost*, formost; from *foremdra*, illustrious, was *foremdrest*; from *feor*, far [v. *færan*, to go a journey], *feorræst* or *færst*.

Formic, *for'mik*, pertaining to ants; **formic acid**, an acid originally obtained by bruising red ants in water.

Formica, *for.mi'.kah*, the ant genus.

Formicidæ, *for.mi'.st.dæ*, the family containing the *Formica* genus (*-idæ*, a group or family, a Greek patronymic); **formication**, *for.mi.kay'.shün*, a sensation like that of ants crawling over the skin.

Latin *formica*, an ant; *formicatio* (Greek *murmex*, an ant).

Formidable, *for'.mi.dä.b'l*, dreadful; **formidable-ness**, **formidably**. (Latin *formidäbilis*, *formido*, fear.)

Formula, *plu.* **formulæ** or **formulas**, *for.mü.lah*, *plu.* *for'mü.lë* or *for'mü.lahz*, a pattern rule.

Formulary, *plu.* **formularies**, *for'.mu.lä.riz*, a book of forms, a ritual; **formulate**, *for'.mü.late*, to reduce to a formula; **formulät-ed**, **formulät-ing** (Rule xix.)

Latin *formula*, a rule, a pattern (*forma*, a form).

Fornicate, *for'.ni.kate*; **fornication**, *for'.ni.kay'.shün*; **for'nicät-or** (not *-er*, Rule xxxvii.), *fem.* **for'nicätress**.

Latin *fornicatio*, *fornicätor*, *fornicätrix*, *fornicäre* (Greek *pornikos*, *pornë*, a harlot).

Forsake (2 syl.), (*past*) **forsook'**, (*past part.*) **forsa'ken**, **forsäk'-ing** (Rule xix.), to desert.

Old Eng. *for* [negative] *séc[an]*, to seek, *past söhte*, *past part. gesöht*.

Forsooth, in truth. (Old English *tosóthe*, truly; *sóth*, truth.)

Forswear, *for.swäre'*; (*past*) **forswore'**, (*past part.*) **forsworn'**, **forswear'-ing**; **forswear'-er**. To swear falsely.

Old English *forswer[tan]*, *past forswóðr*, *past part. forswóðren*.

Fort, a fortified place. **Forte** (1 syl.), special faculty. **Fought**, *fort*, did fight. **Forte**, *for'.te*, loud. **For'ty**, a numeral.

Fort, a small fortified place for security or defence.

Fort'ness, a natural fort strengthened by art, like the fortress of Gibraltar; **fortressed**, *for'.trést*, having a fortress.

Fort'let, a small fort. **Fortalice**, *for'.tă.ĭs*, a small fortress.

Fortifica'tion, all the works erected in defence of a place. It may include the other four terms. (*See Fortify*.)

French *fort*, *forteresse*; Low Latin *fortalitium* (Latin *fortis*, strong).

"Forte" (a strong point), French *fort*: *as la critique est son fort*.

"Fought," Old English *feoh'tan*, past *feah't*, past part. *fohten*.

Forte, *for'.te* (Ital.), loud. **Forty**, *for'.ty*, a numeral.

Fortissimo (Ital.), loud as possible. (**Forty**, O. Eng. *feowertig*.)

Forth, forward, abroad. **Fourth**, *forth*, an ordinal.

Forthcoming, *forth-kum'.ing*, soon about to appear; **forth-with**, *forrh'.with* (not *forrh.wirh*), without delay.

Old English *forth*, *forthcuman*, *forth with*. "Fourth," *feowertha*.

Fortify, *for'.tĭ.fy*; **fortifies**, *for'.tĭ.fize*; **fortified**, *for'.tĭ.fide*; **fortify-ing**; **fortification**, *for'.tĭ.fl.kay''shŭn*. (*See Fort*.)

Fr. *fortification*, *fortifier*; Lat. *fortificatio*, *fortificāre* (*fortis facio*).

Fortitude, *for'.tĭ.tude*, strength of mind. (Latin *fortitudo*.)

Fortnight, *fort'.nite*, not *fort'.nĭt* (contraction of fourteen night[s]), two weeks. Day was reckoned by the ancient Britons from sunset to sunset. Hence also **se'nnight**, *sĕn'.ĭt*, that is, seven nights or one week.

Tacitus says of the Britons: *Non dierum numerum, ut nos, sed noctium computant*.

Fortress, *for'.tress*, a natural fort aided by art. (*See Fort*.)

Fortuitous, *for.tū'.tĭ.tūs*, accidental; **fortu'itous-ly**, **fortu'itous-ness**; **fortuity**, *plu. fortuities*, *for.tū'.tĭ.tĭz*.

Latin *fortuitus* (*fors*, chance); French *fortuit*.

Fortune, *for'.tchŭne*, chance, portion, fate; **for'tune-less**.

Fortunate, *for'.tchu.nate*, lucky; **for'tunate-ly**.

French *fortune*; Latin *fortūna*, *fortunātus* (*fors*, luck).

Forty, numeral; **for'ti-eth** (Rule xi.), ordinal, 4 × 10.

Old English *feower*, four; *feowertȳne*, fourteen; *feowertig*, forty.

Forward, *for'.werd*, advanced, in the front, to promote, to send on; **for'ward-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **for'ward-ing**, **for'ward-ness**, **for'ward-er**. **Forwards** (*adv.*), **onwards**.

(The prefix ought to be *fore-*, Old English *foreweard*.)

Foss or **fosse** (1 syl.) In *Fort.*, the moat between the scarp and counterscarp; √ the long line is the *scarp*, the short one the *counterscarp*, and the space between the *fosses*.

French *fosse*; Latin *fossa*, a moat or trench.

Fossil, *fōs'sil*, the petrified remains of plants and animals; fossiliferous, *fōs'sil'if'ŭ.ērŭs*, containing fossils; fos'sil-ize (not *fossillize*, R. iii., -iz.); fos'silised (3 syl.), fos'silising (R. xix.), fos'sil-ist; fossilisation, *fōs'sil.i.zā'shŭn*, the process of converting to a fossil.

Fr. *fossile*; Lat. *fossilis* (*fodio*, sup. *fossus*, to dig [out of the earth]).

Fos'ter, nursing or nursed, to nurse, to bring up; fos'tered (3 syl.), fos'ter-ing, fos'ter-er; fos'ter-ling, a foster-child.

Foster-child, a child nursed and brought up by one not its parent. **Foster-mother**, the nurse who brings up the child. **Foster-father**, the nurse's husband. **Foster-brother**, **foster-sister**, the foster-child is foster-brother or foster-sister to the children of its foster-mother.

Old English *foster*, *foster-cild*, -*brōthor*, -*sweostor*, -*fædor*, -*mōdor*.

Fother, *fōth'ŭr*, 2184 lbs. of lead. (Old English *fother*.)

Fought, *fort*, did fight. **Fort**, a fortified place. **Forte**, *fort*, a special faculty. (See **Fort**, **Fight**.)

Foul, filthy, to defile. **Fowl**, a bird.

Foul-er, more filthy. **Fowl-er**, a sportsman who pursues wild fowls. **Foul'-est**, most foul.

Foul-ing, defiling. **Fowl-ing**, pursuing or taking wild fowls. **Foul'-ly**, foul-ness. **Fowling-piece**, a light gun.

"Fowl," Old English *ful*, v. *fulſian*, past *fūlode*, past part. *fūlod*.

"Fowl," Old English *fugel*; *fugelere*, a fowler.

Found (1 syl.), did find, to cast metal, to endow, to lay a foundation; found'-ed (R. xxxvi.), established, &c.; found'-ing;

Found'-ling (not *fond'ling*, q.v.), a child "found," its parents being unknown (-*ling* Old Eng. dim., an "offspring").

Foundery, **founderies**, or **foundry**, **foundries**, *foun'drīz*.

Foundation, *foun'dey'shŭn*, the base of a building, &c.

Found'er, *fem. foun'dress* (not *founder-ess*), one who endows [an institution, &c]. **Found'er**, to sink as a leaky ship, to lame a horse by hard riding.

"Found" (did find), Old Eng. *findan*, past *fand*, past part. *funden*.

"Found" (to establish), Latin *fundare*, *fundatio*; French *fondation*.

"Found" (to cast metal) and "founder" (to sink or lame), Lat. *fundere*.

Fount, the spring, the source, contraction of fountain, *foun'tŭn*; fountain-head; **fount**, better **font**, a complete set of type of any one size, with all the usual points and accents, about 100,000 characters in all; *w.f.*, wrong font.

"Fount" (fountain), French *fontaine*; Latin *fontis*, gen. *fontis*.

"Fount or font" (type), French *fonte*, v. *fondre*, to melt or cast.

Four, *fō'r*, a number. **Fore**, *for*, before. **For**, prep. and conj.

Fourth, *fō'rth*, a cardinal. **Farth**, out, forwards; four-fold. **Fourteen**, *fō'r.teen'*, a numeral; **fourteenth**, a

cardinal. **Forty**, *for'te*, a numeral; **fortieth**, *for'ti.ēth*, a cardinal. **Porte**, *for'te* (in Music), loud.

Old English *seower*, four; *seowerthra*, fourth; *seowerfeald*, fourfold; *seowertyne*, fourteen; *seowerthast* or *seowerleohta*, fourteenth; *seowertig*, forty; *seowerthast* or *seowertigotha*, fortieth.

Fowl, a bird. **Foul**, impure. **Fowling**, catching or shooting birds; **fowl'-er**, one whose trade it is to catch or kill birds; **fowling-piece**, *fowl'.ing-pēce*, a light fowling-gun.

Old English *fugel*, a fowl; *fugelere*, a fowler. "Foul," *fail*.

Fox, *fem*. vixen (for *fixen*) or dog fox, bitch fox; **fox'y**.

Foxglove (2 syl.), a plant called digitalis (*dij'.i.tay''.ūs*).

Old English *fox*, *azen*, *fozglofa*; a corruption of *fōlcscypta*, fairy-glove; the Latin *digitalis* is from *digitus*, a finger.

Fracas, *fra.kah'*, a brawl. (Fr. *fracas*, a crash; Lat. *fractus*).

Fraction, *frāk'shūn*, a broken part, part of a unit; **frac'tion-al**, **frac'tional-ly**; **fractions**, *frāk'.shunz*, an arithmetical rule for the treatment of broken numbers.

Fractionous, *frāk'.shūs*, fretful; **frac'tious-ly**, **frac'tious-ness**.

Fracture, *frāk'.tchūr*, a break, to break; **frac'tured** (2 syl.), **frac'tur-ing** (Rule xix.)

Fr. *fraction*, *fracture*; Lat. *fractio*, *fractūra*, *frango*, sup. *fractum*.

Fragile, *frāj'.il* (not *frāj'ile*, nor *fray'jil*), brittle; (*comp.*) more **fragile**, (*super.*) **frag'il-est** or **most fragile**.

Fragility, *frāj'il'.i.ty*, brittleness; **frag'ile-ly**. (See **Frail**.)

Fr. *fragile*, *fragilité*; Lat. *fragilis*, *fragilitas* (*frago* for *frango*).

Fragment, an imperfect part; **fragment-al**, *fräg.mën'.tāl*; **fragmental-ly**; **fragmentary**, *fräg'mën'.i.ty*.

Fr. *fragment*, *fragmentaire*; Lat. *fragmentum* (*frango*, to break).

Fragrant, *fray'.gränt* (not *fräg'gränt*), sweet-smelling; **frä'-grant-ly**; **fragrance**, *fray'.gränce* (not *fräg'gränce*); **frä'granoy**, *plu.* **fragrances**, *fray'.grän.siz*.

Latin *fragrans*, gen. *fragrantis*, *fragrantia* (*frago*, to smell sweet).

Frail, a kind of rush, hence **frail basket**, a basket of reeds about 75 lbs., weak, one who yields to temptation.

Frailty, *plu.* **frailties**, *fräw'.üz*; **frail'-ly**. (See **Fragile**.)

Flail (not *frail*), for thrashing corn.

French *frêle* (contraction of *fragile*); Latin *fragilis*, *fragilitas*.

Fraise (in **Fort.**), **fraise**, a chevaux de frise, a frieze.

Fr. *fraise*; Ital. *fregio*, a frieze. (See **Chevaux de frise**.)

Frame (1 syl.), a border, a state of mind, to enclose in a frame, to feign, &c.; **framed** (1 syl.), **främ'-ing** (R. xix.), **främ'-er**.

Old English *fremm[an]*, to frame, past *fremmed*, past part. *fremmed*; "Frame" (to pretend), Old Eng. *fremed*, foreign, artificial, not genuine.

Franco, **frank**, a French silver coin, worth about 10d. **Frank**, *q.v.*

Franchise, *frăn'.chize* (not *frăn'.shēze*), freedom to vote for members of parliament. The verb is **Enfranchise**.

French *franchise*; Low Latin *franchesia* (*francus*, free).

Franciscan, *frăn.sis'.kăn*, the order of "Grey friars," so named from St. Francis, of Assisi, the founder, 1209.

Frangible, *frăn'.jĩ.b'l*, easily broken; **frangibility**, *frăn.jĩ.bĩl'.ĩ.ty*.

Latin *frangere*, to break.

See **Fragile** and **Frail**, from *frāgo*, the older form of *frango*.

Frank, a Christian name, one of an ancient tribe which settled in Gallia (France); the Turks call all the inhabitants of Western Europe "Franks"; open, candid; to exempt from postage; **franked'** (1 syl.), **frank'-ing**. **Franc**, a coin.

German *Frank*, a Frank, a Franconian; *frank*, free.

Frankincense, *frănk'.ĩn.sense*, a gum resin which exhales a fragrant odour when sprinkled on hot ashes.

An English compound, meaning "free-incense."

Frantic, *frăn'.tĩk*, furious, distraught; **frant'ic-ly** or **fran'ti-cal-ly**. (Ought to be *phrenetic* or *phentic*.)

Frenzy, *frěn'.zy*, violent agitation of mind; **frenzied**, *frěn'.zēd*, affected with frenzy. (Properly *phrenzy*.)

Latin *phrēnesis*, *phrēneticus*; Greek *phrēnesis*, *phrēnetikos*.

French *frénésie*, *frénétique* (Greek *phrén*, gen. *phrénos*, the mind).

Fraternal, *fra.ter'năl*, brotherly; **frater'nal-ly**, **frater'nity**.

Fraternise (Rule xxxi.), *fra'ter.nize*, to treat as comrades; **fra'ternised** (3 syl.), **fra'ternis-ing** (Rule xix.), **fra'ternis-er**. **Fraternization**, *fra'ter.nĩ.zay''shun*. (Not Fr.)

Fraternel, *fraternité*, *fraterniser*; Lat. *frāternitas*, *frāternus* (*frāter*).

Fratricide, *fra'tri.side*, brother-murder; **fra'tricidal**.

French *fratrioide*; Latin *fratricida*, *fratricidium* (*frater cædo*).

Fraud, *frawd*, crafty dishonesty; **fraud'-ful** (R. viii.), **fraud'-ful-ly**, **fraud'ful-ness**; **fraudulent**, *fraw'.du.lent*; **fraud'-ulent-ly**; **fraudulence**, *fraw'.du.lence*; **fraud'ulency**.

Fr. *fraude*; Lat. *fraus*, gen. *fraudis*, *fraudentia*, *fraudentus*.

Fraught, *frawt*, filled, laden. (See **Freight**.)

Fray, a brawl, to frighten, to wear away by friction; **frayed** (1 syl.), **fray'-ing** (Rule xiii.)

"Fray" (a brawl), Low Latin *affraia*; French *fracas*.

"Fray" (to frighten), French *effrayer*, to frighten.

"Fray" (to rub away), French *frayer*; Latin *fricāre*.

Freak, *freek*, a whim, a prank; **freak'-ish**, capricious (-ish added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is dim.); **freak'ish-ly**, **freak'ish-ness**. (A saucy or rude trick.)

Danish *fræk*, impudent, rude; German *frœh*, saucy.

Freckle, *frėk'.k'l*, a spot on the skin, to spot with freckles; **freckled**, *frėk'.k'ld*; **freckling**, *frėk'.lĩg*; **freck'-ly**.

Welsh *brychu*, to freckle; *brychn*, covered with freckles; *brych*.

Free, (*comp.*) *fre'-er*, (*super.*) *fre'-est*, *freed* (1 syl.), *free'-ing*, *free'-ly*, *free'-ness*; *free'-boot'er*, one who roves about for plunder; *free'boot'ing*, pillaging; *free'-dom*.

Free'-man, one who enjoys civic or political franchise;

Freed'-man, a slave set at liberty.

Free-school, a school free to a given number of the sons of freemen; *free-mind'ed*, *free-mas'on*; *free'-stone*, a variety of sandstone, easily or freely cut; *free'-think''-er*, a sceptic; *free-trade'*, commerce with home and foreign customers without duty or restriction; *free'-will*, liberty of obeying the will independent of predestination or fate.

To make free [*with...*], to take without permission.

Old English *frēd*, *frēd-bearn*, free-born; *frēddóm*, *frēdlíc*, liberal; *frēdlíce*, freely; *frēdmann*, *frēdnes*, freeness; v. *frēdn*, to free.

Freeze (1 syl.), to congeal with cold. **Frieze**, *freeze*, a coarse woollen cloth, that part of an entablature which lies between the architrave and the cornice.

Freeze, (*past*) *froze* (1 syl.), *past part.* *fro'zen*, *frees'-es* (R. xxxiv.), *frees'-ing* (R. xix.), *frees'-able*. **Frost** (*q.v.*)

Old English *freosan*, past *freas*, past part. *frozen* (our *froze*).

"Frieze" (cloth), French *frise* (sorte d' étoffe de laine à poil frise).

Also a cloth "qui vient de la province de Frise en Hollande."

"Frieze" (in *Architecture*), French *frise*; Italian *fregio*.

Freight, *frate*, cargo of a ship, to load a ship with "goods"; *freight'-ed*, (*past part.*) *freight'-ed* and *fraught*, *frort*; *freight'-ing*, *freight'-er*, *freight'-age*, *freight'-less*.

German *fracht*, *frachter*; French *fret*, *fréter*, *affréteur*.

French, the language spoken in France, *adj.* of France.

French leave, taking without leave, the allusion being to the raids of French soldiers in their numerous wars.

French'man, *plu.* **French'men**, or **The French**, the former is partitive, as two, three, four, *some* Frenchmen, the latter collective (R. xlvii.); **Frenchwom'an**, *plu.* -women.

Land of the *Franci* ("the freemen"), a confederacy of German tribes.

Frenzy, *frén'.zy*, distraction allied to madness: *frenzied*, *frén'.zéd*; *fren'zý-ing*. **Frantic**, *frän'.tík*; *fran'tic-ly*, *fran'tical-ly*. (Ought to be spelt with *ph*.) See **Frantic**.

Latin *phrénēsis*, *phrénēticus*; Greek *phrénēsis*, *phrénētikos*.

As usual our error arises from copying the French *frénésie*.

Frequent, (*adj.*) *fre'.quent*, (*verb*) *fre.quent'* (Rule 1.)

Frequent', to visit often; *frequent'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *frequent'-ing*, *frequent'-er*. **Frequentative**, *fre.quen'ta.tív*.

Fre'quent, often; *fre'quent-ly*, *fre'quent-ness*; *frequence*, *fre'.quence*; *frequency*, *fre'.quen.cy*.

French *fréquence*, *fréquenté*, *fréquent*, v. *fréquenter*; Latin *fréquens*, gen. *fréquentis*, *fréquentiäre*, supine *fréquentätum*.

Fresco, *plu.* frescoes (Rule xlii.), *frĕs'.kōze*, a method of painting on walls; frescoed, *frĕs'.kōde*, adorned with frescoes.

Al fresco, in the open air. (Italian, in the cool.)

Italian *déigner à fresco*, to paint on fresh [plaster].

Fresh, new, not stale, not salt, cool, brisk; *frĕsh'-ly*, *frĕsh'-ness*.

Frĕsh'en, to make 'fresh' (-*en* converts nouns into verbs); freshened, *frĕsh'-end*; freshen-ing, *frĕsh'.ning*.

Frĕsh'et, an overflow of river-water; *frĕsh'man*, a university student of the first year. (Old Eng. *fersc*, fresh.)

Fret, to vex, to eat away; *frett'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *frett'-ing* (R. i.), *frett'-er*, *fret'-ful* (R. viii.); *fret'ful-ly*, *fret'ful-ness*.

Old English *fret[an]*, to gnaw; past *friet*, past part. *freten*.

Friable, *frī'.a.b'l*, easy to be crumbled; *frī'able-ness*; *friability*, *frī'.a.bil'.i.ty*, the state of being easily reduced to powder.

French *friable*, *friabilité*; Latin *friābilis* (*friāre*, to crumble).

Friar, Monk, Nun.

Frī'ar, a member of one of the Mendicant Orders: viz., Francis'cans (*Grey friars*), Carmelites (3 syl., *White friars*), Domin'icans and Augustines (3 syl., *Black friars*); *frī'arly* (adj.), *frī'.ar.ly*.

Monk, *munk*, a hermit or member of a monastery.

Nun, a woman who lives in a nunnery or cloister.

"Friar," French *frère*; Latin *frater*, a brother.

"Monk," Greek *monachos* (*monos*, alone); Old English *munus*.

"Nun," Old Eng. *nunne*; Fr. *nonne*; Low Lat. *nonna*, a penitent.

Fribble, *frīb'.b'l*, a trifle, to trifle; *fribbled*, *frīb'.b'ld*; *fribb'ling*, *fribb'ler*. (French *frivole*; Latin *frivōlus*, frivolous.)

Fricassee (French), *frīk'.ās.sē'*, meat stewed in a frying-pan, to make a fricassee; *frīc'assee'*, *frīc'assee'-ing*. (Words which end in two vowels retain both when -ing is added Rule xix.), *fricandeau* (French), *frīk'.ān.do'*, a ragout of veal-larded. (Latin *frigo*, to fry; Gk. *phrugo*.)

Friction, *frīk'.shŭn*, resistance produced by bodies rubbing against each other, attrition; *frīc'tion-al*, *frīc'tion-less*.

Latin *frictio*, *fricōre*, to rub; French *friction* (medical term).

Friday, *frī'.day*. (Old English *frīge-dæg*, Friga's day.)

Friend, *frĕnd*: *friend'-ly*, *friend'li-ness* (Rule xi.), *friend'-less*, *friend'less-ness*, *friend'-ship*, attachment (-ship, state of.)

Old Eng. *frĕond*, *frĕondleas*, friendless; *frĕondlice*, -ly, *frĕondscipe*.

Frieze, freeze, a coarse woollen cloth. Freeze, to congeal.

"Frieze," French *frise* (*étouffe de laine à poil frise*), also *toile de Frise*.

"Freeze," Old English *frĕos[an]*, past *frĕas*, past part. *froten*.

Frigate, *frīg'.ate*, a ship larger than a sloop or brig. (Fr. *frégate*.)

Latin *aphractus*, Greek *aphraktos* (a *phractus*, not fortified); a ship without hatches, similar to those used by the ancient Rhodians.

Fright, *frite*, sudden terror; **fright'-ful** (R. viii.), **fright'-ful-ly** (R. xi.), **fright'-ful-ness**. A **fright**, an untidy person.

Fright-en, *frite'n*, to terrify; **frightened**, *frite'nd*; **fright-en-ing**, *frite'ning* (-en converts nouns to verbs).

Affright, *af.frite'* (not *a-frite'*), to startle with fear; **affright'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **affright'-ing** (not *a-fright-ing*).

Old English *forht*, *forhtfull*, *forhtian*, *forhtlice*, frightfully; *afryht*, changed by metathesis to *afryht* (the -g- is interpolated).

Frigid, *frig'id*, cold; **frig'id-ly**, **frig'id-ness**. The **frigid zones**, that part of our earth enclosed by a circle, the centre of which is one of the poles, and the radius 23½ deg.

Frigorific, *fri.go.rif''ik*, that which produces cold.

Latin *frigidus*, *frigorificus* (*friger*, gen. *frigoris facio* [for *facio*]).

Frill (Rule v.), a ruffle, to ruffle with cold [as a hawk does]; **frilled** (1 syl.), **frill'-ing**.

Welsh *fril*, a trifling thing; v. *frill*, to twitter.

Fringe (1 syl.), a border, to adorn with a fringe; **fringed** (1 syl.), **fring'-ing** (Rule xix.), **fringe'-less**.

French *frange*, v. *franger*, to fringe.

Frippery, *plu. fripperies* (R. xlv.), *frip'.pě.riz*, finery, triviality.

French *friperie*, *fripiér*, a dealer in old clothes (*friper*, to rumple).

Frisk, to gambol; **frisked** (1 syl.), **frisk'-ing**, **frisk'-y**, **frisk'-i-ness** (Rule xi.), **frisk'-i-ly**. (French *frisque*, frolicsome.)

Fris'ket, the light frame which holds the sheet of paper on the tympan of a printing press. (French *frisquette*.)

Frith, the opening of a river into the sea, as the *Frith of Forth*.

Lat. *frētum*, a strait between two seas (*ferreo*, *frētum*, to boil).

Fritter, a small fried pudding, to waste on trifles; **frittered**, *frit'terd*; **frit'ter-ing**, **frit'ter-er**. (Fr. *friture*, a frying.)

Lat. *frictus*, fried; *frigo*, sup. *frictum*, to fry; Gk. *phrugo*, to broil. "To fritter," is to lose by dicing; Latin *fritillus*, a dice-box (from *fritillatio*). A corruption of *fritil*, should have only one -t.

Frivolous, *friv'.ō.lūs*, trifling; **friv'olous-ly**, **friv'olous-ness**.

Frivolity, *plu. frivolities*, *frivvōl'.itiz*, acts of folly or trifling.

Latin *frivōlus*; French *frivolité*, *frivole*.

Frizz, to curl; **frizzed** (1 syl.), **frizz'-ing**; **frisura**, *friz'zhēr*.

Frizzle, *friz'z'l*, to curl; **frizzled**, *friz'z'ld*; **frizz'ling**, **frizz'ler**.

("Frizz" is one of the monosyllables (not ending in *f*, *l*, or *s*) which double the final consonant: as *add*, *odd*; *burr*, *err*; *bitt*, *butt*; *ebb*, *egg*; *buzz*, *fuzz*; *fizz*, *frizz*, and *whizz*, Rule viii.)

French *friser*, to curl; Greek *phrisso*, to bristle, to ruffle.

Fro (not a contraction of *from*), back, backwards. **To and fro**, there and back, backwards and forwards.

Norse *fra*, Danish, Norwegian, &c., *fra*.

Frock, a dress; **frocked** (1 syl.), dressed in a frock; **frock'-less**.

Frock'-coat, a man's garment; **smock'-frock**, a carter's slop.

To unfrock, to suspend a clergyman for ill-conduct.

French *froc*; Low Latin *froccus*, corruption of *flocus*, woollen.

Frog, a reptile, a foot and tongue disease of horses, a coat-tassel; **frogged** (1 syl., Rule i.)

"Frog" (a reptile), Old English *froega* or *froga*.

"Frog" (a tassel), Low Latin *froccus* (*flocus*, a lock of wool).

"Frog" (disease), German *frosch*, lampass [of horses], &c.

Frolic, *fröl'ik*, fun, to play; **frolicked** *fröl'ikt*; **frol'ick-ing**; **frol'ic-some**, full of fun (*-some*, Old Eng. affix, "full of"), **frol'ic-some-ly**, **frol'ic-some-ness**. (The *-k* is inserted to prevent the *c* from coming before *e* and *i*, in which cases it would have the sound of *s*.)

German *fröhlich*, gay, merry; *frohlocken*, to rejoice.

From (preposition). Old English *fram*.

From hence, from henceforth, from thence, from whence.

"From" in these phrases is redundant, but nevertheless is too well established to be wholly dislodged.

Similar pleonasms exist in Latin: as *ex-inde* and *de-inde*, "from thence"; *ab-hinc* and *de-hinc*, "from hence," &c.

Fron'd, a union of leaf and stem, as in ferns and palms; **frondescence**, *frön.dēs'sense*; **fron'dose**.

Fr. *fronde*; Lat. *frons*, gen. *frondis*, a green bough with its leaves.

Front, *frünt* (not *frönt*), the forepart, to face, to stand foremost; **front'-ed** (R. xxxvi.); **front-ing**, *frünt'-ing* (not *frönt'-ing*); **fronting-ly**; **front-age**, *frünt'.āj* (not *frönt'.āj*), the front of a building; **front-less**, *frünt'.less*; **front-view**.

Frontispiece (ought to be *frontispice*), *frön'.tis.peece* (not *frün'.tis.peece*), the "view" or picture in the front page of a book; **front-let**, *frönt'.let* (not *frünt'.let*).

"Frontispiece" is a blunder. It is the French word *frontispice*, Latin *frontispicium* [*frons specio*], the view in the front [page]; and not the hybrid *frontis-piece*, the piece of the front [page].

Frontier, *frön.teer'*, border-land; **frontiered'** (2 syl.)

Fr. *front*, *frontal*, *frontière*, *frontispice*; Lat. *frons*, gen. *frontis*, the front, the forehead; *frontispicium*, the "view" in a title-page.

(There is no sufficient reason why the "o" of the last three words should have a different sound to the "o" in the other seven.)

Frontigniac [grape], *frön.tin'.yāk* (not *fön'.tin'.yāk*), from the valley of *Frontignan*, between Montpellier and Agde.

Frost, **frost-ing**, the sugar composition on the outside of cakes; **frost'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **frost'-y**, **frost'i-ly** (Rule xi.), **frost'i-ness**; **frost-bitten**, *fröst'.bit'n*, affected by frost.

Freeze (verb), *past* *fröze*, *past part.* *frozen*, *frö'.z'n*; **freez-ing** (Rule xix.), **freez'-able**.

Old English *frost*, *frostig*, v. *freeas* [an], p. *freeas*, p. p. *froren*.

Fröth, foam, to throw up froth; frothed (1 syl.), froth'-ing, froth'-y, froth'-i-ly (Rule xi.), froth'-i-ness, froth'-less.

Greek *aphros*, spume; Latin *frētum*; Scotch *frith*.

Frouzy, *frōw'zy* (*frōw-* to rhyme with *now*), musty, dirty, and untidy; frou'zi-ness. (Dutch *vrouw*, a slattern.)

Froward, *frōw'ard* (*frōw* to rhyme with *grow*), perverse; frow'ard-ly, frow'ard-ness. (Old English *fraweard*.)

Frown (to rhyme with *clown*, not with *grown*), a wrinkle in the forehead expressive of displeasure, to make a frown; frowned (1 syl.), frown'-ing, frown'-ing-ly.

French *refrogne[ment]*, v. *se refrogner*, to knit the brows.

Froze (1 syl.), frozen, *frō'z'n*. (See Freeze, Frost.)

Fructify, *frūk'.tī fy*, to make fruitful; fructifies (Rule xi.), *frūk'.tī.fize*; fructified, *frūk'.tī.fide*; fruc'tify-ing.

Fructification, *frūk'.tī.fī.kay''shūn*, fecundation.

Fructuation, *frūk'.tu.a''shun*, fruit, produce of plants.

Fructiferous, *frūk.tif'.e.rūs*, producing fruit.

Fructuous, *frūk'.tu.ūs*, fertile, impregnating.

Fructescence, *frūk.tes'.sense*, the time when the fruit of a plant reaches maturity, and its seeds are ripe. (See Fruit.)

French *fructification*, *fructifier*; Latin *fructificāre*, *fructuosus* (*fructus*, fruit). Fructuary [Latin *fructuārius*], "produce which yields a profit," might be introduced.

Frugal, *frū.gāl*, economical; fru'gal-ly; frugality, *froo.gāl'i.ty*.

French *frugal*, *frugalité*; Latin *frūgālis*, *frūgālitās* (*frugi*, thrifty).

Frugiferous, *frū.jīf'.ē.rūs*, fruit-bearing.

Frugivorous, *frū.jīv'.ē.rūs*, fruit-eating.

Latin *frūgifer* (*fructus ferens*), fruit-bearing.

"Frugivorous," Fr. *frugivore*; Lat. *frūges vorans*, fruit-devouring.

Fruit, *frute*; fruit'-ing [season]; fruit'-age, the fruit produce of a season; fruit'-ful (Rule viii.), fruit'ful-ly, fruit'fulness, fruit'-less, fruit'less-ly, fruit'less-ness.

Fruitery, *plu. fruiteries*, *frute'.ē.rīz*, a place for keeping fruit; fruiterer, *frute'.ē.rēr*, a fruit-merchant.

Fruit'-y, juicy, like fruit; fruit'-i-ness. (See Fructify.)

French *fruit*, *fruiter*, fruiterer; Latin *fructus*, fruit.

"Fruiterer" is ill-formed, "fruit-er" would be a fruit-agent, and "fruiter-er" is about as absurd as *hatter-er*, *glover-er*, *printer-er*, &c.

Fruition, *frū.ish'.ūn*, the pleasure of possessing. (Latin *fruor*.)

Frumentaceous (Rule lvi.), *frū'men.ta''shūs*, made of wheat, resembling wheat. **Frumentarious**, *frū'men.tair''rī.ūs*, pertaining to wheat. **Frumety**, *frūm'.e.ty* (for *frumenty*), a food made of new wheat boiled in milk.

Frumentation, *frū'mēn.tay''shūn*, a gift of corn made to the ancient Romans to prevent bread-riots.

Latin *frumentum*, *frumentaceus*, *frumentārius*, *frumentatio*; French *froment* (la meilleure espèce de blé).

Frustrate, *frūs'.trate*, to defeat, to render futile; *frus'trāt-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *frus'trāt-ing* (R. xix.), *frus'trāt-or* (R. xxxvii.)

Frustration, *frūs.tray'.shūn*; **frustratory**, *frūs'.trā.tō.ry*.

Latin *frustratio*, *frustrāre*, supine *frustrātum* (*frustra*, in vain).

Fry, a swarm of small fish, a swarm of young children, to dress meat in a frying-pan; *fries*, *frize*; *fried*, *fride* (R. xi.); *fry-ing*, *fry-ing-pan*; *fritt'er*, a fried pudding.

Out of the frying-pan into the fire, from bad to worse.

French *frire*, *friture*; Latin *frigere*, to fry; Greek *phrugo*, to broil.

"Fry" (fish), French *frai*, spawn; Italian *fregolo*.

Fuchsia, *fū'.shē.ah* (not *foo'.shah*), a flowering shrub.

Named after *Leonard Fuchs*, a German botanist (died 1596).

Fucus, *fū'.kūs*, sea-weed; **fucoidal**, *fū.koi'.dal* (adj.)

Fucoid, *plu. fucoides*, *fū'.koid*, *fū.koi'.deze*, fossil sea-weed.

Fucoid'ea, the generic name for fossil sea-weeds.

(As *Geological* terms are Greek, these words should have been spelt *phukus*, *phukoid*, &c.; "fucoid" is part Latin and part Greek.)

"Fucoid," Gk. *phukos eidos*, like sea-weed; Fr. and Lat. *fucus*.

Fuddle, *fūd'.d'l*, to make tipsy; *fuddled*, *fūd'.d'ld*; *fuddling*, *fūd'.ling*. (Norse *fuld*, full to repletion.)

Fudge (1 syl.), an exclamation to express incredulity, blague, to vamp up; *fudged* (1 syl.), *fudg'-ing* (R. xix.), *fudg'-er*.

Welsh *ffug*, pretence; *ffugiad*, a disguising; *ffugwr*, a fudger.

Fu'el, fire-food, to supply fuel; *fu'elled* (2 syl.), *fu'ell-ing* (Rule iii., EL), *fu'ell-er*.

French *feu*, fire; Latin *fōcus*, v. *fōcillo*, to warm.

Fugacious (Rule lxvi.), *fū.gay'.shūs*, fleeting; **fuga'cious-ness**; **fugacity**, *fū.gūs'.ī.ty*, the act of flying away, uncertainty.

Fugitive, *fū'.jī.tīv*, apt to fly; **fugitive-ly**, **fugitive-ness**.

French *fugace*, *fugitif*; Latin *fūgāciter*, *fūgax*, gen. *fūgācis*.

Fugleman, *plu. fuglemen*, *fū.g'l.măn*, *fū.g'l.měn* (a corruption of *flugelman*), the leader of a line of soldiers on march, drill, &c. (German *flügelmann*, *flügel*, a wing.)

Fugue, *fūge* (in *Music*), a piece where the parts follow or chase each other; **fugist**, *fū'.gīst*, a composer of fugues.

These French forms are quite unsuited to our language, *fuge* would be far better; Latin *fuga*; Spanish *fuga*; Italian *fuga*; &c.

Fulcrum, *plu. fulcrums* [or *fulcra*], *fūl.krŭm* (*ful-* to rhyme with *dull*). (Latin *fulcrum*, v. *fulcio*, to prop.)

Fulfil', to accomplish (better *fulfill*). *fulfilled* (2 syl.), *fulfill'-ing* (Rule viii.), *fulfill'-er*, *fulfil'ment* (better *fulfillment*).

The second *l* has been restored of late years to such compounds as *befall*, *befell*, *recall*, &c., and there is no reason why *fill*, *still*, and *thrall* should not follow suite. There may be some little difficulty with *full*, as it is often followed by *-ly*, but this does not apply to the other three words. As for *still-y*, the affix is not *-ly* but *-y*.

Fulgent, *fŭl'jĕnt* (*fŭl-* to rhyme with *dull*), shining; **fulgency**, *plu. fulgencies, fŭl'jĕn.siz*; *ful'gent-ly*.

Latin *fulgens*, gen. *fulgentis*, *fulgeo*, to shine bright.

Fulgarite, *plu. fulgurites, fŭl'gw.rĭtɪz* (*fŭl-* to rhyme with *dull*), sand vitrified into tubes by lightning.

Latin *fulgur*, lightning. "Fulgorite" is quite incorrect, as *fulgor* means glittering brightness or sheen.

Full (like *bull* and *pull*, rhymes with *wool*, but all other words in *-ull* have short *u*: as *cull*, *dull*, *gull*, *hull*, *lull*, *mull*, *null*, *skull*, *trull*, &c.)

Fool (a simpleton), rhymes with *tool*, not with *wool*.

Full, (*comp.*) *full'-er*, (*super.*) *full'-est*.

In all its other compounds "full" drops one "l": as—

Ful'-ly, **ful'-ness**, **spoon'ful**, **brim'ful**, **care'ful**, &c.

Added to "fill," each word drops an "l": as—

Ful-fl', (the "l" of *fill* is restored in) **fulfilled** (2 syl.), **fulfill'-ing**, **fulfill'-er**, but not in **fulfl'-ment**.

When joined by a hyphen, the double "l" is retained: as—

Full-age, **full-blown**, **full-bod'ied**, **full-dress**, **full-drive**, **full-length**, **full-pay**, **full-size**, **full-son**, **full-speed**, &c.

Full (verb), to thicken cloth, to gather into plaits or puckers, to whiten; retains the double *l* always; **fulled** (1 syl.), **full'-ing**, **full'-er**, **full'er's-earth**, &c.

"Full" (adj.), Old English *full*, in composition *ful-* and *-ful*.

"Full" (verb), Old Eng. *fulltan*, to full, to whiten; *fullere*, a fuller.

Fulminate, *fŭl'mĭ.nate* (*fŭl-* to rhyme with *dull*), to send abroad denunciations. to censure; **ful'mināt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **ful'mināt-ing** (Rule xix.), **ful'mināt-ory**;

Fulmination, *fŭl'mĭ.nay''shŭn*; **fulminant**;

Fulminator (Rule xxxvii.), *fŭl'mĭ.nay.tor*.

French *fulminer*, *fulmination*, *fulminant*; Latin *fulminator*, *fulminatio*, *fulminare* (*fulmen*, a thunderbolt).

Fulsome, *fŭl'sŭm* (*ful-* to rhyme with *dull*, not *fullsome*, with *ful-* to rhyme with *wool*), obsequious, nauseous; **ful'some-ness**, **ful'some-ly**. (No compound of *full*)

Old English *fŭl*, foul, corrupt, and *-some*, full of [what is foul].

Fumble, *fŭm'b'l*, to handle much and listlessly; **fumbled**, *fŭm'b'ld*; **fum'bling**, **fum'bling-ly**, **fum'bler**.

Norse *famle*, to fumble; Low German *fummelen*.

Fume (1 syl.), smoke, fuss, perturbation, to fume; **fumed** (1 syl.), **fum'-ing** (Rule xix.), **fum'-ing-ly**, **fum'-er**, **fum'-y**, **fū'mi-ness** (Rule xi.), **fū'mi-ly**; **fume'-less**.

Fumigate, *fū'mĭ.gate*, to disinfect or purify by smoke; **fū'migāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **fū'migāt-ing** (R. xix.), **fū'migāt-or**.

Fumigation, *fū.mī.gay''shūn*; **fumigatory**, *fū.mi.gā.try*.

French *fumer*, *fumiger*, *fumigation*; Latin *fūmīgātio*, *fūmīgātor*, *fūmīgāre*, to perfume a place; *fūmāre*, to smoke (*fūmus*, smoke).

Fūn, sport; *funn'-y* (Rule i.), *comp.* *fun'ni-er*, *super.* *fun'ni-est*, *fun'ni-ly* (Rule xi.), *fun'ni-ness*, oddity.

German *wonne*, mirth, delight.

Function, *fūnk'.shūn*, faculty, special office or work.

Functionary, *plu.* *functionaries*, *fūnk'.shun.ă.ry*, *plu.* *fūnk'-.shūn.ă.riz*, an official; *func'tion-al*, *func'tional-ly*.

Latin *functio*, *v.* *fungor*, to discharge an office.

Fund, a store, to place money in the public funds; **funds**, available money; the funds, money lent to government on interest; *fund'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *fund'-ing*.

French *fonds*, money, the public purse; Latin *fundo*, to found.

Fundament, *fūn'.da.ment*; **fundament'-al**, essential, a primary principle; **fundament'al-ly**.

Lat. *fundamentum* (*fundāmen*, a foundation); Fr. *fondamental*.

Funeral, *fū'.nē.rūl*; **funereal**, *fū nē'.re.ăl*, gloomy; **funereal-ly**.

Latin *fūnerāle*, *fūnercus*, *fūnerāre*, *fūnus*, a corpse.

Fungus, *plu.* *fungi* [or *funguses*], *fūn'.gūs*, *fūn'.jī*, a mushroom, a toadstool, and similar plants.

Fungi, *fūn'.jī*, an order of plants containing the above;

Fungia, *fūn'.jī.ăh*, the genus containing the fungi;

Fungoid, *fūn'.goid*, a plant resembling a true fungus;

Fungous, (*adj.*) *fūn'.gūs*, spongy, fungus-like.

Lat. *fungus*, *plu.* *fungi*, *fungōsus*; Gk. *sphoggos*; Fr. *fungus*.

Fun'nel, a vessel used in decanting liquids, a chimney-flue.

"Funnel" (for decanting), Latin *fundūlus*, *fundo*, to pour out,

"Funnel" (of a chimney), Welsh *ffynnonell*, an issue, a vent-hole.

Funny, *fūn'.ny*, odd, curious. (*See Fun.*)

Fur, soft short hair. **Fir**, a tree, the timber of which is deal.

Fur, to line with fur; **furred** (1 syl.), **furr'-ing**, **furr'-y**.

Furrier, *fur'ri.er* (*furri-* to rhyme with *hurry*).

Furriery, *fur'ri.e.ry*, fur mongery.

The tongue is furred, furd, covered with morbid matter.

The fur of a kettle, a deposit of boiling water.

"Fur" (hair), Welsh *ffwrw*; Fr. *fouurrure*, *v.* *fouurrer*, to line with fur.

"Fur" (of the tongue and kettle), Latin *furfur*, *scurf*, bran, &c.

"Fir," Old English *furh-wudu*, fir-wood; Welsh *pyr*, fir.

Furbelow, *fur'.bē.lo*, a sort of flounce, originally made of "fur."

Corrupted into French *fulbalas*, Italian and Spanish *fulbala*.

The word is *fur below*, at the lower part of the dress, a fur-flounce.

Fur'bish, to rub to brightness. **Fur'bish-up**, to mend, clean, and make serviceable; **fur'bished**, **fur'bish-ing**, **fur'bish-er**.

French *fourbir*, *fourbisseur*, *fourbissure*; Lat. *in furnus* (from *furnus*), a furnace. **Furbish**, like *bran-new*, means "made bright by burning heat," the two words illustrate each other.

Furcate, *fur'.kate*, to fork or branch off; **fur'cāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **fur'cāt-ing** (R. xix.); **furcation**, *fur.kay'shūn*.

Latin *furca*, a fork. "Furcation" is not a French word.

Furious, *fu'.ri.ūs*; **fu'rious-ness**. (See **Fury**.)

Furl, to roll up a sail; **furled** (1 syl.), **fur'l'-ing**, **fur'l'-er**.

French *ferler*, to furl; a variety of *fermer*, to close.

Fur'long, half-a-quarter or the eighth of a mile.

Old English *fur-lang*, furrow-long, the length of a furrow.

Furlough, *fur'.lo*, leave of absence from military duty.

Danish *forlov*, leave of absence; German *wrilaub*.

Fur'nace (2 syl.), an enclosed fireplace, where great heat is required. (Latin *furnus*; French *fournaise*.)

Fur'nish, to fit out; **fur'nished** (2 syl.), **fur'nish-ing**; **fur'nish-er**; **furniture**, *fur'.nī.tchūr*.

Low Latin *furnitura*; French *fournir*, *fourniture* (Rule lxiii.)

In French, *fourniture* means "provision," "trimmings," house furniture is *meubles*; so *fournir* means to supply soldiers with their kit, &c., and to stock a house with furniture is *garnir* (Rule lxiii.)

Furrier, *fur'ri-er* (*fur'ri-* to rhyme with *hurry*). See **Fur**.

Furrow, *fur'.ro* (not *fur'.rer*), a ridge made by ploughing; to form a furrow; **fur'rowed** (2 syl.), **fur'row-ing**.

Old English *fur* or *furh*, a furrow (*fōr*, a short journey).

Fur'ther, more distant, to promote. **Fur'thest**, most distant.

Fur'ther-more (*adv.*), besides, moreover.

Fur'ther-most, utmost (*not often used*).

Further (*verb*), **fur'thered** (2 syl.), **fur'ther-ing**, **fur'ther-er**.

Furtherance, helping forward.

"Further," "furthest," *comp.* and *super.* of the obsolete "furth;" the positive "forth" remains, but its *comp.* "forther" is obsolete. The original distinctions of the following words are lost, and the several words are now almost interchangeable.

"Far" (a long way off), *comp.* *far'ther*, *sup.* *far'thest*.

"Fyr" (of old), *comp.* *fyrre*, *super.* *fyrrest* or *fyrst* [first].

"Fore" (in front), *comp.* *for[e]-mer* (i. e., more), *super.* *foremost*.

To these add *fōremāra*, more illustrious; *super.* *fōremārest*.

Furtive, *fur'.tīv*, by stealth; **fur'tive-ly**.

Latin *furtivus*, *furtive* (*fur*, a thief); French *furtif*.

Fury, rage. The **Furies** (*class. mythol.*) three avenging female deities; **fu'rore**, an ardent admiration or fashion.

Furioso, *fu'.ri.o''so* (in *Music*), with vehemence.

Furious, *fu'.ri.ūs*; **fu'rious-ly**, **fu'rious-ness**.

Infuriate (not *enfuriate*), *in.fu'ri.ate*, to enrage; *infa'ri.ät-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *infa'ri.ät-ing* (R. xix.), *infa'ri.ät-or*. (Being Latin, the Latin prefix *in-*, and not the English, French, and Greek prefix *en-* should be employed.)

Latin *furia*, *Füria*, *fürious*, *in-füriäre*; French *furie*, *furour*.

Furze (1 syl.), gorse. **Fura**, plu. of *fur*. **Firs**, plu. of *fir*.

Furzy, *fur'zy*, like furze, full of furze. **Fuzz'y**, fluffy.

"Furze," Old English *fyra*, furze or brambles.

"Furs," Welsh *ffurro*, hair. Latin *furfur*, scurf [fur of kettles].

"Fir," Old English *farh-wudu*, deal or fir-wood.

"Fuzz," German *ausfusen*, *fuseln*, to tease or unravel.

Fuse, *füze*, a tube filled with combustible matter for blasting and firing shells, to liquefy metal, to blend by heat; **fused**, *füzed* (1 syl.); **fus-ing**, *füze'-ing*; **füs'-er** (R. xix.)

Fusion, *fü'shun*, the act of melting, the state of being melted.

Fusible, *füze'.i.b'l*, able to be melted by heat; **fusibility**, *fü'.zi.bil' .i.ty*, the property of being fusible.

Fuses, *fü.zē*, a small firelock, a fuse, the cone round which the chain of a clock or watch winds.

"Fuse" (to melt). Latin *fundo*, supine *fusum*, to cast or melt metal.

"Fuse" or "Fuses," French *fuser*, *fuses*; Latin *fusus*, a spindle.

Fusil, *fü'sil*, a fusee or light musket; **fusilier**, *fü'sil.eer'*, a soldier armed with a fusil. The word still remains in our army, as **The Scotch Fusiliers** (the third of the three household regiments of Foot-Guards), and **The Royal Fusiliers** (the seventh regiment of the line).

French *fusil*, *fusilier* (from the Italian *fochte*; Latin *focus*, fire).

Fusion, *fü'shun*, the act of melting or joining by heat, the state of being melted or joined by heat. (*See Fuse*.)

Fuss (Rule v.), ado about trifles; **fuss'-y**, interfering and bothersome about trifles; **fuss'i-ness**, **fuss'i-ly** (Rule xi.)

Greek *phūsao*, to snort, to puff and blow, to be inflated.

Füst, mouldiness, to become mouldy; **füst'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **füst'-ing**; **fusty**, *füs.ty*, musty; **fus'ti-ly**, **fus'ti-ness**.

French *fust*, now *füt*, a cask or barrel, the taste of the cask, fust.

Fustian, *füs'.tchün*, a strong cotton cloth, bombast.

We use the names of many cloths to express styles of writing: as *shoddy*, *slazy* compilations; *fustian*, inflated composition; *stuff*, *rubbl-h*; *silken* words, &c.

Span. *fustan* (name of a place); Ital. *fustagno*; Fr. *futaine* for *fustaine*.

Fusus, *fü'süs*, a genus of shells, as the red-whelk, &c.

Fustulina, *fü'sü.li''nah* (in *Geol.*), a genus of foraminifera.

Lat. *fusus*, a spindle. The *fusulina*, so called from their cell-growths.

Futile, *fü'til*, trifling; **fu'tile-ly**; **futility**, *fü'til .i.ty*.

French *futile*, *futilité*; Latin *futilla*, *futilitas* (*futio*, to pour out).

Futtocks, *füt'.sòks*, the curved ribs of a ship between the floor and the top timbers.

Old English *fót hóc*. "Hóc," a curved stick or piece of iron, the curved timbers at the foot or bottom of a ship.

Future, *fū'.tchūr*; **futurity**, *fū.tū'.rī.ty*, the time to come.

French *futur*; Latin *futūrus*, v. *fuē*, to be.

Fuzz, light particles, to fly off in minute particles; **fuzzed** (1 syl.), **fuzz'-ing**; **fuzz'-ball**, a kind of fungus full of dust.

Fizz, to froth, to go off with a whizz.

Furze, gorse; **furzy**, like gorse; **fuzz'y**, fluffy.

Fuzz is one of the few monosyllables (not in *f*, *l*, or *s*) with the final consonant doubled, like *add*, *odd*; *burr*, *err*; *bist*, *butt*; *ebb*, *egg*; *buzz*, *fuzz*; *fizz*, *frizz*, and *whizz*.

"Fuzz," a corruption of *feass* ravelins; German *fassein*, to unravel.

"Fizz," German *pfetze*, to whistle or whizz.

"Furze," Old English *fyrz*, brambles, gorse.

-fy (Latin termination "to make"), contraction of *fic'* that is *fac'*, for *facio* in composition becomes *facio* (to make or do).

Fy! an exclamation of reproof. **Fy upon you!** **Fy!** for shame! German *pfui*, *pfui schame dich*, fy upon you!

G is sounded like *j* before *e*, *i*, and *y*; otherwise it retains its normal sound, except in the word *gaol* = *jail*.

Before *e* in the following examples, and their derivatives, "g" is not sounded like *j*: viz., *gang'-er*, *gear*, *gecko*, *geese*, *Gehenna*, *geld*, *gemara*, *gemote*, *get*, *geum*, and *gew-gaw*.

Before *i* in the following examples, and their derivatives, "g" is not sounded like *j*: viz., *gibberish*, *gibbous*, *gibeline*, *giddy*, *gift*, *gig*, *giggle*, *giglot*, *gild*, *gills* [of a fish], *gilt*, *gimlet*, *gimp*, *be-gin*, *gingham*, *gird*, *girdle*, *girl*, *girth*, *gittern*, *give*, and *gizzard*.

Before "y," *gye* and *gypsum* are pronounced both ways, but the *g* hard sound is more usual than the *g* soft or *j* sound.

In words derived from the Greek *ge-* ought to be hard, as *geography*, *geology*, &c., but custom has willed it otherwise, and we must submit to its dictates.

Gab, clack, to clack; **gabbed** (1 syl.), **gabb-ing** (Rule i.)

Gabble, *gab'.b'l*, chatter, to chatter; **gabbled** (2 syl.), &c.

Danish *gab*, the mouth; *gabflab*, a chatterbox; French *gaber*.

Gād, to rove about; **gadd'-er**, **gadd'-ing**, **gadd'-ed** (Rule i.)

"Gad" (a goad or wedge), Old English *gād* hence *gad-fly*.

"Gad" (verb), Old English *gader[ian]*, to assemble a crowd.

Gaelic, *gay'lik* (not *gàl'.lik*). Erse. **Gar'lic**, a plant.

The Scotch Highlanders call themselves *gaidheal*, and their language *gaelig*. The Irish they call *Gael*.

Gaff (R. v.), a spar. (Old Eng. *gaflas*, spars; Fr. *gaffe*, a boat-hook.)

Gag (*noun and verb*), **gagged** (1 syl.), **gagg'-ing**, **gagg'-er** (R. i.)
Welsh *cegio*, to choke; *ceg*, a mouth.

Gage (1 syl.), a pledge, to pledge. **Gauge**, *gage*, an instrument;
gaged (1 syl.), **gäg'-ing** (Rule xix.), **gäg'-er**; **gauged**,
gaged (1 syl.); **gaug'-ing** (Rule xix.), **gaug'-er**.

French *gage*, *jaugs*, a gauge, *jauger* (Low Latin *vadium*).

Gaiety, *gay'.e.ty*; **gaily**, *gay'.ly*. (See *Gay*.)

These two words, with *daily*, are exceptions to Rule xiii.

Gain (1 syl.), profit, to acquire; **gained** (1 syl.), **gain'-ful** (Rule viii.), **gain'-ful-ly**; **gains**, earnings.

Old English *gyn[an]*; French *gatz*, *gagner*; Low Latin *guadagium*.

Gain'say, to contradict; **gain-said**, *gain'.sēd* (Rule xiv.),
gain'-say-ing, **-say'-er**. (Old English *gean*, opposite.)

To "say the opposite." It has no connexion with the verb *gain*.

Gait (1 syl.), manner of walking. **Gate** (1 syl.), a door.

"Gait," Old English *gāth*, from *gān*, to walk or go.

"Gate," Old English *gāt* or *gētt*, a gate or door.

Gaiter, **gaiters**. When a "pair" can be separated, one of the
articles can be spoken of in the sing. number: as a *glove*,
a *stocking*, a *shoe*; but if the pair is joined together
there is no sing.: as *tongs*, *trousers*, *nippers*, &c.

French *guêtre*, i.e. *güestre*; Latin *vestis*; Greek *esthēs*.

Galaxy, *plu. galaxies* (Rule xlv.), *gāl'.ax.iz*, the milky way.

Greek *gālaxias* (*kuklos*), from *gāla*, milk.

Galbanum, *gāl'.bā.num* (not *gāl.bay'.num*), a resin. (Latin.)

Gale [of wind]; **Gall**, *gawl*, bile. (See *Gall*.)

Danish *kule*, to blow; *kuling*, a breeze. Norwegian *gal*, frantic.

Galiot (not *galliot*), *gāl'.i.öt*, a small Dutch vessel.

French *galiote*; German *galeote*; Spanish *galeota*.

Gall, *gawl*, bile, to fret. **Gaul**, a native of ancient Gallia.

"Gall" bile), Old English *gealla* (*gale*, saffron).

"Gall" (the oak nut), French *galle* (*noix de galle*); Latin *galla*.

"Gall" (to fret), French *galer* (Latin *galea*, a helmet).

Gallant, *gal'.lant*, brave; *gal.lant'*, courteous. (Rule l.)

Gallantry, *gal'.lan.try*, bravery; **gal'lant-ly**; **gallan'ted**,
escorted; **gallant'-ing**, escorting ladies.

Gallavant, *gal.la.vant'* (a corrupt variety).

French *galant*, both senses *galanterie* (one l).

Galleon, *gāl'.lē.ön*. **Gallon**, *gal'on*. **Galloon**, *gāl.loon'*.

"Galleon," Spanish *galeon*; French *galion*, a large ship (one l).

"Gallon," French *gallon*. "Galloon," French *galon*, a ribbon.

Gallery, *plu. galleries* (Rule xlv.), *gāl'.lē.riz*.

German *gallerie*; French *galerie*.

Galley, *plu. galleys* (not *gallies*, Rule xlv.), *gāl'.līs*.

The old Venetian galley had thirty-two banks of oars, and each oar
was managed by six slaves, hence the term *galley-slaves*. Italian
galera; French *galère* (only one l).

Gallipot, *gǎl'.lî.põt*, an earthen pot used by druggists.

Dutch *gley-pot*, a clay-pot (French *pot de faïence*).

Gallon, *gal'.lon*, four quarts. **Galleon**, *gǎl'.lě.õn*, a ship.

French *gallon* (*measure de litres 4.543458*).

"Galleon," Spanish *galeon*; French *galion* (with one l).

Galloon, *gǎl'.loon'*, a narrow ribbon, for shoe-strings, &c.

French *galon* (*tissu étroit, croisé, et très-épais*).

Gallop (does not double the final letter, Rule iii., b), *gal'loped* (2 syl.), *gal'lop-ing*, *gal'lop-er*.

Galopade, *gǎl'.o.pard*, to dance the gallop; *galopad'-ing*.

(Only three words ending in *p* with the accent not on the final syllable violate the rule, and ought to be reduced to conformity with it. Gossip, *gossipp-ing*, &c.; kidnap, *kidnapp-er*, &c.; worship, *worshipped*, *worshipp-er*, &c.

French *galop*, *galoper*, *galopade* (*danser le galop*) one l.

Gallows, *plu. gallowses*, *gǎl'.loze*, *gǎl'.loze.ěz* (not *gal'lerz*).

Old English *galga*, a gallows or gibbet; *galga-treow*, a gallows-tree.

Galoche, *ga.losh'*, an overshoe. (Fr. *galoche*; Span. *galocha*.)

Galvanism, *gǎl'.vǎn.izm*; **galvanic**, *gǎl'.vǎn'.ik*.

Galvanise (Rule xxxi.), *gǎl'.vǎ.nize*; *gal'vanised* (3 syl.), *gal'vanis-ing* (Rule xix.), *gal'vanis-er*, *galvanom'eter*.

So called from Galvani, of Bologna, the discoverer, 1790.

Gamble, *gam'b'l*, to play for money. **Gambol**, to frisk.

"Gamble," a dim. of *game*. Old English *gaming*, *gamerung*.

"Gambol," French *gambiller*, to swing the legs about.

("Carol" and "gambol" are the two examples of words in -ol, not accented on the last syllable. "Carol" violates Rule iii., and "gambol" conforms to it. Thus:—

Car'ol, *car'olled*, *car'oll-ing*, *car'oll-er*, but

"*Gam'bol*," *gam'boled*, *gam'bol-ing*, *gam'bol-er*.

Game, play, animals protected for sport, to gamble; **game'ster** (Rule lxii); **game-some**, *game'sũm* (-some, "full of" play); **gamed** (1 syl.), *gām'-ing* (Rule xix.)

Old English *gam[ian]*, to sport; *gaming*, *gamen* sport.

Gam'mon (of bacon). **Gam'in**, a French street Arab.

"Gammon" (of bacon), French *jambon* (Greek *kampē*, Roquefort).

"Gammon" (to hoax), Old English *gamen*, sport, scoff, jest.

Gam'mut (not *gamut*). The word is *gamma ut* (γ-ut).

In the eleventh century the musical scale was extended one note below the old Greek scale. The new note was termed *gamma*. The *Sol-Fa* notation begins with "ut," and starts from the new note *gamma*, so the scale is that of *ut* beginning from *gamma*.

Gander, *fem. goose*, *plu. geese*, *offspring gosling*. Except when gender is specially referred to, both the male and female are spoken of as *goose* or *geese*.

Old English *gandra*, *fem. gós*, *plu. gés*, *gós-ling* (-ling, offspring).

Gang'way, a passage way. (Old English *gang*, a passage.)

"Gang" (a company), comes from the custom of combining for safety on journeys, as in caravansaries (*gang*, a journey).

Gangrene, *gan'green*, an eating ulcer; *gan'gred* (3 syl.), *gan'grēn-ing* (Rule xix.); *gangrenous*, *gūn'.grē.nūs*.

Fr. *gangrène*; Lat. *gangrena*; Gk. *gagraina* (*graina*, to feed on).

Ganoid, *gūn'.oid*, fish, like the sturgeon, with shiny scales.

Greek *gānds eidos* [having horny plates], spendour-like.

Gantlet (better than gauntlet), *garnt'.let*, a military glove; *gant'let-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), not *gauntlett-ed* (Rule iii.)

French *gantlet*, dim. of *gant*, a glove. Words in *-et*, not accented on the last syl., are very irregular: Thus we have "carburet," *carburetted*; "epaulet," *epaulett-ed*, &c., which ought to be deprived of the second *t*. On the other side we have *carpet-ed*, *banquet-ed*, *coronet-ed*, *closet-ed*, *gantlet-ed*, *garret-ed*, &c.

To run the gantlet (a corruption of gantlope, or running-passage formed by soldiers drawn up in two lines).

German *gang-laufen* (*gang*, passage; *laufen*, to [be] run). The corresponding German word is *gassen-laufen* *gasse*, a street or lane). The French say *passer les baguettes* (the sticks).

Gaol, *jail* (the only exception to *g hard* before *a*); *gaol'-er*.

Spanish *jaula*; French *gêlle*; Low Latin *gaola*, *gaolarius*, a jailer.

Gape, *gāpe* (not *garp*), to yawn; *gaped* (1 syl.), *gāp'-ing* (Rule xix.), *gāp'-er*. (Old English *geāp[an]*, to gape.)

Garbage, *gar'-baj*, offal (a contraction of *garble-age*).

Garble, *gar'.b'l*, to sift, hence to mutilate by omissions; *garbled*, *gar'bld*; *gar'bling*, *gar'bler*.

Spanish *garbillar*, to garble (*garbillo*, a sieve).

Garden, *gard'n* (not *gar'.dēn*); *garden-ing*, *gard'ning*; *garden-er*, *gard'ner* (not *gar'.dīn.er*); *gardened* (2 syl.)

Welsh *ga-dd*, a garden; *garddwr*, a gardener; German *garten*; French *jardin*; Spanish *huerta*; Latin *hortus*.

Gargle, *gar.g'l*, a wash for the throat. **Gargoyle**, *gar'.goil*.

"Gargle," French *gargariser*; Latin *gargarizo*; Greek *gargarizo*.

"Gargoyle" (a water-spout made like the head of a monster), so called from the *gargouille*, or great dragon from the Seine which ravaged Rouen, and was slain by St. Romain in the 7th cent.

Garrot (not *garot*), *gar.rōt'*, to strangle; *garrott'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *garrott'-ing* (R. iv.), *garrott'-er*.

Spanish *garrote*; French *garrotte*, v. *garrotter*.

Garret, *gar'et-ed* (not *garrett-ed*); so *closet*, *closet-ed* (R. iii.)

Corruption of French *galetas*, a garret.

Garrison, *gar'ri-s'n*, a fortified place. a body of soldiers in a garrison; *gar'risoned* (3 syl.), *gar'rison-ing*.

Corruption of Fr. *garnison*; Low Lat. *garnisio*; Old Ger. *mahten*.

Garrulous (not *garrilous*), *gar'ru.lūs*, talkative.

Garrulity, *gar.rū.li.ty*; *gar'rulous-ly*.

Latin *garrulus*, *garrulitas*, *garrulare* (*garris*, Greek *gérno*).

Gas (one of the sixteen exceptions to Rule v.), *gäss*; *gasalier*, *gäs' i. leer'*; *gaseous*, *gäs' e. us* (not *gay' she. üs*).

Gasify, *gäs' i. fy*; *gasifies*, *gäs' i. fize*; *gasified*, *gäs' i. fide* (Rule xi.), *gasification*, *gäs' i. fi kay' shun*.

Coined by Von Helmont (Saxon *gas*; German *geist*, spirit).

Gasconade, *gäs' ko. nade'*, to boast; *gas' conäd'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *gas' conäd'-ing*, *gas' conäd'-er*. (To boast like a *Gascon*.)

Gastric, *gäs' trik*, pertaining to the belly; *gastron'omy*.

Gastritis, *gäs. tri' tis*, inflammation of the stomach. (-itis denotes inflammation.) Greek *gastēr*, the belly.

Gastropod (better than *gasteropod*), *gas' tro. pöd*, plu. *gastropods* or *gastropida*, *gäs' tröp' o. dah*, slugs, snails, and other molluscs which walk by a ventral disc.

Greek *gastēr*, gen. *gastērōs* or *gastērōs pōdēs*, belly-footed.

(In composition the Greeks always use *gastro* and not *gastero*.)

Gate (1 syl.), a door. **Gait**, *gate*, a manner of walking.

"Gate," Old Eng. *gāt* or *gedt*. "Gait," Old Eng. *gāth*, from *gān*, to walk.

Gau'dy, showy, (*comp.*) *gau' di-er*, (*super.*) *gau' di-est*, *gau' di-ly*, *gau' di-ness*. A *gau'dy*, a feast day.

Latin *gaudium*, joy, v. *gaudeo*, to rejoice.

Gauge, *gage*, a measure, distance between the rails, a workman's tool, a mixture for ceilings and mouldings, to measure liquids with a gauge; *gauged*, *gaged* (1 syl.); *gaug-ing*, *gage'-ing*; *gaug-er*, *gage'-er*; *gaug'-able*. (-ge and -ce retain the final e when -able is added.) See *Gage*.

French *jauge*, v. *jauger* (Latin *jaculum*, a stick, the gauge being "une verge de fer ou de bois pointue," which is thrust into the cask, and the part wetted indicates the quantity contained).

Gauntlet. (See *Gantlet*.)

Gauze, a thin fabric of linen or silk. **Gorse**, *furze*.

"Gauze," Fr. *gaze*; (Lat. *gossypinus*, made of cotton, whence *gausepe*).

"Gorse," Old English *gorst*, gorse or furze.

Gavel, *gav' el*, tribute. **Gavial**, *ga' vi. al*, the Asiatic crocodile.

"Gavel," Low Lat. *gabella*, tax on goods. "Gavial," an Indian word.

Gawk, a cuckoo, a simpleton; *gawk'-y*, long-limbed, ungainly. Old English *geac*, a cuckoo, a beardless boy, a simpleton.

Gay (*comp.*) *gay'-er*, (*super.*) *gay'-est* (Rule xiii.); *gay'-ness*.

Gaiety, *gay' e. ty*; *gaily*, *gäy'-ly*. (These two words and *daily* are exceptions to Rule xiii. French *gai*, *gaieté*.)

Gazania, *ga. za' ni. ah* (not *ga. zän' i. ah*), a flower.

Gazelle (French), *ga. zel'*, a species of antelope. (Arabic *gazal*.)

Gazette, *ga. zet'*, a journal; *gazett'-ed*, officially announced.

Gazetteer, *gaz' et. teer'* (not *gez' e. teer'*), a dictionary of geographical names. (Italian *gazetta*; French *gazette*.)

"Gazette" de *gazetta* petite pièce de monnaie de Venise, prix de chaque numero d' un journal qui paraissait en cette ville au commencement du XVIIe siècle. (*Dictionn. Universel des sciences, &c.*)

Gear, *gēr* (not *jeer*), tackle. **Jeer**, to scoff. **Gear-ing**. (This is one of the exceptions to *g = j* before *e*.)

Old Eng. *gearwa*, preparation, dressing; *gearwian*, to make ready.

Gelatine, *djēl'.a.tēn* (the principle of animal jelly), *djel.a.teen'* (animal jelly); *gelatinus*, *dje.lūt'.i.nūs*, resembling jelly.

Fr. *gélatine*, *gélatineux*; Lat. *gélare*, supine *gelātum*, to congeal.

Gem, *djēm*, a precious stone, to bespangle; **gemmed** (1 syl.), **gemm'-ing** (Rule i.) (Old Eng. *gim*, a precious stone.)

Gender is formed in three ways: (1) By employing a different word for the two sexes; (2) by adding a gender-word to one or both of the sexes; (3) by a gender suffix. Only Anglo-Saxon words come into the 1st class, and most of the 3rd class are borrowed from the French, the suffix being *-ess* added to the masculine to make the feminine.

Genealogy, *plu. genealogies*, *djēn'.e.āl''.o.jiz*, pedigree; **genealogical**, *djēn'.e.a.lōj''.i.kāl*; **gen'ealog'ical-ly**; **genealogist**, *djēn'.e.āl''.o.jist*; **gen'eal'ogise** (Rule xxxi.)

French *généalogie*, *généalogiste*; Greek *généalogōs*, *v. gēneālogēs*.

General, *djēn'.e.rāl*, usual, a military officer; **gen'eral-ly**.

General'ity, *plu. generalities*, *djēn'.e.rāl''.i.tiz*.

Gen'eralise (Rule xxxi.), **gen'eralis-ing**, **gen'eralisa''tion**.

Generalissimo, *plu. generalissimos*, *djēn'.e.rāl.is''si.mōze* (Rule xlii.) **The general**, the common people.

Gen'eral officer, *plu. general officers*.

Lieutenant general, *plu. lieutenant generals*.

Major general, *plu. major generals* (not *majors general*).

French *générale*, *généralité*, *généraliser*, *généralisation*, *général*, *lieutenant-général*; Italian *generalissimo*; Latin *généralis*.

Generate, *djēn'.e.rate*, to produce; **gen'erāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **gen'erāt-ing** (Rule xix.), **gen'erāt-or** (Rule xxxvii.); **generative**, *djēn'.e.ra.tiv*; **generation**, *djēn'.e.ray''.shun*.

French *génération*, *génératif*; Latin *génératio*, *génératio*, *génére*.

Generic, *djē.ner'rik* (not *jēn'.e.rik*), relating to *gēnus*; **generical**, *dje.ner'ri.kāl*; **gener'ical-ly**.

French *générique*; Spanish *generico*; Latin *gēnus*.

Generous, *djēn'.e.rūs*, liberal; **gen'erous-ly**, **gen'erous-ness**.

Generosity, *djēn'.e.rōs''.i.ty*, liberality. (French *générosité*.)

Latin *generōsitas*, *genērōsus*. ("Generosity" is the conduct of a gentleman, or one belonging to the "gens," or patrician class.)

Genesis, *djēn'.ē.sīs*. **The Book of Genesis**, or **The Book Genesis** (?).

Both are correct, but the former is more idiomatic: thus we say, *the city of London*, *the continent of Europe*, &c., but we also say, *the River Thames*, and not *the River of Thames*. "Of" in these examples is adjectival: thus,

the nation of France = the French nation, *the continent of Europe* = the European continent, so *the city of London* = the London city, *the Book of Genesis*, &c.

If not adjectival, "of" stands for *of the name of*, and then the phrases *the city of London*, *the Book of Genesis*, mean "called by the name of" (*vulgo vocato*).

Geneva, *dje.ně.vah*, gin, a town in Switzerland.

Genevan, *djě.ně.van* (not *jěn'.e.văn*), adj. of Geneva.

Genevanism, *djě.ně.văn.izm* (not *jěn'.e.văn.izm*), Calvinism.

Genevese, *djěn'.e.veze*, a native of Gene'va.

The Genevese, the inhabitants collectively considered.

Genial, *djě.ni.ăl*, social; **geniality**, *djě.ni.ăl'.i.ty*.

Latin *genialis*, *genialitas* (*genius*, pleasantness).

Genii, *djě.ni.i*, fairies. (Arabic *jinnē*, m, *jinniyeh*, f.)

Genitive, *djěn'.i.tiv*. Only nouns denoting animal life and nouns personified have a genitive case in English, and this is expressed by the addition of ('s) in the singular, and of (') only in the plural, as genitive *boy's*, plural *boys'*.

The double Genitive. The double genitive is used when the latter is partitive, the first genitive being made by *of*, and the second by the suffix, as *A bust of Cicero's* (partitive), one of Cicero's busts; a *bust of Cicero* would mean a bust representing Cicero. *How many hired servants of my father's*, how many of my father's hired servants.

Genius, plu. *geniuses* (people of talent), **genii**, fairies, *djě.ni.us*, *djě.ni.ūs.iz*, *jě.ni.i*. (Latin *genius*, see **Genii**.)

Genus, plu. *genera*, *djě.nūs*, *djěn'.e.rah*, a group.

Genoese, *djěn'.o.eze*, a native of Gen'oa. The Genoese, the inhabitants of Gen'oa collectively considered.

Genre [painting], *zhà'n*, representation of every-day life.

French *genre*, man, his customs, habits, and ways of life.

Genteel, *djěn.teel*, polite, refined; **genteel'-ly**; **gentility**, *djěn.til'.i.ty*; **gen'tleman**, fem. **gen'tlewoman**, plu. **gen'tlemen**, **gen'tlewomen**, *djěn'.t'l.wīm'n*, both **gentlefolks**, collectively considered the gentry.

Gentleman-at-arms, plu. **gentlemen-at-arms**.

Gentleman-usher, plu. **gentlemen-ushers**.

Gent., a contraction of **gentleman**, means one with the "show," but not the "birth" and position of a gentleman.

Latin *gentilitas*, *gentiles* (*gens*, "family"). A "gentleman" means a man of family, a man of good birth.

Gentian, *djěn'.shūn*, an herb named from *Gentius*, king of Illyria, who discovered its medicinal virtues.

Gentile, *djĕn'.tĭl*, not a Jew, a heathen. **Gentile**, *djĕn'.t'l*.

Latin *gentilis*. The whole world is divided into two classes, viz., our own nation and the other nations (*gentes*), Christians and the rest of the world (*heathens*).

Gentle, *djĕn'.t'l*, (comp.) *gent'ler*, (super.) *gent'lest*; *gent'ly*.

"Gentle," mild, not rough, means "like a gentleman," &c.

Genuflection, *djĕn'.u.flĕk''shĭn*, a bending of the knee.

Latin *genuflectio*, v. *genuflecto*; French *genuflexion*.

Genuine, real, not adulterated, not a *forgery*. **Authentic**, not a *fiction*. **Genuine** [book], one written by the person who professes to be its author. **Authentic** [book], one whose statements are facts.

Latin *genuinus* (Greek *gēno[mat]*, to beget), a genuine book is begotten by the person who fathers it.

"Authentic," Latin *authenticus* (Greek *authentēs* [*autos entēs*], the self-same instruments), an authentic book contains the self-same facts or statements as really occurred.

Genus, *plu. genera*, *djĕ'.nus*, *djĕn'.ĕ.rah*, the group containing species. **Family or Order**, the group containing *genus*.

Genius, a person of talent, *plu. geniuses*, *genii*, fairies.

Latin *gēnus*, *plu. gēnĕra* (Greek *gēnōs*), a general or collective term.

Latin *genius*, *plu. genii* (*gigno*, to beget), a birth-endowment.

Geodesy, *djĕ.ōd'.e.sy*, the science of surveying and mapping.

Latin *geodæsia*; Greek *geodaisia* (*gē daio*, to divide the earth).

Geography, *plu. geographies*, *djĕ.ōg'.ra.fiz*; *geog'rapher*.

French *géographie* (Greek *gē graphē*, a description of the earth).

Geology, *djĕ.ōl'.ō.jy*; **geological**, *djĕ'.ō.lōj''.i.kāl*; **geologise**, *djĕ.ōl'.ō.jize*; **geol'ogis-ing** (Rule xix.)

(French *géologie* (Greek *gē lōgōs*, a discourse on the earth). *Technically*, "geography" describes the external features of the earth's surface; but "geology" the phenomena beneath its surface.)

Geometry, *djĕ.ōm'.e.try*, the properties of lines, surfaces, and volumes. Originally it meant "measurement of the earth."

Latin *geometria*; Greek *geōmētria* (*gē mētroō*, to measure the earth).

Georgic, *djōr'.djĭk*, a poem on husbandry, pertaining to agriculture.

Lat. *georgica*; Gk. *geōrgikos* (*gē ergōn*, earth work).

("Georgic" ought to be in three syl., *djĕ ōr'.djĭk*, but it has taken its pronunciation from George, the proper name.)

Geosaurus, *djĕ'.ō.saw''.rūs*, a gigantic fossil earth-lizard.

Greek *gē sauros*, an earth [or terrestrial] lizard.

Geranium, *pelargonium*, *djĕ.ra'.ni.um*, *pĕl'.ar.go''.ni.um*, the stork-bill, *plu. geraniums*, *pelargoniums*. *Pelargoniums* are greenhouse geraniums. (Not *palargonium*.)

Latin *gĕrdnium* (Greek *gĕrdnōs*, a crane). So called because the beak of the fruit resembles a crane's bill.

"Pelargonium" (Greek *pĕlargos*, the stork), the stork-bill.

Gerfalcon, *djĕr'.faw'.kōn*, the large "vulture" falcon.

German *geier falke*, the vulture or hawk [-billed] falcon.

Ger'man, of the same stock. Germain, *djer.mane*, appropriate.

Cousin-german, *plu. cousins-german*, first cousins.

Germain or german [to the subject] *à propos*.

French *germain* (both senses); Latin *germānus*, of the same stock.

German, *plu. Germans*, natives of Germany. (Lat. *Germānus*.)

Probably both words are from *germīno*, to sprout out, for the Germans looked on themselves as indigenous, but some derive the word from *ger* (war), and others from *heer* (a multitude).

Gerund, *djēr'rund*, a verbal noun. It may be the subject or object of a verb, may have an article before it, may be qualified by an adjective, may govern a noun, or be governed by a preposition: *Seeing is believing, the tolling of the bell, in defending myself, the quoting of authors*. If *the* comes before a verbal noun, *of* must come after it, otherwise not: as *by the preaching of repentance, or by preaching repentance*.

Gesture, *djēs'.tchūr*, a significant movement of the limbs, features, or body. (Latin *gestus*, *v. gero*, to behave.)

Get (not *git*), *past got, past part. got [or gotten], gett'-ing* (R. i.), *gett'-er*. To fetch, to obtain with effort, to induce.

To get head, to advance. To get ahead, to overtake.

To get along, to manage with difficulty. Get along, move on.

To get asleep, to fall asleep with difficulty.

To get at, to reach after having employed effort.

To get away, to free from entanglement. Get away, be gone.

To get between, to insert with effort or difficulty.

To get clear, to disengage after effort made.

To get drunk, to drink to inebriety.

To get by heart, to learn by rote.

To get home, to reach home after effort made.

To get in, to bring under shelter, to enter with effort.

To get loose, to disengage oneself with difficulty.

To get near, to advance close, to approach with effort.

To get off, to escape with difficulty, to remove.

To get on, to progress, to put on with effort.

To get out, to liberate, to free oneself with effort.

To get over, to surmount, to climb over, to wheedle.

To get quit or rid of, to part with, after effort.

To get the day, to win after contest.

To get through, to pass with difficulty, to succeed.

To get to, to reach after overcoming obstacles.

To get together, to amass with toil or effort.

To get up, to rise from bed, to mount.

Gew'gaw, a showy trifle. (Old Eng. *gegaf*, vile; Fr. *joujou*.)

Geyser, *gay'.zër*, spouting hot springs of Iceland.

Icelandic *geysa*, raging, roaring.

Ghastly, *gàst.ly*, death-like, pale, dreadful; *ghast'li-ness* (R. xi.)

Old English *gàst*, a ghost. The interpolated *h* is useless.

Ghaut, *gort*, a mountain pass, two mountain chains of India, stairs descending to the Ganges. (Hindustani *ghât*.)

Ghebers, *ga'.berz*, Persian fire-worshippers. (Persian *ghebr*.)

Ghee, *gē* (not *jē*), clarified butter. (Hindustani *ghi*.)

Gherkin, *gēr'.kîn* (not *jēr'.kîn*), a small cucumber fit for pickling.

German *gurke*, cucumber.

Ghibelline, *gīb'.ēl.lîn* (not *jīb'.ēl.lîne*), the Imperialists of Italy and Germany, opposed to the Guelfs or papal faction.

At the battle of Weinsberg, in Suabia (1140), Conrad, duke of Franconia, rallied his followers with the war-cry *his Waiblingen*, while Henry the Lion, duke of Saxony, used the cry *his Welfe* (the family names of the rival chiefs).

Ghost, *gōst*; *ghost'-ly*, *ghost'li-ness* (Rule xi.), *ghost'like*.

Old Eng. *gàst*, *gàstlic*, ghostly; *gàstlice* (adv.) *h* interpolated.

Ghoul, *gool*, a demon supposed to feed on human dead bodies.

Persian *ghul*, a mountain demon.

Giant, fem. *giantess*, *djī'.ant*, *djī'.an.tess*; *gigantic*, *djī.găn'.tîk*, in size like a giant; *gigan'tical-ly*.

French *géant*, *gigantesque*; Latin *gigas*, gen. *gigantis*, *gigantēus*.

Giaour, *djow'r* (Turkish), one not of the Mohom. faith.

Gib, *djīb*, a male cat, to shy; *gibbed* (1 syl.), *gibb'-ing*, *gibb'-er*.

Jib, the foremost sail, to shift the boom-sail.

Gibe, *djibe*, sarcasm, to mock; *gibed* (1 syl.), *gīb'-ing*.

"Gib" (a cat), Germ. *gilbert*, a male cat. "Gib" (to shy), Dan *gibbe*.

"Jib," Dan. *gibbe*, to jib a sail. "Gibe," Old Eng. *gabb[an]*, to scoff.

Gibber, *djīb'.ber*, to prate inarticulately; *gib'bered* (2 syl.), *gib'ber-ing*, *gib'ber-er*. (Some pronounce the *g* hard.)

Gibberish, *gīb'.ber-ish* (not *jīb'.ber-ish*), unmeaning words.

Geber was the chief alchemist of the eleventh century, and wrote several treatises in cryptogram to evade persecution.

Gibbet, *djīb'.bet*, a gallows, to hang; *gib'bet-ed*, *gib'bet-ing*.

French *gibet* (de l' arabe *djebel* (montagne), parce qu' autrefois les exécutions se faisaient ordinairement sur les lieux élevés).

Gibbous, *gib'.bus* (not *jib'.bus*), the moon in the second and third quarter is so called. (Lat. *gibbus*, humped; Fr. *gibbeux*.)

Gibe, *djibe*, a sarcasm, to ridicule; *gibed* (1 syl.), *gīb'-ing*, *gīb'-ing-ly*; *gib'-er*, *djī'.ber*, a snarler. *Gibb-er*, one that shies.

Old English *gabb[an]*, to scoff; French *gaber*

Giblets, *dʒɪb'lets*, the off-parts of a goose, duck, turkey, &c.; **giblet** [*pie*], made of giblets. (Fr. *gibier*, with dim. *let*.)

Giddy, (*comp.*) *gid'di-er*, (*super.*) *gid'di-est*, *gid'di-ly* (R. xi.), *gid'di-ness*. Heedless, a swimming in the head.

Old English *gīdig*. (The *g* is hard.)

Gift (*g* hard, not *jift*), a present; *gift'-ed*, talented; *v. give*, *gɪv*, (*past*) *gave*, (*past part.*) *given*, *gɪv'n*; *gɪv'-er*, *gɪv'-ing*.

Old Eng. *gift*, *v. gif*[*tan*]. The *e* of "give" does not lengthen the *i*

Gig (*g* hard), a two-wheeled open carriage. **Jig**, a dance.

Fr. *gigue*, *v. giguer*, to frisk about; very similar to *cabriolet*, a little caperer, French *cabriole* a scamper (*cabri*, a kid). "Jig," the same.

Gigantic, *dʒi.gən'tɪk*, very large; **gigan'tical-ly**, **giant** (*q.v.*)

Latin *gigas*, gen. *gigantis*, a giant, *gigantēus*; French *gigantesque*.

Giggle (*g* hard), *gɪg'g-l*, to titter; **giggled** (2 syl.), **giggling**, *gɪg'gling-ly*; **giggler**, *gɪg'ler*. (Old Eng. *geagle*, wanton.)

Gild (*g* hard), past **gild'-ed**, past part. **gilt**, to overlay with gold leaf; **gild'-ing**, gold-leaf, overlaying with gold-leaf, the finished work; **gild'-er**, one whose trade is to gild.

Guild (*g* hard), *gɪld*, a city company.

Guilt (*g* hard), *gɪlt*, criminality.

Old English *gild*[*an*], past *gildede*, past part. *gilded*; *gilden*, *gilt*.

"Guild," Old English *gild*. "Guilt," Old English *gylt*.

Gill, *dʒɪl*, a quarter of a pint. **Gills** (*g* hard), the lungs of a fish.

Lat. *gillo*, a gill, a small drinking vessel. "Gills," A. S. *geaſt*, the jaws.

Gillyflower, *dʒɪl'i.fləw'ər* (not a corruption of July-flower, but of the French *giroflée*. (Latin *caryophyllum*, a clove.)

Gilt (*g* hard), overlaid with gold-leaf. **Guilt**, criminality. (See **Gild**.)

Gimlet (*g* hard), a small auger. (French *gibélet*, a gimlet.)

Gin, a trap, to trap, a drink; **ginned** (1 syl.), **ginn'-ing** (Rule i.)

"Gin" (a trap), contraction of *engine*; so "spinning-jenny" is a little spinning engine.

"Gin" (a spirit). A contraction and corruption of Fr. *genièvre*, Lat. *juniperus*, juniper-berry; these berries by fermentation make gin and hollands, but oil-of-turpentine is generally used instead.

Gingham (*g* hard), *ɡɪŋ'əm*, a cotton cloth dyed in the yarn.

French *guingan* or *guingamp*, so called from Guingamp (Brittany).

Gipsy, plu. **gipsies**, *dʒɪp'sɪz*. (A corruption of *Egyptian*.)

The Fr. call them *Bohemians*, Danes *Tatars*, Ital. *Walachians*.

Giraffe, *dʒɛ'rɑf'*, the camelopard. (Span. *girafa*, Ital. *giraffa*.)

Girandole, *ɡɪ'ræn.dole*, a candelabrum, whose branches turn round.

Italian *girandola*; Latin *gyrāre*, to turn round.

Gird (*g* hard), to bind; **gird'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), past part. **girt**.

Girdle, *ɡɪr'dl*, a zone or belt; **girdled** (2 syl.), **gird'ling**.

("Girdel" is the more ancient and better spelling.)

Old English *gyrd*[*an*], past *gyrde*, past part. *gyrded*; *gyrdel*.

Girl (g *hard*), fem. of boy, both child; **girl-ish**, like a girl; **boy-ish**, like a boy (-ish added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is dim.), **girl'ish-ness**, **girl'ish-ly**.

Latin *gēnula*, a nursemaid (*gēro*, to carry [infants] about).
 "Boy," Old English *býre*, a son: v. *býr[ian]*, to raise or rear.

Girondist, *dʒi.rən'.dist*, a political party in the French revolution.
 So called from the department of *La Gironde*, in France.

Girth, a horse's girdle. **Girt**, girded; **girt'-ed**. (See **Gird**.)
 Old English *gyrd[an]*, *gyrdel*; German *gurt*, *gurtel*, v. *gürten*.

Gist, *dʒɪst*, the drift of an argument. **Grist**, corn for grinding.
 French *gist*, now *gît* (*C'est là que gît le héros*), v. *gésir*, to turn.

Give (g *hard*), *gɪv*, (past) gave (*gāve*, not *gāv*), (past part.) given, *gɪv'n*; *gɪv'-ing*, *gɪv'-er*; **gift**.

To give away, to bestow gratis;

To give back, to restore; To give chase to, to pursue;

To give ear to, to hearken to; To give forth, to announce;

To give in, to yield; To give in to, to adopt;

To give off, to let out; To give out, to declare publicly;

To give over, to cease, to abandon, to submit;

To give up, to relinquish; To give up oneself to, to addict;

To give way, to let pass; To give way to, to yield to.

Old Eng. *gift*, v. *gɪf[an]*, past *geaf* or *gaf*, past part. *gífen*, *gífa*, a giver.
 (It is a pity that we have substituted *v* for *f* in the verb, and the *e* final is worse than useless, it positively misleads.)

Giz'zard (g *hard*), the strong muscular stomach of a bird.

Welsh *glasog*; Fr. *gesier*; Lat. *gigéria*, the gizzard (*digérère*, to digest).

Glacial, *gləs'.i.əl* (not *glay'she.əl*), icy.

Glacier, *gləs'.i.ərz* (not *glə'she.ərz*), a field of snow-ice.

The rents of a glacier are called **crevasses**, the mounds of debris deposited by the moving mass are **moraines**.

Glaciers, *gləs'.i.ərs*, plu. of glacier. **Glacieres**, *gləs'.i.əɪrɪz* (in *Geol.*), caves full of ice found in Alpine mountains.

Glacis, *gləs'.is* (in *Fort.*), a smooth gentle slope.

French *glacial*, *glacier*, *glacieres*, ice-houses; *glacis* (*glace*, ice); Latin *glaciális*, *glacies*, ice; v. *glaciäre*, to freeze.

Glad, pleased. **Glade**, *glāde*, an opening in a wood, &c.

Gladd'-en, to delight (-en added to adj. means "to make");

gladdened, *gləd'.end*; **gladden-ing**, *gləd'-ning* (Rule i.);

gladden-er, *gləd'.ner*; **glad'-some** (-some means "full of"); **glad'-ness** (-ness, a suffix added to abstract nouns).

Old Eng. *glæd*, *glædlic* (adj.), *glædlice* (adv.), *glædmōdnes*, gladness.

Gladiator, *gləd'.i.a.tor* (not *glay'.di.a.ter*), a sword-player.

Gladiatorial, *gləd'.i.a.tō.ri.əl*; **glad'iatory**.

Latin *glādiātor*, *glādiātorius* (*glādius*, a sword).

Gladiolus, *glăd' i. ð. lus* (not *glăd. i. ð. lus*), the sword-lily.

Lat. *glădiolus*, a little sword. So called from the shape of the leaves.

Glair (1 syl.), the white of eggs. **Glare** (1 syl.), strong light.

"Glair," Fr. *glaira*. "Glare," Old Eng. *glære*; Dan. *glar*, glass.

Glamour, *glam' er*, a deceptive charm. **Claymore**, *cla' mor*, a Scotch broad-sword. **Clamour**, *clam' er*, noise.

Glamour allied to *pleam*, a shoot of light.

"Claymour," Gaelic *claid-more*, great sword; Welsh *claid-mo*.

"Clamour," Lat. *clāmor*, v. *clāmāre*, to clamour; Fr. *clameur*.

Glance, a slight view, to have a glance; **glanced** (1 syl.), **glanc-ing** (Rule xix., *glăn' sing*), **glan'cing-ly**.

German *glanz*, v. *glansen*.

Gland, an excretory or secretory vessel. **Glands**, a nut in bracts.

Glandule, *glan' dule*, a small gland (-ule dim.)

Glan'ders, a disease in horses; **glandered**, *glăn' derd*.

Glandulation, *glăn' du. lay' shun*. **Glan'dular**, containing glands. **Glan'dulous**, pertaining to glands.

Fr. *glande*, *glandulaire*, *glanduleur*; Lat. *glands*, gen. *glandis*, a corn.

Glare (1 syl.), dazzling light, to shine with a glare. **Glair**, white of egg; **glared** (1 syl.), **glār'-ing** (R. xix.), **glar'ing-ly**.

"Glare, Old English *glæra*. "Glair," French *glaira*.

Glass (noun), **glaze** (verb). So "grass," v. *graze*; "price," *prize*; "cicatrices," *cicatelize* (R. li.); **glass'-y**, **glass'i-ness** (R. xi.), **glass'i-ly**; **glazed** (1 syl.), **glāz'-ing** (R. xix.)

Glazier, *glā' zhēr*, one who puts glass into windows.

Glass'-ful, *plu. glass'fuls*, two, three, &c., *glassfuls* means a glassful repeated twice, thrice, &c., but two, three, &c., *glasses-full* means two, three, &c., distinct glasses, all filled. "Glass" (Rule v.), unlike "mass" (Rule viii.), retains the double s in all its compounds: as

glass'-y, **glass'-ful**, **glass'-house**, **glass'-wort**, **crown'-glass**, **flint'-glass**, **plate'-glass**, &c. "I'singlass" is no compound of glass, but takes double s from sound-analogy.

Old Eng. *glæs*, glass; *glæsen*, made of glass; Lat. *glastum*, woad.

Gleam, *gleem*, a ray of light, to shine. **Glim'mer**, a faint light, to shine faintly. (Old Eng. *gleam*; Germ. *glimmer*.)

Glean, *gleen*, to pick up corn after the crop has been carried.

Welsh *glân*, clean; French *glaner*, *glâneur*.

Glebe (1 syl.), the soil; **gleb-y**, *glee' by*, cloddy. (Lat. *gleba*.)

Gleditschia (not *gledeshia*), *gle. dee' she. ah*, a flower.

So called in honour of Dr. Gleditsch, of Berlin (died 1786).

Glee, merriment, a song in three or more parts; **glee'-man**, a minstrel; **glee'-some** (-some, full of), **glee'-ful**, **glee'-ful-ly**.

Old English *gleo*, mirth, a song; *gleo-mann*, *gleo-mæden*.

Glib, smooth; *glib'-ly*; *glib'-ness*, volubility, smoothness.

Lat. *glaber*, smooth; v. *glabreo* (Gk. *gláphō*, whence *gláphrōs*, smooth).

Glide (1 syl.), to slide; *glid'-ed*, *glid'-ing*, *glid'-er* (Rule xix.)

Old English *glid[an]*, past *glād*, past part. *gliden*.

Glim'mer, to send forth a feeble light. (*See Gleam*.)

Glisten, *glis'n* (not *glis'.ten*), to sparkle; *glistened*, *glis'n'd*; *glisten-ing*, *glis'ning*; *glister*, *glis'.ter* (not *glis-er*); *glistered* (2 syl.); *glis'ter-ing*.

Old English *glism[ian]*; German *gleizen*, *glistern*.

Glitt'er, to sparkle; *glitt'ered* (2 syl.), *glitt'er-ing*.

Old English *gliten[an]*, *glitin[ian]*, and *glit[ian]*, to glitter.

Gloaming, *glōme'-ing*, twilight. (O. E. *glomung*, a interpolated.)

Gloat, *glōte*, to gaze earnestly (followed by *on*); *gloat'-ed*, *gloat'-ing*, *gloat'-ing-ly*, *gloat'-er*. (German *glotzen*.)

Globe, Orb, Sphere, Ball, Globule.

Globe (1 syl.), a solid sphere, this earth, an artificial sphere representing the earth, or the starry heavens.

Sphere, *sfer*, a poetic and scientific word for globe.

Ball, a round mass, as a ball of cotton, a cricket ball; a globe is a ball, but a ball is not of necessity a globe.

Orb, a circle, hence the disc of a planet, and hence a planet.

Globule, *glōb'bule*, a little ball. (*-ule*, diminutive.)

"Globe," Latin *glōbus*, a bowl, a globe, *glōbāre*; *glōbūlus*.

"Sphere," Lat. *sphæra*, same as "globus"; Gk. *sphaira*, v. *sphairōō*.

"Ball," German *ball*; French *balle*; Latin *pila*, a pill, a ball.

"Orb," Latin *orbis*, any round thing, a wheel, a circuit, a circle, &c.

Glomorate, *glōm'.e.rate*, gathered into a head or heap; *glom'erāt-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *glom'erāt-ing* (Rule xix); *glomeration*, *glōm'.e.ray'.shun*. (*See Conglomerate*.)

Latin *glōmērātio*, *glōmērāre* (*glōmus*, a ball of yarn, &c.)

Gloom, obscurity; *gloom'-ing*, becoming obscure. **Gloaming**, *glō'.ming*, twilight. **Gloomy**, *glōo'.my*; *glōo'mi-ly* (R. xi.), *glōo'mi-ness*. (Old Eng. *glōm*, *gloom*; *glomung*, twilight.)

Glory, *plu. glories*, *glōr'rīz* (not *glō'.rīz*), honour, to honour; (verb) *glories*, *glōr'rīz*; *gloried*, *glōr'red*; *glor'y-ing*;

Glorify, *glōr'ri.fy*; *glorifies*, *glōr'ri.fize*; *glorified*, *glōr'ri.fide*; *glor'ifi-er* (Rule xi.), *glor'ify-ing*.

Glorification, *glōr'ri.fī.kay'.shun*, act or state of glory.

Glorious, *glōr'ri.ūs*; *glor'ious-ly*, *glor'ious-ness*.

French *glorification*, *glorifier*; Latin *glōriōsus*, *glōrīfīco*, *glōria*.

Gloss, lustre, a comment. **Gloze**, to flatter. **Glow**, shines with heat.

Gloss'y, (*comp.*) *gloss'i-er*, (*super.*) *gloss'i-est*, *gloss'i-ly*.

Gloss (Rule viii.), a comment; *gloss'ary*, *plu. glossaries*,

glōs'.a.rīz, a dictionary of antiquated words; glossarial, *glōs.sair'ri.āl*; gloss'arist.

"Gloss" (lustre), Old English *glæs*, glass.

"Gloss" (comment), Germ. *glosse*; Old Eng. *gles[an]*; Lat. *glossa*.

Glottis, *glōt'.tīs*, the narrow opening at the upper part of the windpipe. **Epiglottis**, *ēp'.i.glōt'-tīs*, the valve of the glottis.

Glottitis, *glōt'.tī'.tis*, inflammation of the tongue. (-itis, inflam.)

Fr. *glotte*, epiglottle; Lat. *epiglottis*; Gk. *glōtta* (long o), the tongue.

Gloucester, *Glōs'.ter*: (Old English *Gleaw-ceaster*.)

Called by the Britons *Caer-glou*; *glou* in Latin became *glov'*, *glew-um*. The Saxons added *castra*, and the word became *Glou-ceaster* or *Gleaw-ceaster*. "Gleaw," wise, skillful.

Gloze, to flatter. **Glowa**, shines with heat. (See Gloss.)

Glucine, *glu'.sīn*, the oxide of glucinum. **Glucinum**, *glu.sī'.num*, the metallic base of glucine. **Glucose**, *glu'.kose*, grape sugar; **glucic acid**, *glu'.sīk*, acid obtained from grape sugar. (Gk. *glukus*, sweet; Fr. *glucine*. (See Glycerine.) (These words retain the Gk. "u," generally changed to y.)

Glue, *glu*; **glued** (1 syl.), *glu'-ing*. (All words ending with a double vowel (except -ue) retain both of them before -ing R. xix.), *glu'-er*, *glue'-y*; **gluey-ness**, *glu'.i.ness* (R. xiii.)

Gluten, *glū'.t'n*, a gluey substance obtained from wheat and other grain. **Glutton**, *glūt'n*, a great eater;

Glutinous, *glū'.tī.nūs*, viscous. **Gluttonous**, *glūt'n.us*, greedy; **glut'inous-ness**. **Glutinate**, *glū'.tī.nate*; **glu'tināt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), *glu'tināt-ing* (R. xix.), **glutinative**, *glū'.tī.na.tīv*; **glutination**, *glū'.tī.nay''shūn*.

Fr. *glu*, bird-lime, v. *gluer*, *gluten*, *glutinatīf*; Lat. *gluten*, glue.

Glūt, to gorge; **glūt't-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **glūt't-ing** (Rule i.)

Glutt-on, *glūt'n*, a great eater; **glutton-ous**, *glūt'n.ūs*, greedy; **glutt'onous-ly**; **gluttony**, *glūt'n.ŷ*.

Gluttonise, *glūt'n.ize* (Rule xxxi.); **glutt'onised** (3 syl.), **glutt'onis-ing** (Rule xix.), **glutt'onis-er**.

Latin *gluto*, gen. *glutōnis*, a glutton; *glutio*, to swallow; *gluttus*, the gullet; French *gloutonne*, *gloutonnerie*.

Gluten, *glū'.t'n*. **Glutinous**, *glū'.tī.nūs*. (See Glue.)

Glutton, *glūt'n*. **Gluttonous**, *glūt'n.ūs*. (See Glut.)

Glycerine, *glīs'.e.rīn* (not *glīs'.e.reen*), the sweet principle of oils and fat; **glyceric [acid]**, *glīs'.e.rīk*.

Nitro-glycerine, *nī'.tro glīs'.e.rīn*, a powerful blasting oil.

Greek *glukus*, sweet. (These words convert the Greek u into y, and therein differ from their congeners **Glucine**, q.v.)

Glyptography, *glīp.tōg'.ra.fy*, the art of engraving gems.

Greek *gluptos graphē*, a treatise [on] the art of carving.

Glyptodon, *glīp'.tō.dōn*, a huge fossil armadillo.

Greek *gluptōs odontēs*, having carved, i.e. fluted, teeth.

Gn- G or K before *n* at the beginning of a word or syllable is silent. All these (except *gnu*) are Teutonic or Greek.

Gnarled, *narld*, knotted like the oak. (Danish *knoldet*, knotty.)

Gnash, *nash*, to grind the teeth. (Germ. *knirschen*, to gnash.)

Gnat, *năt*. (Old Eng. *gnæt*.) **Natt'y**, spruce. (Ital. *netto*.)

Gnaw, (*past*) gnawed, (*past part.*) *gnawn*, *naw*, *nawd*, *nawn*, to pick with the teeth; *gnaw'-ing* (not *nôr'ring*), corroding, painful, picking with the teeth; *gnaw'-er* (not *nôr'-rer*), one who gnaws or picks with the teeth.

Old English *gnag[an]*, *past gnôh*, *past part. gnagen*.

Gneiss, *nice* (not *nē'iss*), a slaty rock, differing from granite in having its crystals broken. **Nice**, as it should be.

"Gneiss," German *gneiss*. "Nice," Old English *hnesc*, tender.

Gnome, *nōme*, a sylph who guards a mine. (Greek *gnōmē*.)

Gnomon, *nō.mōn*, index of a dial. (Gk. *gnōmōn*, an indicator.)

Gnostics, *nōs'.tiks*, the *knowers* as opposed to the *believers*. A sect which tried to fuse Christianity and Platonism; **gnosticism**, *nōs'.ti.sizm*; **gnostic**, *nōs'.tik* (adj.)

Greek *gnōstikós* (v. *gignōskō*, to know; Latin *nosco*, to know).

Gnu, *nū*, a South African ox. (The only word beginning with *gn-* which is neither Teutonic nor Greek.)

Go, (*past*) went, (*past part.*) gone, *gōn*; *go'-ing*. "Went" is from the verb to wend; goes, *goze*; *go'-er*.

To go under the name of, to be called by a pseudonym.

So the story goes, so says common report.

It will go against him, will tell to his disadvantage, will be in his disfavour. To go against a town, to besiege it.

It will go hard with them, there's danger of a fatal issue.

A go-between, a middle man, a mediator.

Go about your business! mind your own affairs, and don't interfere with mine. To go by, to pass by or near.

To give one the go-by, to give one the slip, to shuffle off.

Go and Come. We go away from the place and come to the place where we are [or the speaker is].

Plants come up, and come into leaf or flower, but go out of flower and go to seed; because their leafing and flowering is coming to be with us, but their seeding and decay is going away from us.

The ship went to pieces. The jug came to pieces. Because the ship was away at sea, but the jug in our hand.

The sun goes behind a cloud, but comes out from it. It "goes" out of sight or away from us, but "comes" into sight and therefore where we are or where we can see it.

The sun *goes* down, but *comes* forth as a bridegroom to run his race; because at sun-set it "leaves" us, but at sun-rise it "comes" into our hemisphere.

Go away, leave *this* place. Come away, leave *that* place.

Go to! a broken sentence meaning *Go to* — or *get along with you*. Do not talk so for I do not believe it.

When he came to, recovered from a fit. When he came to himself, recovered his senses. In the fit the "spirit" had left, but on recovery it returns back.

It wo'n't go down, it is not to be swallowed or believed.

It wo'n't come down, descend or yield to force.

To go on, to proceed, to fit [as a garment]. To come on, to grow [as a plant].

To go over to, he went over [to the other side or opinion].

To come over, to wheedle, to come to our side or opinion.

To go through, to undergo suffering or trouble. To come through, to get free from, to pass through.

EXCEPTION.—We use the word *come* [to the place where *you* are], when we reply to an invitation, or direct the idea to the *act* to be performed or *effort* to be made, rather than to the *intention* formed in the mind of doing what is referred to at some future time.

In reply to an invitation: "Come here." Ans. "I will come [*i.e.*, to you] directly." "When will you come and see me?" Ans. "I will come [*i.e.*, to you] next week." "Will you come and dine with me to-morrow." Ans. "I shall be happy to come and dine with you to-morrow."

The stress on the act and not on the intention: "I am coming to pay you a visit on Monday," *i.e.*, I will undertake the act of a journey to your house; but "I am going to pay you a visit on Monday" refers more to the *intention* formed, than to the journey to be made.

Effort to be made. This is a slight variation of the preceding idea; when our Lord was told about the Centurion's son, he replied, "I will come [*i.e.*, to your house] and heal him." Here the main stress of the idea is on the effort Jesus was willing to make to heal the sick child. If he had said, "I will go and heal him," the main force would have been directed to the *healing* and not to the condescension of Jesus undertaking the mission.

Goad, *gōde* (noun and verb). Good (adj.) God, deity.

Old English *gād*, a goad; *gōd*, good; *god*, deity.

(These examples will show some of the shifts we have resorted to to represent the accent so unwisely discarded.)

Goal, *gōle*, the winning post. **Ghoul**, *gool*, a vampire. **Gaol**, *jail*, a prison. **Gale**, a high wind.

"Goal," French *gal*, *gaule*, a pole. "Ghoul," Persian *ghul*, a mountain demon. "Gaol," French *geole*. "Gale," Norse *kyle*.

Goat, *he-goat*, *fem.* *she-goat*, (*familiarly*) **Billy-goat**, *fem.* **Nanny-goat**; **goat'-ish** (*-ish* added to nouns means "like").

Old Eng. *gāt*, a goat; *gāt-hyrde*, a goat-herd; *gāta-hūs*, a goat-house.

Gobble, *gōb'·l*, to devour fast and noisily; **gob'bled** (2 syl.) **gobbling**, devouring. **Gob'lin**, a spirit. **Gobelin**, *gōb'·lin* [tapestry]. See below. (French *gober*, to swallow.)

Gobelin, *gōb'·lin* [tapestry]. **Gob'lin**, a spirit. **Gobbling**, *v.s.*

Gobelins, a famous manufacture of tapestry near Paris, so called from the brothers Gobelin who established it.

Gob'lin (*see above*). (Fr. *gobelin*; Germ. *kobold*; Gk. *kōbālōs*.)

God, *fem.* **godd-ess** (R. i.); **god'-less**; **god'-ly**, pious, piously; **god'li-ness** (R. xi.), **god'li-ly** or **god'-ly**, **god'less-ly**.

Old English *god*, *god-bearn*, a god child; *god-modor*, *god-sunu*, &c.

Gofer, *gō'fer*, to crimp, a cake baked in a *go'fering iron*; *go'fer-ing*, crimping. **Gopher**, *gō'fer*, the wood of which the ark was made, a species of turtle.

"Gofer," French *gaufre*, *v. gaufre*. "Gopher [wood]" Hebrew.

Goitre, *goi'tr* (French), a large tumour in the neck; **goitered**, *goi'terd*; **goitrous**, *goi'trus*. (Latin *guttur*, the throat.)

Golden Renette (not *-Rennet*), *gōld'n rain'et*.

French *Rein-ette*, a little queen [of apples].

Golosh, *go.lōsh'*, an overshoe. (Ought to be **galoch**.)

Fr. *galoches*; Span. *galocha*, a clog; Ger. *galosche*; Lat. *gallicæ*.

Gondola, *gōn'.dō.lah* (not *gōn.dō'.lah*), a Venetian pleasure-barge; **gondolier**, *gōn'.dō.leer'*, the barge-man.

Good, (*comp.*) **better**, (*super.*) **best** (from the obsolete positive *bet*, *v. bet[an]*, to improve); **good'-ly**, **good'li-ness** (R. xi.), **good'li-est**; **good'y**, mistress; **good-man**, master.

Good-bye, *-bi* (*God be with you*), farewell.

Good-looking [person], or **Well-looking** (?). "Good-looking" is sanctioned by usage and analogy; thus we have *good-humoured*, *good-natured*, *good-tempered*, &c. "Looking" is not a participle, but a verbal noun, and should be written *lookung*, but the termination *-ung* has been unhappily converted into *-ing*, thereby confounding verbal nouns with participles.

Old English *gōd*, *betera*, *betest* or *best*; *gōdnes*, *gōdlic*, *gōdleas*.

Goose, *plu.* **geese**, (*male*) **gan'der**, (*offspring*) **gosling** (*-ling* denotes offspring). (Old English *gōs*, *plu. gēs*.)

Gooseberry, plu. *gooseberries*, *goos'.bèr rîz* (no connection with *goose*). **Gooseberry fool** (a corruption of *gooseberry foulé* mashed. The French have *foulé de pommes, foulé de raisins, foulé de groseilles*, &c.)

A compound of *gorst* and *berie*, the rough berry. The French *grosseille* is from the Latin *grossilla*.

Gopher, *gō'.fēr* (Heb.), the wood of which the ark was made.

Gofer, *gō'.fēr*, to crimp, a cake baked on a *gofering iron*.

French *gaufre*, v. *gaufre*.

Gordian knot, *gor'.di.ăn nôt*, an inextricable difficulty.

The leather harness of *Gordius*, king of Phrygia, was tied into a knot so intricate, that an oracle said whoever untied it should become master of the world. Alexander cut the knot with his sword.

Gordonia (not *gardonia*), *gor.dō'.ni.ah*, a plant.

So called from James Gordon, of Mile End, near London.

Gore, clotted blood, to wound with horns, a gusset; **gory**, *gōr'ry*.

Old English *gōr*; (to wound) *gōr*, a dart; (a gusset) Welsh *gor*.

Gorge, a defile, to cram; **gorged** (1 syl.), *gorg'-ing* (Rule xix.)

Gauge, *gag* (not *gorge*), to mete the contents of a cask.

Fr. *gorge* (Lat. *gurgis*, a gullet). "Gauge," Fr. *jauge*, v. *jauger*.

Gorgeous, *gor'.je'us*, showy (should be *gaudious*); **gor'geous-ly**, *gor'geous-ness*. (An exception to Rule lxvi.)

Latin *gaudium*, joy; *gaudialis*, *gaudeo*, to delight.

Gorilla, *go.ril'.lah*, a large ape. (An African word.)

Gor'mand; **gormandise**, *gor'.măn.dize* (R. xxxi.), **gor'mandised** (3 syl.), *gor'mandis-ing* (R. xix.), *gor'mandis-er*.

Gor'mand, a glutton; **gourmet**, *gour'.may'*, a high feeder.

French *gourmand*, *gourmet*, *gormandise*; Latin *gumia*, a glutton.

Gorse (1 syl.), furze. **Gauze** (1 syl.), a thin transparent cloth.

"Gorse," Old Eng. *gorat*. "Gauze," Fr. *gaze*, made at Gaza, in Syria.

Gos'hawk, the goose-hawk. (Old Eng. *gōs-hafoc*, goose-hawk.)

Gosling, *gōz'.ling*, a young goose. (Old English *gōs*, -*ling* dim.)

Gospel, *gōs.pēl*; **gospell-er** (ought to be *gospeler*; (Rule iii.)

Gospelled, evangelized; **gospell-ing**. (These two words ought to be abolished.) **Gos'pel-ise** (R. xxxi.), **gos'pelised** (3 syl.), **gos'pelis-ing** (R. xix.), **gos'pelis-er**.

(The double l of "gospeller," &c., ought to be abolished, or else gospel should have its double l restored to it.)

Gospel for **Gods-spel**, Old English *godspell*, v. *godspell[ian]*, *godspel-ere*, a gospeller; (*spell*, story, tidings) good tidings. The Greek word is *eu-aggelion*, good tidings.

Gossamer, *gōs'.sa-mer* (not *gossimer*), a fine web.

Old English *Gos* [god's] *sedmere*, god's tailor. The tradition is that gossamer is a ravelling of the Virgin Mary's winding sheet, which fell away when she was carried up to heaven.

Gos'sip, a tattler, a sponsor, a neighbour, to chat; **gos'sipped** (2 syl.), **gos'sipp-ing**, **gos'sipp-er**, **gos'sipp-y**, **chatty**.

Old English *Godeibb* (*sib*-, related, as *sibling*, a related child).

(If one *p* is dropped in *gossip*, it ought to be omitted in all of its derivatives. The same remark applies to "worship," Rule iii.)

Got *past tense* of **get**. Much foolish prejudice exists against this very useful word. **Has** means the simple fact of possessing, but **got** implies that the possession has been obtained by effort, exposure, gift, &c. Thus "I *have* a cold" states a fact only, but "I *have got* a cold" implies that it is the effect of exposure or bad weather. "I *have the hammer*" states a fact, but "I *have got the hammer*" implies either I have *fetch*ed it, or I have *take*n it in possession [without your knowledge or consent].

No doubt the word is often used in a very slipshod manner as may be inferred by the following sentence: "I *got* on horseback immediately I *got* your message, and *got* to the train by ten o'clock, but *got* such a cold, as I shall not *get* rid of in a hurry. However, when I *got* home, I *got* my supper, and *got* to bed, *got* nicely warm, and soon *got* into a sound sleep. Next morning I *got* up and *got* dressed, and scarcely had I *got* into the breakfast room, when I *got* a telegram, and *got* the boy to *get* a little refreshment, while I *got* ready my answer, which I hope you will *get* in good time."

Gouge, *gooj* (not *gōwj*), a chisel for cutting grooves, to scoop out; **gouged** (1 syl.), **goug'-ing**, **goug'-er**.

Fr. *gouge*, from the Low Lat. *gubia*, a gouge; Span. *gubia*.

Gourd, *goor'd* (not *gord*), a plant. **Gored**, *gord*, wounded.

French *gourde* and *courge*; Latin *cucurbita*, a cupping-glass, &c.

Gout, a disease. **Gouty**, **gout'i-ness** (R. xi.) **Gout**, *goo*, relish.

French *goutte* (the disease), so called because it was thought to proceed from a *goutte* or drop of acrid matter in the joints.

"Gout" (relish), French *gout*; Latin *gustus*; Italian *gusto*.

Governor, a ruler, whether male or female; **governess**, a *fem.* teacher; **governante**, *go'.ver.nānt*, a lady who has charge of young girls of quality; **governor-ship**, the office of a governor (*-ship*, Old Eng., office); **govern-able**, **govern**, **governed** (2 syl.), **govern-ing**, **govern-ment**.

French *gouverner*, *gouvernement*, *gouvernemental*, *gouvernante*; Latin *gubernare*; Greek *kubernāō*, to guide or govern.

Gown (to rhyme with *crown*), **gownsmān** (not *gownman*), a university student; a silk-gown, a Q.C.

Welsh *gwn*, a gown; v. *gwmio*, to sew.

Grab, to pilfer; **grabbed** (1 syl.), **grabb'-ing** (R. i.), **grabb'-er**.

Grabble, *grab'l*, to grope; **grabbled**, *grab'ld*; **grabbling**.

Welsh *cribuddail*, pillage; Danish *gribe*, to seize (*grib*, a vulture).

Grace, favour, elegance, to adorn, to honour; *graced* (1 syl.), *grāc'-ing* (R. xix.); *gracious*, *grā'shūs*; *grā'cious-ly*, *grā'cious-ness*, *grace'ful*, *grace'ful-ly*, *grace'ful-ness*.

Grat'ia, for nothing. *Grati'fy*, *grat'.i.fy*. (See *Gratify*.)

French *grace*, *gracieux*; Latin *gratia*, *gratious*, *gratis*.

Grade (1 syl.), a degree, promotion; *gradient*, *grā'.di.ent*, the slope or incline of a rail-road; *grad'ual*, *grad'ual-ly*, *grad'uate* (3 syl.), *grad'uāt-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *grad'uate-ship*.

Gradation, *gra.day'shun*, a series; *graduation*, *grad'.u.a''-shun*; a marking into degrees, reception of a degree.

French *graduel*, *graduer*, *graduation*, *gradation*; Latin *gradatio* (*gradus*, a step; *gradior*, to go step by step).

Graft (Rule v.). The older and better spelling of *graft*.

Graft, a part of one tree inserted into another, to insert a *graft* *graft-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *graft'-ing*, *graft'-er*. (Fr. *griffe*.)

Grain, *gran'ary* (not *grain'ery*), a grange; *granivorous*, *grān-iv'.o.rūs*; *granulate*, *grān'.u.late*; *gran'ulāt-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *gran'ulāt-ing* (Rule xix.), *gran'ular*, *gran'ule* (2 syl.), a little grain (-ule dim.), *granulous*, *grān'.u.lūs*.

(The blunder of *i* in "grain" (seed), we have taken from the French, but it is not perpetuated in its derivatives.)

The derivatives of "grain," to imitate the grain of wood, retain the *i* throughout: as

Grained (1 syl.), *grain'-ing*, *grain'-er*. *Grains*, refuse of malt after brewing. *Grain*, purple dye.

French *grain*, *granuler*, *granulation*, *granule*; Latin *grānum*, *grānārium*, *grānifer*. "Granivorous" is *granum voro*, to eat grain.

Gramineous (not *graminious*, Rule lvi.), *gra.mīn'.e.ūs*, grassy; *graminivorous*, *grām'.īn-iv'.o.rūs*, grass-eating.

Graminaceæ, *grām'.īn.ā''-se.ē*, the order of plants called grasses (-aceæ (in Bot.), denotes an order of plants).

Lat. *grāmen*, gen. *grāminis*, *grāmīneus*, "graminivorous" (*voro*, to eat).

Gram'mar (double *m*), *gramma'rian*, *grammat'ical*, *grammat'ical-ly*, *grammaticise* (Rule xxxi.), &c.

Fr. *grammaire*, *grammatical*; Lat. *grammaticus* (Gk. *gramma*).

Grampus, *plu. grampuses*, Rule xxxiv. (not *grampi*), a fish.

A corruption of French *grand-poisson*, great fish (*grampoise*).

Granary, *plu. granaries*, *grān'.a.riz*; *gran'ulate*. (See *Grain*.)

Grand-father, -mother, *plu. grand-fathers*, -mothers. Parents' parents to parents' children.

French compounds adapted: *grand-père*, *grand-mère*.

Latin *grandis*, remote, as *avum grande*, a remote age.

Grandson, -daughter, *plu. grand-sons*, -daughters. Sons and daughters children to sons' and daughters' parents.

The French say "petit": *petit fils*, *petite-fille*.

Grandchild, *plu.* grand-children, -tchil'.drén.

Formed on the same model; no corresponding word in French.

Grand-jury, *plu.* grand-juries, -jū'.ríz, the jury which decides whether or not there is sufficient *prima facie* evidence of guilt in an accused to be worth "trial."

Petit-jury, *plu.* petit-juries, pet'.ty jū'.ríz, an ordinary jury.

Special jury, *plu.* special juries, a jury for a special cause.

Grantee, grăn.dē'. (Spanish *grande*, a nobleman.)

Grandeur, grăn'.djūr, elevation. (French *grandeur*.)

Grandiloquent, grăn.dil'.o.quent, pompous in language; grandiloquent-ly; grandiloquence, grăn.dil'.o.quence.

Lat. *grandiloquentia* (*grandis loquens*, gen. *loquentis*, grand talking).

Granite, grăn'.it, so called from its granular-crystalline composition and appearance; granitic, grăn'.it'.ik.

French *granit*, *granitique*; Latin *granum*, grain.

Granular, grăn'.u.lar; gran'ulate, &c. (See Grain.)

Graphic, grăf'.ik, life-like, delineated; graphical, grăf'.i.kal; graph'ical-ly. (The -ph- points to a Greek word.)

Latin *graphicus*; Greek *grăphikos* (*grăphō*, to write or draw).

Graphite, grăf'.ite, black-lead, or rather carburet of iron.

Grapholite, grăf'.o.lite, slate fit for school uses.

-ite, like stone; -lite, stone; Greek *lithos*, *graphō*, to write or draw.

Grapple, grăp'.nēl, a small anchor with four or five flukes.

Grapple, grăp'.p'l, to struggle [followed by *with*]; grap'pled (2 syl.), grap'pling, grappling-irons, grap'pler.

French *grapin* or *grappin*, a grapple, a struggle.

Grass (noun), grāze (verb), to feed on grass; similarly glass, glaze (Rule li.); *plu.* grass'-es (Rule xxxiv.), grass'-y, grass'i-ness (Rule xi.)

Grass, to cover with grass; graze (1 syl.), to feed on grass;

grassed (1 syl.), grass'-ing; grazed (1 syl.), grāz'-ing;

grazier, gra'.zhēr, one who pastures and rears cattle.

Old English *gæs* or *græs*, grass; *gras[ian]*, to graze; *græs-hoppa*.

Grate (1 syl.), a fire-stove, to rasp. Great, grāte, large.

Grāt'-er, a rasp, one who grates. Greater, grā'.tēr, larger;

grāt'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), grāt'-ing (Rule xix.), grāt'-ing-ly.

"Grate" (a stove), Ital. *grata*; Lat. *crātes*, a hurdle, grate, or grate.

"Grate" (to rasp), French *gratter*, to scratch. (See Rule lxiii.)

Grateful, grate'.ful (R. viii.), thankful, agreeable; grate'ful-ly.

Gratify, grāt'.i.fy, to please; gratifies, grāt'.i.fize; grati-

fied, grāt'.i.fide; gratifier, grāt'.i.fī.ēr; grat'ify-ing;

gratification, grāt'.i.fī.kay'.shūn, pleasure, satisfaction.

Gracious, grā'.shūs, kindly disposed; gra'cious-ly, -ness.

Gratitude, *grät' i. tūde*, thankfulness. (*See Gratis.*)

Latin *gratus*, *gratificatio*, *gratificari*, *gratiosus*, *gratitudo*.

Gratis, *grā' tīs*, for nothing; **gratuitous**, *grā. tū' i. tūs*, free [gift]; **gratu' itous-ly**, without compensation, without proof.

Gratuity, *plu. gratuities*, *grā. tū' i. tīz*, a donation.

Lat. *gratulus*, *grātis* (i.e., *grātas*, for thanks only); Fr. *gratix*.

Grauwacke, the German way of writing graywacke (*q.v.*)

Gravamen, *plu. gravamina* or *gravamens*, *grā. vay' mēn*, *plu. grā. vay' mī. nāh* or *grā. vay' mēnz*, cause of complaint, chiefly used in ecclesiastical matters.

Latin *gravāmen*, *plu. gravāmīna*, a grievance (*gravis*).

Grave (1 syl.), a place of interment, solemn, to carve.

Grave (*noun*), *plu. graves* (1 syl.) **Graves**, food for dogs.

Greaves, *greevz*, leg-armour. **Grieves**, *greevz*, laments.

Grave-clothes, **grave-digg'er**, **grave-stone**, **grave-yard**.

Grave (*adj.*), *grāv-er* (*comp.*), *grāv-est* (*super.*), *grave'-ly*, *grave'-ness*. **Gravity**, *plu. gravities*, *grāv' i. tīz*. "Gravity" (seriousness) has no plural. (*See Gravitare.*)

Grave (*verb*), **graved** (1 syl.), *grāv'-ing*, *grāv'-er*, a tool for engraving, one who engraves. **Engraving**, a picture engraved, using a graving tool. *Grāv'-en* (*adj.*), chiefly used in conjunction with "images": as *graven images*.

"Grave" (for interment), Old English *græf*, also a graving-tool.

"Grave" (*adj.*), French *grave*, *gravité*; Latin *grāvis*, *grāvitas*.

"Grave" (*verb*), French *graver*; Latin *graphis*, the art of engraving; *graphium*, an iron pen; (Greek *grāpho*, to write, &c.)

Grav'el (*noun* and *verb*); **gravelled**, *grāv'-eld*; **grav'ell-ing**, **grav'elly**, R. iii., -EL. (Fr. *gravier*, *gravelle*, the malady.)

Graves (1 syl.), should be *greves*, refuse of a melting pôt, made into dogs' food. **Greaves**, *greevz*, armour for the legs.

Grieves, *greevz*, laments (3rd sing. pres. ind. of *Grieve*);

Graves. (*See Grave.*)

"Graves" (dogs' food), Danish *grever*, residuum of tallow, fibrous remains of lard. "Grave," Anglo-Saxon *græf*.

"Greaves" (leg armour), Spanish *grevas*. "Grieve," French *grief*.

Gravitate, *grāv' i. tate*, to tend towards a material body by attraction; **grav'itāt-ed**, **grav'itāt-ing**; **gravitation**, *grāv' i. tāt' shūn*; **grav'ity**, *plu. gravities*, *grāv' i. tīz*.

Fr. *graviter*, *gravitation*, *gravité*; Lat. *grāvitas* (*gravis*, heavy).

Gravy, *plu. gravies*, *grā' vj*, *grā' vīz*, the juice of cooked meat.

Same as *graves* (dogs' food). Danish *grever*, residuum of lard.

Gray or **Grey**, (*comp.*) *gray'-er*, (*super.*) *gray'-est*, *gray'-ish* (-ish added to *adj.* is diminutive, added to nouns it means "like"); **gray'-beard**, **gray'-ness**. (Old Eng. *græg*, gray.)

Grayhound (better than *greyhound*), the hound that hunts the *gray* or badger without being trained to do so.

Graywacke, *gray.wăk'y*, a kind of sandstone. (Germ. *grauwacke*.)

Graze (1 syl.), to pasture; **grazed** (1 syl.), **grăz-ing**; **grăz'-er**, an animal sent to graze; **grazier**, *grăy'.zhër*, one who pastures and rears cattle. **Glazier**, *see Glass*.

Old English *gras[ian]*, to graze. (*See Grass*.)

Grease, (noun) *greece*; (verb) *greaze* (Rule li.), fat, to smear with grease; **greas-y**, *gree'-zy* (not *gree'.cy*); **greas'i-ness**, **greas'ily** (s = z). **Greece**, the country so called.

French *graisse*, *graisser*; Latin *crassus*, fat (Greek *kréas*).

Great, large. **Grate**, a stove, to rasp. **Greet**, to salute.

Great, *grate* (not *greet*), *comp. great'-er, super. great'-est*.

Old English *great*, *greatnes*, *greatness*.

"Grate" (to rasp), Fr. *gratter*. (A stove), Ital. *grata*, Lat. *crates*.

"Greet" (to salute), Old English *grê[an]*, to bid welcome.

Greaves, *greevz*, leg-armour. **Grieves**, *greevz*, laments.

Graves (better *greves*), dog's food. **Graves** (1 syl.), places for interment. (*See Grief*.)

"Greaves" Spanish *grevas*. "Grieves," French *grief*.

"Graves" (dog's food), Danish *grever*, residuum of fat. "Graves," Anglo-Saxon *græfas*.

Green, a colour; **green'-ish** (-ish added to adj. is dim.), **green-ness** (double n). **Greens** (no sing.), cabbages dressed for food; **green-gage** (2 syl.), a sort of plum; **green-sward**, a grassy lawn; **green-tea**; **Scheele's green**, a pigment; **green-grocer**, a dealer in fruits and vegetables.

Old English *grêne*, *grénnes*, greenness; v. *grén[ian]*.

Greet, to salute. **Great**, *grate*, large. **Grate**, a fire stove.

Greet'-ed (R. xxxvi.), **greet'-ing**, **greet'-er**. **Great-er**, larger.

"Greet," Old English *grêt[an]*, past *grette*, past part. *grêt*, *grétung*.

Gregarious, *grê.gair'ri.ûs*, living in herds (-ious not -eous, because "herd" is an abstract noun), **gregarious-ly**, &c.

Latin *grégarius* (*grex*, gen. *grégis*, a flock or herd).

Gregorian, *grê.gor'ri.ăn*, adj. of Gregory.

Grenade, *grê.năde'*, an instrument of war; **grenadier**, *grên'.a.-deer'* (not *grăn'.a.deer'*), one of the Grenadier Guards, so called because at one time employed to throw grenades.

Grenado, *plu. grenadoes, gre.nah'.doze*. (A blunder for the Spanish *granada*, *plu. granadas*.)

Fr. *grenade*, *grenadier*; Ital. *grenata*, *grenadiere*; Span. *granada*.

Grey or gray. (*comp.*) **grey'-er** or **gray-er**, (*super.*) **grey-est** or **gray-est**, **grey-ish** or **gray-ish**. (Anglo-Saxon *græg*.)

The following are spelt with "e," not "a."

Greyhound (the *canis graius*). Old English *grig-húnd*.

This is a blunder for *Grayhound*, the badger-hound, so called because (unlike other dogs) it will hunt the *gray* or badger without being trained to do so.

The Scotch Greys or The Greys, the 2nd dragoons. So called because they are mounted on grey horses.

Grey-wethers, *-weth'rs*, huge boulders near Avebury.

Grey Friars, Franciscan friars (who wear a grey habit).

Gridiron, *gríd'íron*, a grated frame for broiling food.

Welsh *greidell*, a griddle, of which "gridiron" is a corruption.

Grief, *greef* (Rule v.), sorrow; *plu. griefs* (Rule xxxix.)

Grieve, *greev*, to mourn (Rule li.); *grieved*; *greevd*; *griev'-ing* (Rule xix.), *griev'-er*, *griev'-ance*; *grievous*, *gree'vūs*; *griev'ous-ly*, *griev'ous-ness*.

French *grief*; Latin *gravis*, heavy; v. *grāvds*, to put to pain.

Griffen or griffin, *gríf'fin*, a fabulous animal.

French *griffon*; Latin *gryps* or *gryphus*; Greek *grups*, gen. *grupos*.

Grill (Rule v.), a grate, to broil; *grilled* (1 syl.), *grill'-ing*.

French *griller*, to broil (*gril*, i.e., un treillis de fer).

Grilse, *gríls*, a salmon not fully grown. (Scotch.)

Grim, fierce-looking; (*comp.*) *grimm'-er*, (*super.*) *grimm'-est* (Rule i.), *grim'-ly*, *grim'-ness*. Grime (1 syl.), dirt.

Old English *grim* or *grimm*, horrible in aspect; *grimlic*, grimly.

Grimace, *grí.mace'* (Fr.), a distortion of face, to make a grimace; *grimaced'* (2 syl.), *grimác'-ing* (R. xix.), *grimác'-er*.

Grimalkin, *grí.mál'.kín*, an old cat.

"Malkin," a Moll or female cat, the male being Tom. When the cat mews, the Witch in "Macbeth" calls out, "I come, Gray-malkin." (l. l.)

Grime (1 syl.), dirt, to foul with dirt; *grimed* (1 syl.), *grim-ing* (Rule xix.); *grim-y*, *grí'my*; *grí'mi-ly*, *grí'mi-ness*.

Old English *hrám* or *hrym*, soot; *hrúmig* or *hrymig*, sooty.

Grin, *grín*, a snarling smile, to smile scornfully; *grinned*, *grínd*. *grínn'-ing* (R. i.), *grínn'-ing-ly*, *grínn'-er*. (See Grind.)

Old English *grínn[ian]*, past *grínnode*, past part. *grínnod*.

Grind, *grínd*, (past) ground, (past part.) ground; *grínd'-ing*, to reduce to powder by friction, to rub [the teeth] together; *grínd-er*; *grínd-stone*, often called *grínd-stone*.

Old English *grínd[an]*, past *grand*, past part. *grunden*.

Grip, *gríp*, a grasp, a fast hold, to give a grip; *gripped*, *grípt*; *grípp'-ing* (Rule i.), *grípp'-ing-ly*, *grípp'-er*.

Gripe, *grípe* (R. li.), to grasp; *griped*, *gríp'-ing*, *gríp'-er*.

"Grip," Old Eng. *griep[an]*, to lay hold of; past *griopte*, p. p. *griopt*.

"Gripe," Old Eng. *grip[an]*, past *grdp*, past part. *gripen*; n. *grípa*.

Grisette, *grě.zěť* (French), jeune ouvrière coquette et galate.

It means one who wears a gray or russet gown (*grisette*).

Grialy, *griz'ly*. **Grizzly**, *griz'ly*. **Gristly**, *grits'ly*.

Grialy, hideous. **Grizzly**, grayish. **Gristly**, cartilaginous.

Grialy; **griali-ness**, *grits'li-ness*, hideousness.

Grizzly; **grizzli-ness**, a stubbly state of half-gray hair.

Gristle; **gristli-ness**, the state of being cartilaginous.

"**Grialy**," Old English *gristle*. "**Grizale**," French *gris*, gray.

"**Gristle**," Old English *gristel*.

Grist, *grist*, corn for grinding. **Bringing grist to the mill**, bringing gain or profitable work. (Old English *grist*.)

Gristle, *gris'l*, cartilage; **gristly**, *grits'ly*, cartilaginous; **gristli-ness**, *grits'li-ness* (Rule xi.) (See **Grialy**.)

Old English *gristel*, *gristel-bān*, the gristle-bone.

Grit, *grit*, the coarse part of meal, sand; **gritt'-y** (R. i.), **gritt'-ness** (R. xi.) **Grits**, *gritz*, prepared barley for ptisan.

Old English *gryt*, fine flour, mill-dust; *grut*, wheat or barley meal.

Grizzle, *griz'z'l*, grey [hair] mixed with black; **grizzled**, *griz'z'ld*.

Grizzly, somewhat gray. **Grialy**, *griz'ly*, hideous.

Grist-ly, *grits'ly*, cartilaginous. **Grizzli-ness**. (Fr. *gris*.)

Groan, *grōne*, a cry of anguish. **Grown**, increased in size.

Groan, to utter a cry of anguish; **groaned**, *grōnd*; **groaning**, *grōne-ing*; **groan'-ing-ly**, **groan-ful** (Rule viii.)

Old English *grān[an]*, past *grānede*, past part. *grāned*; *grānung*.

Groat, *grawt*, an ancient piece of silver coin worth fourpence.

Our modern coins are called "Four-penny bits or pieces."

German *grot* (4d.), a great penny, because prior to the coining of groats by Edward III. our largest silver coin was a penny.

"**Groat**" (a small sum), Old English *grōt* or *gredt*, a particle, atom.

Groats, *grōtz*, also called **grits**, oats prepared for ptisan.

Old English *grūt*, wheat or barley meal; *gryt*, fine flour.

Grocer, *grō'cer*, a dealer in grocery. **Grosser**, *grō'cer*, coarser.

Grocery, *plu. groceries*, *grō'sē.riz*, housekeeper's stores.

Green-grocer, a dealer in fruits and vegetables.

German *grossirer*, a wholesale merchant; French *grosserie*, wares.

Grog, *grōg*, spirit and water, originally applied to rum and water cold without sugar; **grogg'-y** (Rule i.), tipsy; **grog'gery**.

Admiral Vernon was called *Old Grog* because he wore on deck in rough weather a *program cloak*. He was the first to serve water in the rum on board-ship, and the mixture acquired his nickname.

Program, a coarse stiff taffety. (Ital. *grossagrana*, Span. *gorgoran*.)

Groin, *groyn*, part of the human body; **groined** (1 syl.), having an angular curve formed by the intersection of two arches.

Groom (1 syl.), one who has charge of a horse, to tend and clean a horse; **groomed** (1 syl.), **groom'-ing**. **Groom of the Stole**, keeper of the royal state robes. (Gk. *stollē*, a robe.)

Old Eng. *guma*, a man. *Gum-cynn*, mankind; Low Lat. *grometus*.

Groove (1 syl.), a furrow, to furrow. **Grove**, *grōve*, a small forest; **grooved** (1 syl.), **groov'-ing** (Rule xix.)

Iceland. *groof*; Old Eng. *groue*, a grave. "Grove," Old Eng. *græf*.

Grope, *grōpe*, to search by feeling. **Group**, *groop*, to arrange in batches. **Grōped** (1 syl.), felt in the dark; **grouped**, *groopt*, arranged in a group. **Grōp'-ing** (R. xix.), searching in the dark; **grouping**, *groop'-ing*, arranging in groups. **Grōp'-er**, one who gropes; **group-er**, one who groups.

Old English *grōp[ian]*, past *grōpede*, past part. *grōped*.

"Group," French *groupe*, v. *grouper*.

Gross, *grōse* (not *grōs*), fat, thick, coarse, unrefined, whole or entire, twelve dozen; **grōss'-ly**, **grōss'-ness**.

A Gross, 12 doz.; **A great Gross**, 112 doz.

To sell or buy in the gross, the whole lot just as it comes; *by the gross*, one whole lot where there are several lots.

Gross weight, the entire weight including casks, dross, &c.

Tare, the weight of casks, packages, and so on.

Trēt, the weight of dross and refuse.

Nēt, the real weight with tare and tret deducted.

To buy or sell wholesale in large quantities [to sell again], as a whole pipe of wine, a whole cargo of goods.

To buy or sell by retail, in small quantities [for use].

Fr. *gros*; Span. *grosero*; Ital. *grosso*; Low Lat. *grossum*; (*venditio in grosso*, selling by wholesale); Lat. *crassus*, fat, thick.

Twelve dozen, French *grosse*, *demi-grosse*, six dozen.

Grot, *grōt* or **Grotto**, *plu. grottos*, *grōt'.tōze*, a garden cave.

Old English *grut*; Italian *grotta*; French *grotte*.

Grotesque, *grō.těsk'* (French), whimsical, outré; **grotesque-ly**; **grotesque-ness**, *grō.těsk'.ness*.

Outré ornaments such as were employed in the thirteenth century to ornament garden caves and bowers.

Ground (1 syl.), the earth, did grind, to lay on the ground, to stick fast [as a ship in shallow water], to teach the first principles, (in *Paint.*) the first colour; **ground'-ed**, **ground'-ing**; **ground'-age**, toll for lying in port; **ground'-ling**, a fish that keeps to the bottom of the water, hence the dregs of the people; **ground'-less**, without foundation; **ground'-less-ly**, **ground'-less-ness**. **Grounds**, dregs, landed property, land in occupation (*no sing.*)

Ground-floor, the basement floor of a house. **The first-floor**, all the rooms above the basement floor. **The second floor**, the flat over the first-floor.

In France the ground-floor is called "*le rez-de-chaussée*" = *le red shō'sy*, above which is a low flat called the "*entre-sol*," and the floors (*étages*) begin from the *entre-sol*. Thus persons who live "*au premier*" (*o prēm'.eay*) occupy the first flat above the *entre-*

sol; those who live "an second" (*o s'hōns*) occupy the second flat above the *entre-sol*, and so on.

A floor is also called a storey (*stōr'ry*), but great diversity of opinion exists on the use of this word. Some, like the Americans, call a house with ground floor and a flat above, a "two storey house," and a house with three tiers of windows (above the ground) a "three storey house," while others begin the storey with the first floor, and call a house with two rows of windows a "one-storey house," and a house with ground floor and two flats above it, a "two-storey house." Probably the majority would reckon every row of windows between the basement and the eaves a "storey" (but not a flat.)

To gain ground, to advance. To lose ground, to recede.

Old Eng. *grund*; *grundleas*, groundless; *groundleaste*, groundlessly.

Groundsel, *ground'sēl* (not *groundsil*), the plant *sēnēcio*.

Old English *grund-swelge*, the ground-sweller, so called because it greatly infests and impoverishes the soil. Called in Latin *sēnēcio* (from *sever*, an old man), because of its downy head.

Group (1 syl.), a cluster, to form a groupe. Grope, to feel one's way in the dark; grouped (1 syl.), arranged in group; group-ing, group-er. Groped, *grōpt*, searched for in the dark; *grōp'-ing* (Rule xix.), *grōp'-er*.

French *groupe*, v. *grouper*. "Grove," Old English *grēp[ian]*.

Grouse, *grouce*, the heath-cock. Grows, *grōze*, doth grow.

Grout, coarse meal, plaster for walls, to grout; *grout'-ing*.

Old English *grūt*, wheat or barley meal, grout.

Grove, *grōve*, a small forest. Groove, *groov*, a channel.

Old Eng. *graf*; Low Latin *grova* (a grove). Icelandic *groof*, a groove.

Grovel, *grōv'l*, to act meanly; grovelled (2 syl.), grovell-er, grovell-ing (R. iii.), *part.* and *adj.*, mean in character.

Icelandic *gruva*; Chaucer uses *groff*, flat on the ground.

Grōw, (*past.*) grew, (*past part.*) grown. Groan, *grōne* [of pain].

Grōw, to increase in size, to vegetate; grow'-ing, grow'-er.

Grōwth, increase from growing.

Old Eng. *grōw[ian]*, *past grow*, *past part. grōwen*, *grownes*, growth.

Grōwl, an angry snarl, to grumble; growled (1 syl.), growl'-ing, growl'-ing-ly, growl'-er. (French *grouiller*, to rumble.)

Grub, a maggot, food (*slang*), to dig with the hands; grubbed (1 syl.), grubb-ing (Rule i.); grubb'-er.

German *grube*, a ditch; *gruben*, to make holes, to dig.

Grudge (1 syl.), reluctance, to feel reluctance; grudged (1 syl.), grudg'-ing (Rule xix.), grudg'-ing-ly, grudg'-er.

Welsh *grwynachu*, to murmur; *grwynachiad*, a murmuring.

Gruel, *grū'ēl* (not *grūle*), oatmeal porridge. (Welsh *grual*.)

Gruff (R. v.), harsh, surly; **gruff'-ly**, **gruff'-ness**. (Welsh *gruff*.)

Grumble, *grŭm'.b'l*, to murmur; **grumbled**, *grŭm'.b'id*; **grum'-bling**, **grum'bling-ly**, **grum'bler**.

Welsh *grwm*, a murmur, with dim. French *grommeler*, *grommelleux*.

Grumous, *grŭ'.mŭs*, clotted. (Fr. *grumelleux*; Lat. *grŭmus*.)

Grunt (noun and verb), **grunt'-ed**, **grunt'-ing**, **grunt'-er**.

Old English *grun[an]*; Welsh *grung*, to grunt.

Gryphæa, *gri.fee'.ah*, a sub genus of fossil oysters.

Gryphite, *gri'fite*, a specimen of the above sub-order.

Latin *gryphites*; Greek *grupos*, hooked. The beak of the shell is curved (-æ in *Geol.* denotes a sub-genus).

Guaiacum, *gwaï'.a.kŭm*, better *gwa.ă'.kŭm*. (Spanish *guayaco*.)

Guano, *gwăh'.no*, the dung of sea-fowls. (Spanish.)

Guarantee, *gŭr'răn.tee'* (occasionally **guar'anty**), one who warrants to perform a promise, the promise itself, to make the promise; **guaranteed**, *gŭr'răn-teed'*; **guarantee'-ing**. (Words ending with any two vowels, except -ue-, retain both when -ing is added. Obs. only one r.

A disgraceful French-looking word. We ought to have

Guarantor, the person who stipulates, the warrantor.

Guarantee, the person to whom the promise is made.

Guarant, the assurance, the warrant.

Guaranty, **guarantied**, **guaranty-ing**, the verb.

French *garantis*, v. *garantir*.

Guard, *gard*, defence, a body of men for defence, to protect; **guard'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **guard'-ing**, **guard'-ed-ly**.

Guardian, *gar'.dī.ăn*; **guard'-ian-ship**; **guard'-able**.

The Guards, the household troops; **guards-man**, a soldier of The Guards. **Van-guard**, the guard in advance of the army; **Rear-guard**, the guard behind the army.

Ital. *guardare*; Span. *guardar*; Old Eng. *weard*, v. *weard[ian]*.

Guava, *gwăh'.vah*, a tropical fruit. (Spanish *guayaba*.)

Gudgeon, *gŭd'.jŭn*, a small fish. (French *goujon*.)

Guelder-rose, *gĕl'.dĕr rōze* (not *gil'.der*), the snowball tree.

The rose de Geldres, i.e., of the ancient duchy of Guelderland (Holland).

Guelphs and Ghibellines, *Guelfs* and *Gib'.ĕl.linz*, two factions of Italy (11th to 14th century). The former espoused the papal cause, and the latter the imperial.

At the battle of Weinsberg, in Suabia (1140), Conrad, duke of Franconia, rallied his followers with the war-cry *Hie Waiblingen!* while Henry, the Lion, duke of Saxony, used the cry of *Hie Welfe* (the family names of the two chiefs).

Guerdon, *gur'.dŏn*, reward. (French *guerdon*, v. *guerdonner*.)

Guerilla, *gwe.ril'.lah*, [war] by skirmishes. (Should be *guerrilla*.)

Spanish *guerrilla*, a skirmish (*guerra*, war, v. *guerrear*).

Guess (Rule v.), a conjecture, to conjecture; *guessed*, *gĕst* (Guest, a visitor); *guess'-ing*, *guess'ing-ly*, *guess'-er*.

Danish *gisse*, to guess; Old English *gesecg[an]*, to explain.

Guest, *gĕst*, a visitor. *Guessed*, *gĕst*, discovered by guessing.

Gest, *jest*, a feat. **Jest**, a joke.

Old Eng. *gest*, *gæst*, or *gyst*; Welsh *gwest*, a visit; *gwestai*, a visitor.

"Gest," Fr. *geste*; Lat. *gesta*. "Jest," Span. *chiste*, fun, witticism.

Guide, *gĭde*, a director, to direct; *guid'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *guid'-ing* (R. xix.), *guid'-ance*, *guid'-able*; *guide-book*, *guide-less*.

Fr. *guider*; Low Lat. *guida*; Germ. [*wegweiser*, a guide, a leader.

Guild, *gĭld*, a corporate body. **Gild**, to cover with leaf-gold.

Old English *geld* or *gild*, a society (*geldan*, to pay). "Gild," *gild[an]*.

Guilder, *gĭl'.dĕr*, a Dutch "florin." **Gilder**, one who gilds.

Guile, *gĭle*, deceit; *guile'-ful* (Rule viii.), *guile'ful-ly*, *guile'-ful-ness*, *guile'-less*, *guile'less-ly*, *guile'less-ness*.

Old English *wile*, craftiness.

Guillotine, *gĭl'.lo.teen* (not *guilotine*), a decapitating machine, to decapitate therewith; *guil'lotined* (3 syl.), *guil'lotin-ing*.

So named from Dr. Joseph Ignace Guillotin, who, in 1791, greatly improved the old Italian *mannaja*.

Guilt, *gĭlt*, crime. **Gilt**, covered with leaf-gold. **Guilt-y**, *gĭlt'.y*; *guilt'i-ness* (Rule xi.), *guilt'i-ly*, *guilt'-less*, &c.

"Guilt," Old English *gylt*, *gyltig*, guilty. "Gilt," *gildede* and *gilden*.

Guinea, *gĭn'ny* (*g* hard). A gold coin = 21s., not in use.

Guinea-pig, *gĭn'ny pig*; **guinea-hen**, **guinea-fowl**.

The gold pieces coined of the gold-dust from the Cape Coast Castle, in Guinea (Africa), captured from the Dutch by Sir H. Holmes, 1666.

Guipure, *gĭp.purĕ'* (not *gwe.purĕ'*), an imitation old lace; *guipeuse*, *gĭp.puze'*, one who makes guipure; *guiper*, *gĭp'.pĕr*, to make guipure; *guip'ered* (2 syl.), *guip'er-ing*.

A French corruption of the English word *whip*.

Guise, *gize*, deceptive dress; **guisards**, *gĭ'.zerts*, masqueraders.

French *guise*; Welsh *guisg*, dress.

Guitar, *gĕ.tar'*, a stringed instrument of music.

French *guitare*; Italian *chitarra*; Latin *cithara*; Greek *kithara*.

Gules (1 syl.) In *Her.* denotes red (represented by upright lines).

French *gueules*, red; Latin *gula*, [red like] the gullet.

Gulf, *plu. gulfa*. (All other words in *-lf* form their plural by changing *-lf* to *-ves*: as "calf," *calves*; "half," *halves*; "elf," *elves*; "self," *selves*; "shelf," *shelves*; "wolf," *wolves*; Rule xxxviii.)

French *golfe*; Greek *kolpos*, a bosom or bay.

Gull (Rule v.), a sea-bird, a simpleton, to cheat; **gulled** (1 syl.), **gull'-ing**, **gull'-ible**; **gull-ibility**, *gŭl'.i.bĭl'.i.ty.* (*-able* and *-ability* would be more consistent.)

Welsh *gwylan*, a gull or sea-mew. "Gull," to cheat, is very similar to the German *bejan* (yellow beak), meaning a greenhorn.

Wilbraham says all unfledged nestlings are called *gulls*, from their yellow skin and beaks. (Anglo-Saxon *geolo*, yellow.)

Gullet, *gŭl.lĕt*, the inside of the throat. (Fr. *goulet*, Lat. *gŭla*.)

Gully, *gŭl'.ly*, a channel for running water; **gullied**, *gŭl'.lid*, worn by running water; **gully-hole**.

French *couler*, to run; *coulotr*, a strainer, a drain.

Gulp, to swallow in large portions. **Gulf**, a bay.

Gulp'-ing, **gulp'-ing-ly**; **gulped**, *gŭlpt*.

Danish *gulpe*, to gulp, n. *gulf*. "Gulf," a bay, Greek *kŏlpŏs*.

Gŭm, a resin, to smear with gum; **gummed**, *gŭmd*; **gumm'-ing** (Rule i.); **gumm'-y**, **gumm'-i-ness** (Rule xi.)

The **Gums**, the fleshy part out of which the teeth protrude.

Latin *gummen* or *gumen*, also *gummis* and *gummi*.

"The gums," Germ. *garumen*, the roof of the mouth; Dan. *gumme*.

Gŭn, a fire-arm; **gun-bar'-rel**; **gun-carriage**, *-car'ridge*; **gun-cotton**; **gun-boat**, *-bŏte*; **gun-shot**, **gun-smith**, **gun-tackle**, **gun-powder**; **gunwale**, *gun'.ĕl*.

Gunn'-er (Rule i.), one appointed over guns; **gunn'-ery**.

To blow great guns, to blow very violently.

Welsh *gun*; Low Lat. *gunna*; Lat. *canna*; Gk. *kanna*, a reed.

Gunter's chain, a surveyor's measure, 66 feet long, (4 poles), divided into 100 links; 100,000 of which forming each side of a square would inclose a acre of land.

So named from *Edmund Gunter*, of Hertfordshire (1580-1626).

Gurgle, *gur'.g'l*, to purl; **gurgled**, *gur'.g'ld*; **gur'gling**.

Gurgoyle, *gur'.goyl*, a fantastic stone waterspout.

Italian *gorgoglio*, a purling; Latin *gurgēs*, a whirlpool.

"Gurgoyle" or gargoye, French *gargouille*. (See **Gargoye**.)

Gŭsh, a sudden irruption, to rush [as water] suddenly and violently; **gŭshed** (1 syl.), **gush'-ing**, **gush'-ing-ly**.

Gust, a sudden irruption [of wind]; **gust'-y**.

German *giessen*, to gush down.

Gusset, *gŭs'.sĕt*, a triangular gore let into garments.

Welsh *cwysed*, a gore or gusset; French *gousset*, a fob or gusset.

Gŭst, a sudden blast of wind, sense of relish; **gust'-y**, windy; **gust'-i-ness** (Rule xi.), **gust'-i-ly**.

Gust (relish), **gŭst'-able**; **gustatory**, *gŭs'.ta.tŏ.ry*, pertaining to the organs of tasting. **Gusto**, *gŭcĕ'to*, relish.

Welsh *cwthron*, a gust or squall.

"Gust" (relish), Fr. *goust* now *goût*; Lat. *gustus*; Italian *gusto*.

Gūt, the intestinal canal, to take out the intestines; **gūt't-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **gūt't-ing** (Rule i.); **gūta**, the stomach.

Old English *gut* or *gutt*; German *kuttel*.

Gutta percha, *gūt'tah pēr'tchah* (not *pēr'kah*), a gum resembling caoutchouc (*kā.tchook*).

Lat. *gutta*, a drop [from the island] of *Pulo Percha*.

Gutta serena, *gūt'tah sē.reē'nah*, amauro'sis or blindness arising from palsy in the retina.

It was once thought to be due to a transparent watery humour distilling on the optic nerve.

Gutter, *gūt'ter*, a channel for water; to run down [like the tallow or wax of a candle], to form a gutter; **guttered**, *gūt'terd*; **gut'ter-ing**.

French *gouttière* (*goutte*, a drop; Latin *gutta*).

Guttural, *gūt'tur.əl*, formed in the throat, a letter formed in the throat (as *k*, with *c* and *g* before *a*, *o*, *u*, as *call*, *cot*, *cut*; *gall*, *got*, *gun*. The sibilant sound of *c* and the *j* sound of *g* before *e*, *i*, was introduced by the French after the Conquest; **guttural-ly**.

French *gutturale*; Latin *guttur*, the throat.

Guy, *plu. guys* (*gi*, *gize*), a rope to guide and steady a body while hoisting or lowering, an effigy of Guy Fawkes, one dressed in a ridiculous fashion.

Spanish *guia*, a guide; *v. guiar*. The other is from Guy [Fawkes].

Guzzle, *gūz's'l*, to drink greedily; **guzzled**, *gūz's'ld*; **guzz'ling**, **guzz'ler**. (Ital. *gozzoviglia*, *v. gozzovigliare*.)

Gymnasium, *djīm.nay'si.um*, a school for athletic exercises.

Gymnastics, *djīm.nās'tiks*, athletic exercises (Rule lxi.)

Gymnas'tic (*adj.*), **gymnas'tical-ly** (*adv.*)

Gym'nast, one who teaches gymnastics; **gymna'siarch**.

Latin *gymnasium*, *gymnastic*, *gymnasticus*, from the Greek *gymnasion*, *gumnastēs*, *gumnastikós*, *gumnasiarcha* (*gymnos*, naked, because these exercises were performed naked).

Gymnosperm, *djīm'no.sperm* (in Bot.) Applied by Linnæus to certain plants, the seeds of which he erroneously thought to be naked or without pericarp; **gymnosper'mous**.

Greek *gymnos sperma*, naked seed.

Gymnotus, *djīm.nō'tūs*, the electric eel of South America.

Greek *gymnos nōtos*, naked-back. They have no dorsal fins.

Gynandrian, *djīn.ăn'dri.ăn* (in Bot.), having stamens inserted in the pistils; **gynandria**, *djīn.ăn'dri.ah*, that class of plants which have stamens and pistils consolidated into a "column" (*-ia* in Bot., a class or order); **gynander**, *djīn.ăn'der*, a plant of the above order.

Linnæus called "stamens" *andria*, the male organs of plants, from

Greek *anér*, man; the "pistils" he called *gyné*, the female organs of plants, from Greek *guné*, woman.
 "Gynandria" is *guné* and *anér* combined, meaning that the pistils and stamens are consolidated or combined in one column.

Gypsum, *djíp.súm*, plaster of Paris or sulphate of lime.

Lat. *gypsum*, white lime; Gk. *gúpsos*. (The *y* shows it to be Greek.)

Gypsy, *plu. gypsies*. (See Gipsy.)

Gyrate, *djír.rate*, winding, to revolve round a central point; *gyrát'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *gyrát'-ing* (Rule xix.)

Gyration, *djír.ráy'.shun*, circular motion.

Gyratory, *djír.ra.t'ry*, moving with circular motion.

Latin *gyrus*, a circle; Greek *gúros*. (The *y* shows it to be Greek.)

Gyrfalcon, *djír'.faw'.kón*, the large vulture-like falcon.

German *geler-faukt*, the vulture hawk.

Gyrodus, *djír.ró.dús*, a genus of thick-toothed fossil fishes.

Greek *gúros odous*, [the fish with] round teeth.

Gyromancy, *djír.ro.mán.sy*, divination by walking round and round in a circle.

Greek *gúros manísta*, circuit divination.

Gyroscope, *djír.ro.scope*, an instrument to exhibit the effects of rotary motion.

Greek *gúros skópeó*, rotary [motions] I exhibit.

Gyves, *djívz*, fetters; *gyved*, *djívz*, fettered. (Welsh *gefyn*.)

H. The initial *h* is wholly mute in only three simple words in the language, viz., (1) *heir*, (2) *honest* and *honour*, (3) *hour*. It is almost mute in three other sets of words, viz., *human*, *humour*, and *humus*.

The three simple words give birth to twelve compounds, in all of which the *h* is quite mute: thus

1. *Heir*, *heir-ess*, *heir-less*, *heir-loom*, *heir-ship*. (See *Heir*.)
2. *Honest*, *honesty*, *honestly*, with the neg. *dis-honest*, &c.
Honour, *honorary*, *honourable*, *honourably*, with the neg.
3. *Hour*, *hour-glass*, *hour-hand*, *hour-ly*.

The three in which the *h* is almost mute give birth to sixteen or seventeen derivatives in all of which the *h* is almost mute: for example

1. *Human*, *human-ly*, *human-ity*, *human-itarian*.
Humane, *humane-ly*, *human-ise*.
2. *Humour*, *humour-less*, *humour-ist*, *humour-ous*, &c.
Humour-some, *humoursome-ly*, &c., *humoral*.
3. *Humus*, *humate*, *humic*, *humulin*.

¶ When *h* follows initial *w*, the *w* is slightly aspirated as in *whale*, *wharf*, *what*, *wheel*, *wheat*, *wheel*, *wheel*, *whelm*,

whelp, when, whence, where, wherry, whet, whether, whey, which, who, whom, why, &c.

The loss of the *h*, like so many other of our irregularities, is due to French influence. There was no mute initial *h* in the language before the Norman Conquest. Half a century ago many words were similarly emasculated, but good taste has been gradually restoring the aspirate.

Ha! exclamation of surprise. **Ha! Ha!** laughter. **Hah-hah, haw-haw** [hedge], a sunk fence.

Old English *ha!*, *ha!* *ha!*, and *hæge*, a hedge.

Habeas Corpus, *ha'.bē.ās cor'.pūs*, a writ in law, beginning with these words, one of the greatest securities of liberty.

It provides that the person addressed in the writ shall produce the body of the person accused within twenty days, and prefer a charge against him of having broken some law of the land. If bailable, the person accused may be set free on finding bail, and if the charge is merely vexatious he may be at once released.

Haberdasher, *hăb'.er.dash''.er*, a dealer in woollen, linen, and other cloths; **haberdashery**, *hăb'.er.dash''.e.ry*.

From *hapertas*, a cloth, the width of which was settled by Magna Charta. A *hapertas-er* is a seller of *hapertas-erie*.

Habergeon, *ha.ber'jě.Ńn*, a coat of mail formed of rings.

French *haubergeon*, from German *hals-bürge*n, to guard the neck.

Habiliment, *ha.bil'.i.ment*, clothing; **habiliments**, garments.

French *habillement*, *v. habiller*, to dress; Latin *hăbĭtus*, dress.

Habit, *hăb'.it*. **Custom**. **Habit** is the effect of custom, and custom is that repetition which confirms a habit.

Habitual, *ha.bĭt'.u.ăl*; **habit'ual-ly**, **habit'ual-ness**.

Habituate, *ha.bĭt'.u.ate*; **habit'uat-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **habit'uat-ing** (Rule xix.); **habituation**, *ha.bĭt'.u.a''.shŭn*; **habitude**, *hăb.i.tude*.

French *habit*, *habituel*, *habituate*, *habitude*; Latin *hăbĭtus*, *hăbĭtudo* (from *hăbere*, to have). "Custom," French *coutume*.

Habitable, *hăb'.i.ta.b'l*, that may be lived in; **hab'itable-ness**; **habitation**, *hăb'.i.tay''.shŭn*; **hab'itat**, the natural locality of a plant or animal; **hab'itancy**, legal settlement.

French *habitable*, *habitation*; Latin *hăbĭtare*, *hăbĭtatio*, *hăbĭtat*.

Hack, a horse kept for hire, anything used in common, to cut into small pieces, to notch, to mutilate an author's meaning; **hacked** (1 syl.), **hack'-ing**, **hack'-er**.

Hackney, *plu. hackneys* (not *hacknies*, Rule xiii.), a horse kept for hire, to use overmuch; **hackneyed**, *hack'neyd*, common, worn out; **hack'ney-ing**; **hack'ney-coach**.

French *haquenée*, a cob-horse. The French were at one time accustomed to let out their cob-horses for hire, and these horses, at a later period, were harnessed to a plain vehicle called a *coche-à-haquenie*. (Romance *haque*, a horse; Latin *equus*.)

"To hack," Old English *hacc[an]*, past *haccode*, past part. *haccod*.

Had, did have. (*See Have.*) **Add**, to sum together.

I had rather. **I had as lief be...** These are corrupt forms of *I'd rather* (I would rather); *I'd as lief be...* (I would as lief be...). Latin *malo* (magis-volo), I would rather.

Old English *hæfde* and *hæft* (of *habban*). "Add," Latin *addo*.

Haddock, *hăd'.dŏk*, a fish of the cod kind.

Cod with -ock dim.; Latin *gadus*, a cod.

Hades, *hă'.deez*, the abode of the dead in Greek mythology.

Greek *Hadēs* (from *aidēs*, invisible; a *eidō*, not to see).

Our word "hell" is Old English *hællan*, to be out of sight.

Hadj, *hăj*, the pilgrimage to Mecca or Medina; **hadji**, *hăj'.i*, a Mohammedan pilgrim. (Arab. *hadjdj*.)

Hadrosaurus or **hadrosaurian**, *plu. hadrosaurians*, *hăd'.ro-saw''.rŭs* or *hăd'.ro-saw''.ri.ăn*, *plu. hăd'.ro-saw''.ri.ănz*, a huge herbivorous fossil reptile, first discovered in the chalk-marls of Haddenfield, New Jersey, in 1858.

Greek *hadrōs saurōs*, large or huge lizard.

Hæma- or **hema-** (Greek prefix), *haima*, blood.

Hæma-chrome, *hě'.ma.krome*, colouring matter of blood.

Greek *haima chrōma*, blood colour.

Hæmanthus, *hě'.măn'.rhŭs*, the blood lily.

Greek *haima anthōs*, blood flower.

Hæmat-emesia, *hě'.ma.tēm''.e.sis*, blood-spitting.

Greek *haima*, gen. *haimātōs emēsīs*, blood vomiting.

Hæmat-ine, *hě'.ma.tŭn*, the colouring principle of logwood.

Logwood is called *hæmatoxylin*, blood-wood, from its colour. -*ine* (in Chem.) signifies a simple substance (*haima*, blood).

Hæmat-ite, *hě'.ma.tite*, blood-stone, native oxide of iron.

Gk. *haima*, gen. *haimātōs*, blood, with -*ite*, stone-like (Gk. *lithos*).

Hæmato-cele, *hě'.ma.to.seel*, a bloody tumour.

Greek *haima*, gen. *haimātōs kélé*, blood tumour.

Hæmato-crya, *hě'.ma.tŏk''.ri.ah*, cold-blooded animals.

Greek *haima*, gen. *haimātōs kruōs*, blood-cold [animals].

Hæmato-logy, *hě'.ma.tŏl''.o.gy*, description of the blood.

Greek *haima*, gen. *haimātōs lŏgŏs*, discourse on the blood.

Hæmatos-ine, *hě'.ma.to.sŭn*, colouring principle of blood.

Greek *haima*, gen. *haimātōs*, blood, with -*ine* (in Chem.) a simple principle. The *o* is short in Greek.

Hæmatos-is, *hě'.ma.to.sis*, the formation of blood.

Greek *haimātōs*, to make blood. The *o* is short in Greek.

Hæmato-therma, -*to.rher''.mah*, warm-blooded animals.

Greek *haima*, gen. *haimātōs thermŏs*, blood-warm [animals].

Hæmato-xyline, *hě'.ma.tŏx''.i.lŭn*, the colouring principle of logwood; **hæmatoxylin**, *hě'.ma.tŏx''.i.lŭn*, logwood.

Greek *haima*, gen. *haimātōs xylŏn*, blood [coloured] wood.

Hæmat-uria, *hě'.ma.tu''.ri.ah*, discharge of bloody urine.

Greek *haima*, gen. *haimātōs ourŏn*, blood urine.

Hæmoptysis, *hæ.möp'.tí.sis*, blood expectoration.

Greek *haimo-ptus*, to spit blood (*haima*, blood).

Hæmorrhage, *hëm'.o.rage*, a bleeding or discharge of blood.

Greek *haimorrhagés*, violent bleeding (*haima rhégnumi*, to burst).

In the compound word the *h* of *rhégnumi* should be dropped.

The Greek word is *αἱμορραγίς* not *αἱμορρᾶγίς*.—(Liddell & Scott.)

Haft, a handle. **Aft**, the stern. **Halved**, *harvd*, divided.

"Haft," Old Eng. *hæft*, from *habb[an]*, to hold; past part. *hæfd*.

"Aft," Old Eng. *aft*, after. "Halved," Old Eng. *healf* or *half*.

Hag, an ugly old woman; **hagg-ish** (Rule i.), like a hag (*-ish* added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is dim.); **hagg'ish-ly**, **hagg'ish-ness**. **Hagg'is**, minced lamb's fry.

Old English *hagesse*, a witch; Welsh *hagr*, ugly. (See **Haggis**.)

Hag'gard, gaunt and worn out; **hag'gard-ly**.

French *hagard* (Greek *hagios*, holy), like a "holy man."

Haggis, *häg'.gis*, a food made of minced lamb's fry.

Haggish, *häg'.gish*, like a hag. (See **Hag**.)

Scotch *haggis*; French *hachis*, hash or minced meat food.

Haggle, *häg'.g'l*, to chaffer; **haggled**, *hag.g'ld*; **hagg'ling**, **hagg'ler**. Same as **Higgle**.

Hagiographa, *häg'.i.ög''.ra.fah*, Old Testament "writings"; **hagiographical**, *häg'.i.ög''.ra.fäl*; **hagiographer**, *häg'.i.ög''.ra.fër*, a sacred penman; **hagiographist**, *häg'.i.ög''.ra.fist*, one versed in sacred scriptures; **hagiography**, *häg'.i.ög''.ra.fy*, sacred "writings" [of the Jews].

The Jews divided the Old Testament into three parts, (1) the Law or five books of Moses; (2) the *Nevim* or prophets; and (3) the *Cetuvim* or "writings," called in Greek *hagiographa*.

Greek *hagiográphos*, *ta hagiográpha* [biblia], (*hagíds graphó*).

Hail, **Ail**. **Hale**, **Ale**. **Haul**, **Awl**. **Hall**, **All**.

Hail, *hale*, rain frozen in descent, to salute, to call [a coach], to call to, to pour down hail; **hailed** (1 syl.), **hail'-ing**, **hail-fellow**, a companion; **hail-stone**, **hail-storm**;

Ail, to be affected with some illness. (Old Eng. *egl*, v. *eglan*.)

Hale, healthy, to drag forcibly; **haled** (1 syl.), **hāl'-ing**;

Ale, malt liquor. (Old English *eala* or *ealo*.)

Haul, *hawl*, to drag; **hauled** (1 syl.), **haul'-ing**, **haul'-er**;

Awl, a tool for piercing holes. (Old English *eal* or *el*.)

Hall, *hawl*, the entrance of a house, a mansion;

All, *awl*, every one, the whole. (Old English *æl*.)

"Hail," Old English *hagol*, *hagel*, or *hægl*, *hagol-stán*.

"Hale," Old English *hál*, healthy, sound; French *haler*, to drag.

"Haul," Fr. *haler*, "Hall," Old Eng. *heal*, a mansion, a house.

Hair, **Air**. **Hare**, **Are**. **Here**, **Ere**. **Hear**, **Ear**. **Heir**, **E'er**.

Hair, *hare*, a sort of wool; **hair**, a single filament, *plu.* hairs,

a definite number of filaments; **hair-y**, adj. of hair;
hair'i-ness; **hair-dye**, -**powder**; -**sieve**, *siv*; -**splitting**;

Air, the atmosphere; **air-y**, **air'i-ness**. (Fr. *air*; Lat. *aer*.)

Hare, a quadruped. (Old English *hara*.)

Are, *r* (not *air*), Norse plu. of the verb To be.

Here, *hēr*, in this place. (Old English *hær* or *hēr*.)

Ere, *air*, before in time. (Old English *ær*.)

Hear, *hēr*, to apprehend by the ear. (Old English *hēran*.)

Ear, *ēr*, the organ of hearing. (Old English *ear*.)

Heir, *air*, successor to real property. (Latin *hæres*.)

E'er, *air*, contraction of "ever." (Old English *æfre*.)

Hake (1 syl.), a fish, an iron hook. **Ache**, *ake*, pain.

Old English *hacod*, a *hakot*; and *hæcc*, a hook.

"Ache," Old English *æcc* or *æc*, pain.

Hakeem or Hakim, *hā'keem* (Arab.), a wise man, a physician.

Halberd or Halbert, *hōl'berd* or *hōl'bert*, a battle axe mounted on a long pole; **halberdier**, *hōl'ber.deer'*.

French *hallebarde*, *hallebardier*; German *hellebarde*, *hellebardier*.

Halcyon, *hāl.sē'on*, the kingfisher; **hal'cyon days**, days of prosperity and calm.

According to Sicilian legend, the kingfisher incubates fourteen days, seven before and seven after the winter solstice, during which time the sea is perfectly tranquil.

Latin *halcyon*; Greek *halkubōn* (*hale kuō*, to breed on the sea).

Hale (1 syl.), healthy, robust. (Old English *hāl*.)

Hale, to drag by force; **haled** (1 syl.), *hāl'ing* (Rule *ix*.), or

Haul, *hawl*; **hauled**, *haul'-ing*. (French *haler*.)

Ale, malt liquor. (Old English *eala* or *ealo*.)

Hail, rain frozen, to salute. (Old English *hægl* or *hagol*.)

Ail, to be in suffering. (Old English *egl*, v. *eglan*.)

Hall, *hawl*, a mansion, entrance of a house. (O. E. *heal*.)

All, *awl*, every one, the whole. (Old English *æl*.)

Awl, a tool for piercing holes. (Old English *eal* or *æl*.)

Half, plu. *halves*, *harf*, *harvz*. (Nouns in *-af* and *-lf* form the plural by changing "f" into *ves*. The only exception is "gulf," *gulfs* (Rule *xxviii*.)

To halve, *harv*, to divide; **halved**, *harvd*; **halv-ing**, *har'ving*.

Halfpenny, plu. **halfpence** and **half-pennies**, *hay'pēn.ny*, *hay'pence*, *hay'pēn.nitz*. "Half-pence" means copper money, either penny or halfpenny pieces; "half-pennies" means two or more half-penny pieces.

Half and half, a mixture of beer and porter, or ale and porter.

Half-boarder, a pupil who dines at school, but goes home to sleep. **Half-bound**, the back and corners in leather.

Half-blood, born of the same father or mother, but not both.

Half-bred, a mongrel. **Half brother, half sister**, a brother or sister related by one parent but not both.

Half-caste, half European and half Hindû in parentage.

Half-cock, the lock of a gun raised half-way.

Half-crown, a silver coin equal to 2s. 6d.

Half-dead, *-dēd*, almost dead, greatly exhausted.

Half-holiday, a school holiday from dinner time to tea.

Half-moon, the moon when half its disc is illuminated.

Half-pay, a reduced pay given to naval and military men.

Half-price, reduction of price to one half.

Half-seas-over, nearly intoxicated.

Half-sovereign, a gold coin worth 10s.

Half-tint, an intermediate tint.

Half-witted, weak in intellect.

Half-yearly, every six months.

Old Eng. *healf*, *thridde healf*, three halves; *healf cwic*, half alive.

Halibut, *hōl' i.būt*, a large flat sea-water fish. (Germ. *heilbutte*.)

Hall, *hawł*. **Haul**, *hawł*. **Awl**, *awl*. **All**, *awl*.

Hall, a mansion, entrance to a house; **hall-mark**, the stamp on gold and silver articles. (Old Eng. *heal*.)

Haul, to drag by force; **hailed** (1 syl.), **haul'-ing**. (Fr. *haler*.)

Awl, an instrument for piercing holes. (Old Eng. *eal* or *el*.)

All, *awl*, everyone, the whole. (Old English *æl*.)

Hallelujah, *hāl'.le.lu''.yah* (Heb. *halalu Jah*, praise ye God).

Halliards, *hāl'.yardz*, tackle for hoisting and lowering masts.

A compound of *hale*, to drag, and *yards*.

Halloo, **Hallow**. **Holla**, **Hollo**, **Hollow**. **Halo**.

Halloo, *hāl.loo'*, a shout to dogs, to shout...; **halloosed** (2 syl.), **halloo'-ing**. (Verbs ending in any two vowels, except *ue*, retain both when *-ing* is added, R. xix.) Span. *haloo*.

Hallow, *hāl'.lo*, to keep or make holy. (Old Eng. *hālgian*.)

Holla, *hōl'.lah*, shout. (French *hold*; Spanish *hola*.)

Hollo, *hol.lo'*, a call to a fellow to stop. (German *halloh*.)

Hollow, *hol'.lo*, a mere case, to excavate. (O. E. *hol*, v. *holian*.)

Halo, *hay'.lo*, a luminous circle, "a glory." (French *halo*.)

Hallow, *hāl'.lo*; **halloved**, *hal'.lode* or *hāl'o.ed*; **hal'low-ing**.

Halloo', **halloosed'**, **halloo'-ing**, to dogs. (Spanish *haloo*.)

Hallo, *hal'.ler*, or **hollo**, *hol'.ler*, to shout to; **halloed**, *hāl'.lerd*, or **holloed**, *hōl'.lerd*; **hallo-ing**, *hāl'.lēr.ing*, or **hollo-ing**,

hol.ler.ing (followed by *to* or *after*), to call to one with a shout. (German *halloh*.)

Halloween, *hăl'.lo.een'*, holy eve; **Hal'lowmas** (Rule viii.)

All Hallows, *awl hăl'.loze*, i.e., All Saints, Nov. 1. (See **Halloo**.)

Old English *hălgian*, past *hălgode*, past part. *hălgod*, *hălgung*.

Hallucination, *hăl.lu'.si.nay''shŭn*, delusion of mind.

French *hallucination*; Latin *hallucinatio* (*halluz*, the great toe).

Halm or **haum**, *harm* or *horm*, a stalk. **Harm**, injury.

Germ. *halm*; Fr. *chaume*; Lat. *culmus*, a stalk. "Harm," O. E. *hearm*.

Halo, *hay'.lō*, a "glory," a luminous circle; **haloed**, *hay'.lode*, encircled by a halo. **Hallo**, *hăl'.lō*, to call to.

"Halo," Fr. *halo*; Lat. *hălo*; Gk. *halōs*. "Hallo," Germ. *halloh*.

Halt, *hōlt*, lame, to stop; **halt'-ing**, limping, stopping; **halt'-ed** (R. xxxvi.) (Old Eng. *healt*, v. *healt[ian]*, to limp.)

"Halt" (to stop), French *halte*; German *halte*, v. *halten*.

Halter, *hōlt'.er*, a rope [for horses, for hanging criminals].

Alter, *ol'.ter*, to change. **Altar**, *ol'.tar*, [for sacrifice, &c.]

"Halter," Germ. *halter*, [a rope] for holding. "Alter," Fr. *alterer* (Lat. *altēr*, another. "Altar," Lat. *altāre* (*alta ara*) Isid.)

Halve, *harv*, to divide into two equal parts; **halved**, *harvd*; **halv'-ing** (Rule xix.), *har'-ving*; **halves**, *harvz*.

Half, *plu. halves*, *harf*, *harvz*, a moiety. (Old Eng. *healf*.)

Hām, the back part of the thigh. **Am**, part. of the verb *to be*.

Ham'string, to cut the sinews of the leg; **ham'strung**, **ham'string-ing**. **Ham'strings**, sinews of the thigh.

Old English *ham* or *hamm*; *ham-clan*, to hamstring.

Hamadryad, *ham'.a.dri.ad*, a tree nymph; *plu. ham'adryads* or **hamadryades**, *ham'.a.dri'.a.dēez*.

Latin *hāmādryas*, *plu. hāmādryades* (Greek *hama drus*, so called because they are born with their tree and perish with it).

Hamburgh [grapes], *Ham'.bur.rah*. The city is **Hām'.burg**.

Homburg, *hōm'.burg* (in Bavaria).

Hamlet, *hām'.let*, a small village. (Old Eng. *hām*, dim. *-let*.)

Ham'mer, an instrument for driving nails, to hammer; **hammered**, *ham'.merd*; **ham'mer-ing**, **ham'mer-er**.

Ham'mer-cloth, the cloth which covers a coach-box.

To bring to the hammer, to sell by auction.

Old English *hamor*, *hamor-wyrt*, hammer-wort, a herb.

Hammock, *hām'.mōk*, a hanging bed on board ship.

An Indian word: Columbus says, "A great many Indians in canoes came to the ship . . . to barter their . . . *hamacas* or nets, in which they sleep." German *hange-matte*.

Ham'per, a basket, to perplex, to shackle; **hampered**, *hām'.perd*; **ham'per-ing**, **ham'per-er**.

Low Latin *hanaperium*, a hanaper; German *hapern*, to impede.

Hand, the palm with its five fingers. And, a conjunction.

Hand, a suit of cards dealt to one "hand" or player, to deliver; *hand'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *hand'-ing*, *hand'-y*, (*comp.*) *hand'-er*, (*super.*) *hand'-est*; *hand'-iness*, *hand'-ily*; *hand-bill*, *hand-book*; *hand's-breadth*, four inches; *hand-loom*, *hand-mill*, *hand-rail*, *hand-writing*.

Hand'ful, *plu.* *handfuls* (not *handsful*), two, three, *handfuls* means a handful repeated twice or thrice, but two, three, ... *handsful* means two or three hands all full.

Off hand, impromptu, without delay.

On hand, in the process of being done.

On all hands, on every side.

Come to hand, arrived, received.

To have a hand in, to be partaker in.

To lend a hand, to assist. **To strike hands**, to confirm.

To take in hand, to undertake.

Old Eng. *hand*, *hand-bræd*, *hands-breadth*; *handfull*. And, and.

Hand-cuffs, manacles; *handcuff*, to confine the hands with handcuffs; *handcuffed*, *hand'.kuft*; *hand'cuffing*.

"Handcuffs" has no singular. The rule is this: if a pair is separable, each may be spoken of in the singular number, as a *glove*, a *stocking*, a *shoe*; but if the two articles are joined together there is no singular, as *trousers*, *nutcrackers*, *handcuffs*.

We see *feet-warmers* announced at the railway stations. As well talk of *hands-cuffs*, *eyes-glasses*, and *books-binder*.

Handicap, *hand'.i.căp*, the weighting of horses differing in age, &c., in order to place them in a race on an equality.

The word is borrowed from a game of cards somewhat similar to Loo, only the winner is weighted with extra stakes.

Handicraft, *hand'.i.krăft*, work done by the hand; *hand'icraftsman*, an artisan; *hand'i-work*, work of skill.

Old English *handcraft*, *handicraft*; *handcraftig*, mechanical.

Handkerchief, *plu.* *handkerchieves*, *hand'.kěr.cheef*, *plu.* *hand'.kěr.cheevz*. This wretched compound is half French and half English, and the plural is a foolish exception to a general rule, Rule xxxix.

We had an excellent word in the language, *handsceate* or *handscyte*, *hand napkin*, which in every respect is to be preferred.

Old English *hand* and French *couvre chef* (ancien mot qui signifie bonnet, chapeau, coiffe de toile de paysanne; bandage pour envelopper la tete. *Fleming et Tibbins*).

Handle, *hăn.d'l* (noun and verb); *handled*, *han.d'ld*; *hand'ling*, *hand'ler*. (Old Eng. *handle*, v. *handlian*, to handle.)

Handsel, *hăn'.sěl*, earnest money, to pay earnest money; *handselled*, *hăn'.sěld*; *hand'sell'-ing* (Rule iii., -EL).

Old Eng. *handselen*, *handsylen*, v. *handsyllan*, to give into the hand.

Handsome, *hand'.sŭm*, beautiful; *hand'some-ly*, *hand'some-ness*.

Handy, ready; (*comp.*) *hand'i-er*, (*super.*) *hand'i-est*; *hand'i-ly*, *hand'i-ness*, R. xi. (Old Eng. *hand* with the adj. suffix *-y*.)

Hang, to suspend on a gallows, (*past* and *p. p.*) *hanged* (1 syl.)

Hang [not on a gallows], (*past* and *p. p.*) *hung*; *hung* [beef]; *hang'-ing*. *Hang'ings* (*no sing.*), house drapery.

Hang'-er, a short broadsword; *hang'er-on*, a dependant; *hang'man*, the public executioner.

Old English *hǎn*, *past hang*, *past part. hangen*, to suspend, to crucify.

Hang-nail (corruption of *ang-nail*), a sore near the nail.

Old English *ang-nægle*, sore of the nail (*ange*, a sore, a trouble).

Hanker, to long for. *Anchor* [of a ship]. *Anker* [of brandy].

Hān'ker, *han'kered* (2 syl.), *han'ker-ing*. (Followed by *after* or *for*: "I hanker after fruit" or "for fruit.")

"Hanker," German [*hachhanger*], to hanker after.

"Anchor," Latin *anchōra* (Greek *agkūlē*, hooked).

"Anker," a Dutch liquid measure, about thirty-two gallons.

Hān'sard, the books which contain the official printed records of the proceedings of Parliament.

These are printed and published by the Messrs. Hansard. Luke Hansard, the founder, came from Norwich, in 1752.

Hanseatic [league], *hān'.se.āt'ik*, a German trade union established in the 13th century, and virtually dissolved in 1630.

The triennial diet was called the *Hanea*, its members *Hansards*, from *an-see*, [towns] on the sea. The league was first called *amsee-staaten*, free-cities on the sea.

Han'sel, a reward, gift, bribe, the first money received in a day.

To *hansel*, to use for the first time; *han'selled* (2 syl.), *han'sell-ing*. *Han'sel Monday*, Monday of the new year.

A corruption of *handsyl*. Old English *handsylen*, a giving into one's hand, v. *handsyllan*, to deliver into one's hand.

Hap, chance, to befall; *happed* (1 syl.); *hap'-ly*, by chance; by *hap-haz'ard*, by mere accident, at random.

Happen, *hāp'n*, to befall; *happened*, *hāp'.m'd*; *happen-ing*, *hāp'.ning*. (Welsh *hap*, luck, chance; v. *hapiaw*.)

Hap'py, (*comp.*) *hap'pi-er*, (*super.*) *hap'pi-est* (Rule xi.); *hap'pi-ly*, felicitously; *hap'ly*, fortuitously.

Hap'pi-ness (*-ness* abstract noun), state of enjoyment.

"Happy" means lucky. It is an adjective formed from *hap*, luck.

Harangue (Fr.), *hā.rāng'*, a set speech, to make a set speech; *harangued*, *hā.rang'd'*; *harangu-ing*, *hā.rāng'.ing*.

(Verbs ending in any double vowel, except *-ue*, retain both when *-ing* is added, R. xix.); *harangu-er*, *hā.rāng'.er*.

Harass, to torment (only one r). *Arras*, a tapestry curtain.

Harass, *har'rās*; *harassed*, *har'rāst*; *harass-ing*, *har'rās-ing*; *harassing-ly*; *harass-er*, *har'rās.er*.

French *harasser*; Greek *arased*, to strike against, to dash on.

Harbinger, *har'.bín.djěr*, precursor, to precede; **harbingered**, *har'.bín.djerd*; **harbinger-ing**, *har'.bín.djering*.

A "harbinger" is one sent forward to provide for an army on the march. Old English *here-bergan*, to lodge the army.

Harbour, *har'.bör*, a haven. **Ar'bour**, a bower.

Har'bour, to shelter; **har'boured** (2 syl.), **har'bour-ing**, **har'bour-er**; **harbourage**, *har'.bör.age*.

Old English *here-beorga*, a station where an army on march rested, *v. here-byrgan*, to harbour, to shelter an army on the march.

Hard, (*comp.*) **hard'-er**, (*super.*) **hard'-est**. **Ar'dour**, zeal.

Hard, not soft, difficult; **hard'-ly**, scarcely; **hard'-ish** (*-ish* added to adj. is dim., added to nouns means "like.")

Hard'-ness, firmness, solidity. **Har'di-ness**, boldness.

Hard'-ship (*-ship*, state of being [hard]); **hard-earned**, *-urnd*; **hard-fought**, *-fort*; **hard-headed**, *-hěd'.ed*; **hard-hearted**, *-har'.těd*; **hard-mouthed**; **hard-ware**, metal household goods; **hard-water**, **hard-won**, *-wűn*.

I don't hardly know: Should be *I hardly know*.

I can't hardly tell: Should be *I can hardly tell*.

Old English *heard*, *hearde*, adv.: *heard-heort*, hard-hearted; *heard-heortnes*; *heardlic*, hardish; *heardlice*, hardly; *hardnes*.

Harden, *hard'n*, to make hard (*-en*, converts adj. to verbs); **hardened**, *hard'n'd*; **harden-ing**, *hard'.ning*; **harden-er**, *hard'.ner*. (Old English *heard[ian]*, to harden.)

Hard'y, strong in health; (*comp.*) **hard'i-er**, (*super.*) **hard'i-est** (R. xi.); **hard'i-ly**, stoutly; **hard'i-ness**, **hard'i-hood** (*-hood*, state, a hardy-state), daring, effrontery. (French *hardi*.)

Hare, **Are**; **Hair**, **Air**; **Here**, **Ere**; **Hear**, **Ear**; **Heir**, **E'er**.

Hare (1 syl.), a quadruped; (*male*) **buck**, (*fem.*) **doe**, *dō*;

hare-bell, the blue-bell of Scotland, the squill;

hare-brained, *-braind*, giddy, heedless;

hare-lip, a cleft lip; **hare-lipped**, *-lípt*;

hare's-foot, **hare's-ear**, **hare's-tail grass**, **hare-wort** (plants).

Old English *hara*, a hare; *hare-fót*, *hare-wyrt*, &c.

Are, *r* (not *air*), Norse plural of the verb *To be*.

Hair, a sort of wool. (Old English *hár*.)

Air, the atmosphere. (Fr. *air*; Lat. *aer*; Gk. *aēr*.)

Here, *hě'r*, in this place. (Old English *hár* or *hě'r*.)

Ere, *air*, before, in time. (Old English *ēr*.)

Hear, *hě'r*, to learn by the ear. (Old Eng. *hýran*, *hěran*.)

Ear, *ēr*, the organ of hearing. (Old English *eár*.)

Heir, *air*, the successor of real property. (Latin *heres*.)

E'er, *air* contraction of "ever." (Old Eng. *ēfre*, *ēfer*.)

Harem, *hair'm*, the female apartments in Eastern families, a seraglio. (Arab. *harama*, to forbid.)

Haricot, *har'ri.kō*, the French kidney-bean, a ragout.

Fr. *haricot* (petite fève, ragoût fait avec du mouton et des navets).

Hark, listen (imper. mood). **Ark**, a coffer, Noah's ship.

Contraction of *hearken*, Old English *heorcn[ian]*.

Harlequin, *har'.le.kwīn*, the companion of Columbine in pantomimes; **harlequinade**, *har'.le.kwīn.ade'*, a pantomime especially for harlequin.

French *arlequin*, *arlequinade*; Italian *arlecchino*.

Harlot, a wanton woman, at one time applied to males as well as females, "*He was a gentle harlot* (stripling) *and a kind*," Chaucer; **harlotry**, *har'.lo.trī*, lewdness.

Welsh *herlawd*, a tall stripling (*lawd*, a lad).

Harm, injury, to injure. **Arm** [of the body], to equip for fight; **harmed** (1 syl.), injured. **Armed** (1 syl.), equipped...; **harm'ing**, injuring. **Arm-ing**, equipping for fight; **harm'ful** (Rule viii.), injurious. **Armful**, as much as the arms will hold; **harm'ful-ly**, **harm'ful-ness**; **harm'less**. **Arm-less**, without arms. **Harm'less-ly**, **harm'less-ness**.

"Harm," Old English *hearm*, v. *hearm[ian]*. "Arm," *earm* or *arm*. "To arm," French *armer*; Latin *armo*, n. *arma*.

Harmattan (Arab.), the hot dry wind of the great desert.

Har'mony, *plu. harmonies*, *har'.mo.nīz*, concord.

Harmonise, *har'.mo.nīze* (R. xxxi.), to agree, to adjust in musical harmony; **har'monised** (3 syl.), **har'monis-ing** (R. xix.), **har'monist**; **harmonic**, *har.mōn'ik*; **harmon-ical**, **harmon'ical-ly**; **harmonics**, *har.mon'iks* (R. lxi.); **harmonica**, *har.mon'i.kah*, a musical instrument.

Harmonious (R. lxvi.), *har.mo'ni.ūs*; **harmoni-ous-ly**, &c.

French *harmonie*, *harmonique*, *harmonica*, *harmonieux*, *harmoniste*; Latin *harmōnia*, *harmōnicus*.

Har'ness, equipments for horses, armour, to harness [a horse]; **har'nessed** (2 syl.), **har'ness-ing**, **har'ness-er**.

Welsh *harnais*, v. *harnestaw*, *harnestwr*, a harnesser.

Harp, a musical instrument, to play the harp; **harped** (1 syl.); **harp-ing**, playing the harp, talking constantly on one subject; **harp'-er**, a minstrel; **harp'-ist**.

Old English *hearp[ian]*, past *hearpode*, past part. *hearpod*; *hearpe*, a harp; *hearpere*, a male harper; *hearpestre*, a female harper; *hearpstreng*, a harp-string; *hearpung*, a harping.

Harpoon, *har.poon'*, a spear for whaling, to use the harpoon; **harpooned'** (2 syl.), **harpoon-ing**, **harpoon'-er**.

French *harpon*, *harponner*, *harponneur*.

Harpsichord (not *harpsicord*), *harp'.si.kord*, the clavecin.

Har'py, plu. **harpies**, har'piz, fabulous winged monsters.

French *harpie*; Latin *harpys*; Greek *harpiai* (*harpazo*, to ravage).

Harquebus, **harquebuss**, **harquebuse**, and **arquebuse**, har'kwe-büs or ar'kwe.buz, a fire-arm; **arquebuser**, ar'kwe.bu-seet, one armed with an arquebuse; **arquebusade**, ar'kwe.bu.sade, the shot of an arquebuse.

Eau de arquebusade, a lotion for gunshot wounds.

French *arquebuse*, *arquebusade*, *arquebusier*; Italian *arcobugio* (*arco-buso*, a bow pierced with a hole).

Harridan, har'ridän, a worn-out licentious woman.

French *haridelle*, a jade, a harridan.

Harrier, har'ri.er, a dog for hunting hares, a kind of hawk.

Old English *hara*, a hare. The word should be *haraer*.

Har'row, an instrument used in farming. **Ar'row**, a dart.

Harrow, har'ro, to rake land with a harrow, to distress acutely; **har'rowed** (2 syl.), **har'row-ing**, **har'row-er**.

Latin *āro*, to till land; Greek *arōō*, to plough or till.

Har'ry, to pillage, to torment; **harried**, har'rèd; **har'ry-ing**.

Old English *herian* or *hergian*, past *herode*, past part. *herod*.

Harsh, rough; **harsh'-ly**, **harsh'-ness**. (German *harsch*.)

Hart, **Heart**, **Art**.

Hart, fem. roe, (both) deer, (*offspring*) fawn.

Old English *heort*, the hart; *ræ*, the roe; "*fawn*," French *faon*.

Heart, hart, part of the animal body. (Old Eng. *heorte*.)

Art, a work of human skill. (Latin *ars*, gen. *artis*.)

Harum-scarum, hair'um skair'um, a young scape-grace.

Har'vest, ingathering of crops, to gather in crops; **har'vest-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **har'vest-ing**, **har'vest-er**, **har'vest-man**; **harvest-home**, **harvest-feast**; **harvest-moon**, the full moon when the sun is crossing the equator in the autumn.

Old English *hærfest* or *herfest*. **Ear'ing**, the time of sowing

Has (poetical *hæth*), verb **have**. **As**, conj. (Greek *hōs*.)

Old English *ic hæbbe thū hæfast* or *hæfet*, he *hæfath* or *hæfth*.

Has is a later form, but goes as far back as the eleventh century.

Hash, mince, to mince. **Ash**, a tree. (Old Eng. *æsc*, an ash.)

Hashed (1 syl.), **hash-ing**. (French *haché*, v. *hacher*.)

Hasp, a fastening, to fasten with a hasp. **Asp**, a venomous worm.

Hasped (1 syl.), **hasp-ing**. ("Asp," Lat. *aspis*; Gk. *aspis*.)

Old Eng. *hæps*, a hasp; v. *hæpsian*, past *hæpsode*, p. p. *hæpsod*.

Hassock, hæ'sök, a doss. (Welsh *hesg*, sedges; and -ock dim.)

Häst, second sing. ind. pres. of **have**. **Häste**, hurry.

Old English *ic hæbbe*, thū *hæfast* or *hæfet*, whence *hæ'st*, *hæ'st*.

Hāste (1 syl.), hurry, to hurry; *hāst'ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *hāst'-ing* (Rule xix.); *hāst'-y*, *hāst'-i-ly* (Rule xi.), *hāst'-i-ness*.

Hasten, *hāce'n*, to make haste (*-en* converts adj. to verbs); *hastened*, *hace'n'd*; *hasten-ing*, *hace'ning*; *hasten-er*.

Hasty-pudding, *-pood'-ing*, flour dropped into hot milk.

French *haste* now *hâte*, *haster* now *hâter*; German *hast*, *hasten*.

Hăt, a covering for the head. **At**, prep. (See **Hate**.) **Hăt'-er** (Rule i.), a seller of hats. **Häter**, one who hates.

Hăt'-ed, wearing a hat. **Hated**, *hâte'-ed*, detested.

"**Hat**," Old English *hæt*. "**At**," *æt*. "**Hate**," *hätian*, n. *hête*.

Hătch, a brood, to bring forth a brood, to plot; *hatched* (1 syl.), *hatch'-ing*, *hatch'-er*. (See **Hatchet**.)

Hatches, *hătch'-ez*, the coverings over the hatchway.

Hatch'way, an opening in deck to afford a passage up and down. **Hatch-bar**, a bar for closing the hatches.

German *hecke*, a brood, v. *hecken*, [*aus*] *hecken*.

"**Hatches**," Old English *hacca*, a bar.

Hătch'et, a small axe; *hatchet-faced*, gaunt with big features.

To take up the hatchet, to make war.

To bury the hatchet, to make peace.

Fr. *hachette*, *figure à hache*, hatchet-face; Lat. *ascia*; Gk. *axinê*.

Hătch'ment (corruption of *achievement*), a funeral escutcheon.

French *achèvement*, from *achever*, to achieve.

Hāte (1 syl.), detestation. **Ate** (1 syl.), did eat. **Aît**, an isle.

Hate, to detest; *hăt'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *hăt'-ing* (Rule xix.)

hăt'-er, *hate'ful* (Rule viii.), *hate'ful-ly*, *hate'ful-ness*.

Hătred. (See **Hat**.)

Old English *hête*, *hêtelice*, hatefully; v. *hăt'ian*, *hatung*, a hating.

Hatter, *hăt'-er*, a maker or seller of hats. (See **Hat**, **Hate**.)

Hauberk, *haw'-berk*, a ringed mail-armour tunic.

Old English *healsborga*, a shirt of mail (*heals*, the neck).

Haughty, *hor'-ty*, (comp.) *haught'-i-er*, (super.) *haught'-i-est*, *haught'-i-ly*, *haught'-i-ness*; *hauteur* (French), *hō.tūr'r*.

French *hautain* (*haut*, lofty, Latin *ortus*, from *orior*, to arise).

Haul, a catch [of fish], to drag by force. **Awl**, an instrument.

All, adj. **Hauled** (1 syl.), *haul'-ing*, *haul'-er*. (See **Hale**.)

"**Haul**," French *haler*. "**Awl**," Old English *æl* or *awel*. "**All**," *æll*.

Haum, *hawm*, a stalk. (See **Halm**.) **Harm**, injury.

Haunch, *harnsh* or *hawsh*, the part between the ribs and the thigh. (French *hanche*, the hip; Low Latin *ancha*.)

Haunt, *harnt*, a place of frequent resort. **Aunt**, a parent's sister or sister-in-law. **Ant**, *ănt* (not *avnt*), an insect.

Haunt, to resort often to a place, to visit [as ghosts]; *haunt'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *haunt'-ing*, *haunt'-er*.

"**Haunt**," Fr. *hanter*. "**Aunt**," Lat. *amita* (*am't*). "**Ant**," *em't*.

Hautboy, *hō'boy*, a large strawberry, a wind instrument; *plu.* hautboys, *hō.boyz*. The instrument is also written *oboe*.

Fr. *haut bois* (*haut bois*, long stalk); Ital. *oboe*, the mus. inst.

Hauteur (French), *hō.tūr'r*, insolent haughtiness.

Haut-gout (French), *hō'goo'*, high relish, rich flavour.

Have, *hāv*, (past) *hād*, (past part.) *hād*, *hāv'-ing* (Rule xix.), to possess, also an auxiliary.

I had rather, a corruption of *I'd rather* (I would rather, Latin *malo*, i.e., *magis volo*).

Old English *habb[an]*, past *hæfde*, past part. *hæfed* or *hæfd*.

Haven, *hay'.v'n*, a harbour. **Heaven**, *hēv'n*, paradise.

Old English *hæfen*, a haven; *heofon*, heaven.

Haversack, *hāv'.er.săk*, a soldier's knapsack.

French *havre-sac* (dans lequel les soldats portent leurs hardes).

Havoc, *hāv.ŏk*, devastation. (Welsh *hafog*.)

Haw, Awe. Hoar, Oar, O'er, Or. Whore. Horehound.

Haw, the hawthorn berry. (Old Eng. *haga*, *hagathorn*.)

Awe, fear arising from reverence. (Old English *ēge*.)

Hoar, *hō'r*, white with frost or age. (Old English *hār*.)

Oar, *ō'r* [of a boat]. (Old English *ār*.)

O'er, *ō'r*, contraction of *over*. (Old English *ober* or *ofer*.)

Or, conjunction. (Old English *oththe*.)

Whore, *hō'r*, a harlot. (O. E. *hōre*, *hūre*; Welsh *hwrn*.)

Hore-hound, corruption of *hara-hune*, hare's honey.

Hawk, a falcon, a plasterer's tool, to peddle, to clear the throat.

Hawk'ing, sport with hawks, clearing the throat of phlegm, peddling goods; **hawked** (1 syl.), **hawk'-er**.

"Hawk" (a falcon), Old English *hafoc*, *hafocere*, a fowler.

"Hawk," Welsh *hock*, a hawking of phlegm; v. *hocki*.

"Hawk" (to peddle), German *hocken*, to take on one's back.

"Hawk" (a plasterer's tool), German *hocker*, inequality. It is a tool to rub down inequalities and make the plaster smooth.

Hawse, hawz. Hoarse, hō'rce. Horse. Whores, hō'rz.

Hawse, the position of the cables before a vessel moored;

hawse-hole, the hole through which the cable runs;

hawser, *haw'.zer*, a large rope for towing, warping, &c.

"Hawse-hole," Old English *hals hole*, a neck hole.

Hoarse, having a rough voice from a cold. (Old Eng. *hūs*.)

Horse (1 syl.), a quadruped. (Old English *hors*.)

Whores, *hō'rz*, prostitutes. (O. E. *hōre*, *hūre*; Welsh *huren*.)

Hawthorn, the hedge thorn. (Old English *haga-thorn*.)

Hawthorn-dean, *haw'.thorn.deen'*, a species of codlin [apple].

So called from Hawthorn Dean, Roalin, near Edinburgh.

Hay, dried grass. **Hey?** what say you? **Ha!** exclamation of surprise. **Aye**, *ā*, always. **Ay**, *ah'ē*, yes.

Hay-cock, a pile of hay partly made; **hay-rick**, a hay stack.

"**Hay**," Old Eng. *hæg*. "**Hey?**" Fr. *hein?* "**Ha!**" Fr. *ha!*

"**Aye**," Old Eng. *ā*, always. "**Ay**," Teutonic *ja* = *ya*; Fr. *oui*.

Hazard, *hāz'ard* (only one *z*), accident, to adventure; **haz'ard-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **haz'ard-ing**; **hazardous**, *hāz'ar.dūs*; **haz'ardous-ly**, **haz'ardous-ness**. (Fr. *hasard*, *hasarder*.)

Hāze, mist; **hāz'-y** (Rule xix.), **hāz'i-ness**, **hāz'i-ly**.

Welsh *hws*, a covering; or Old English *haso*, a livid colour.

Hazel-nut, *hay'zəl nūt*, nut of the hazel tree.

Old English *hassel-hnut* or *hæsl-hnut*, the hazel or cap nut.

He, (*poss.*) *hia*, (*object.*) *him*; *fem.* *she*, (*poss.*) *hers*, (*obj.* *her*; *plu.* of both, *they*, (*poss.*) *theirs*, (*object.*) *them*.

(*His*, *her*, *their*, possessive pronouns used as adjectives.)

He, *she*, are also used as gender-words: as *he-ass*, *she-ass*; *he-bear*, *she-bear*; *he-devil*, *she-devil*; *he-goat*, *she-goat*; *she-cat*, *she-fox* or *vixen*.

He, *him*; **they**, *them*. Unhappily, in our pronouns we have departed from a general rule. The *obj.* case being different from the *nom.* has led to endless perplexities. In the following examples the wrong cases are used.

(1.) *He* for "*him*."

Let *he* that looks after them [mind this]. (*Scott.*)
All is now made up between you and *he* (between *him*),
I saw you and *he* in the park yesterday (saw *him*),
Did you know it to be *he* (it [*obj. case*].. *him*).
I always suspected it to be *he* (it [*obj. case*].. *him*).

(2.) *Him* for "*he*."

No mightier than thyself or *him*.
She suffers more than *him*.
If there is one character baser than another it is *him* who.. (*Sir Sydney Smith*).
There were thousands who could do as well as *him* (*Napier*).
That must be *him*, I am sure.

(3.) *Them* for "*they*," and *vice versa*.

A fool's wrath is heavier than *them* both. (*Prov. xxvii. 3.*)
They that honour me I will honour (honour.. *them*).
In regard to "*but*" (*except.*) and "*than*," it is quite certain that at one time they were used as prepositions, thus the expressions "*than whom*," "*than me*," "*than her*," "*than him*," "*no one but me*," &c., are to be found in our very best authors.

Old Eng. *he*, *gen. his*, *dat. him*, *acc. hine*. "*She*," *heo*, *gen. hire*, *dat. hire*, *acc. hi*. *Plu. nom. hi*, *gen. hira*, *dat. hem*, *acc. hi*.
(*It will be seen that our obj. case is the dat. not the acc.*)

Head, *hēd*, part of the body, to lead. **Heed**, caution.

Head-ed, *hēd'ed*, led. **Heed'-ed**, regarded.

Head-ing, *hēd'ing*, leading. **Heed'-ing**, regarding.

Head-less, *hɛd'less*. **Heed'-less**, regardless.

Head-piece, *hɛd'piece*; **head-ship** (-ship, office or state); **headsmán**, *hɛdz'man*, an executioner; **head'mán'**, foreman; **head'-strong**, obstinate; **head'-way**, movement in advance; **head'-wind**, contrary wind; [so many] **head of cattle**, [so many] cattle; **head of the table**, at the top; **neither head nor tail**, no consistency [of account]; **over head and ears**, quite overwhelmed; **make head-way**.

Head-y, *hɛd'y*, affecting the head. **Eddy**, a whirl.

Head'i-ly, *hɛd'i-ness*, obstinacy, rashness.

-head, -hood, suffixes meaning "state," "office," or "personality"; *god-head* (the god personality), *maiden-head* (maiden state); *child-hood*, *man-hood*, *priest-hood*, &c.

Block-head is one who has a "wooden" [stupid] head.

Fore-head is the "fore" or front part of the head.

Old English *heafod*, *heafod-mann*; -*hɛd* (suffix), -head, -hood.

Heal, to cure. **Heel**, of the foot (both *heel*). **Bel**, a fish.

Healed (1 syl.), *heal'-ing*, *heal'ing-ly*, *heal'-er*.

Old English *hǣlan*, past *hælde*, past part. *hæled*, *hæling*.

"The heel," Old English *hæl*. "Bel," Old English *æl*, *æl-nett*.

Health, *hɛlth*; **health'-ful** (Rule viii.), *health'ful-ly*, *health'-ful-ness*. **Health'-y**, conducive to health; **health'i-ly** (Rule xi.), *health'i-ness*. (Old English *hæleth*.)

Heap, *heep*, a mass, a large quantity, to pile up, to amass; **heaped**, *heapt*; **heap'-ing**, to heap up.

Old English *heap*, v. *heapfian*, past *heapode*, past part. *heapod*.

Hear, Ear; Here, Ere. Heir. (See Hare.)

Hear, *hɛr*; (past and p. p.) **heard**, *hɜrd*. **Herd** [of cattle].

Hear'-ing, *hear'-er*, *hear-say*. (See Harken.)

Ear, *ɛr*, the organ of hearing. **Ear'-ing**, seedtime. **Ear'-ring**, ring for the ear. (Old English *ear*, *ear-ſtring*.)

Here, *hɛr*, in this place. (Old English *hēr*.)

Ere, *air*, before in time. (Old English *ær*.)

Heir, *air*, the successor of real property. (Latin *heres*.)

Old English *hȳran*, to hear; past *hȳrde*, past part. *hȳred*.

Hearken, *hark'n*, to listen; **hearkened**, *hark'n'd*; **hearken-ing**, *hark'ning*; **hearken-er**, *hark'ner*.

Old English *heorcn[ian]*, *heorcnung*, a hearken[ing], &c.

Hearse, *hurse*, a carriage to convey coffins to sepulture.

French *herse*, a harrow, a frame with spikes to hold candles, one of the horses mounted on wheels. "Erse," Gaelic.

Heart, *hart*, [of the body]. **Hart**, a male deer. **Art**, skill.

Heart-less, *hart'-less*, without heart. **Art'-less**, without art.

Heartless-ly (*artless-ly*); **heartless-ness** (*artless-ness*).

Heart-y, *hæ'ty*; heart'i-ness, heart'i-ly (Rule xi.)

Heart-ache, *hæ't-aké*; heart-sick, heart-sick'ness.

To learn by heart, by rote; by heart, in the memory.

Old English *heorte*, the heart; *heort-ede*, heart-ache; *heort-sweo*, -sick.
 "Hært," Old English *heort*, *heorot*. "Art," Latin *ars*.

Hearth, *hæth* (not *herth*), the stone floor in front of a fire-place; hearth-rug, the carpet for the hearth; hearth-stone, a chalky stone for whitening a hearth. (Old Eng. *heorth*.)

Heat, *heet*, warmth, to make warm. Eat, to masticate. Heat'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), heat'-ing, warming. Eat'-ing, feeding.

Heat'-er, an iron [for tea-urns, &c.]. Eat'-er, one who eats.

Hōt, heated; hōt'-ly, hōt'-ness.

Old English *hætt*, v. *hættan*, past *hættode*, past part. *hættod*.

Heath, *heeth*, a plant, a large open waste; heath-y. (Old Eng. *hæth*.)

Heathen, *hē'thēn*, a pagan; heathenise (R. xxxi.), *hē'thēnāse*; heathenised, *hē'thēnīzəd*; heathenising (Rule xix.); heathen-ish, *hē'thēn.ish* (-ish added to nouns means "like"); heathenish-ly; heathenism, *hē'thēn.izm*, paganism.

Old English *hæthen*, *hæthenise* (*hæth*, a heath), dwellers on the heaths. "Pagans," dwellers in the villages (Latin *pāgūs*).

Heather, *hēth'er*, the heath-plant; heathery, *hēth'ēry*, abounding in heather. (Old English *hæth*.)

Heave, (past) hove, (past part.) hove [in sight], i.e., appeared.

Heave, (past and p. p.) heaved, [a sigh]. Eve, evening.

To heave-to, *heev-too'*, to bring a ship's head to the wind and stop her motion; (past and past part.) hove-to.

Old English *hebb[an]*, past *hóf*, past part. *hafen*, to heave.

Heaven, *hēv'n*; Haven, *hay'v'n*; Even, *ē'v'n*.

Heaven, paradise; heaven-ly, *hēv'n.ly*; heavenli-ness (Rule xi.), *hēv'n.li.ness*; heaven-ward, *hēv'n.wr'd* (adj.), heaven-directed; heaven-wards (adv.)

Haven, *hay'v'n*, a harbour. (Old English *hæfen*.)

Even, *ē'v'n*, level, evening. (Old Eng. *efen*, both meanings.)

Old English *heofon*, heaven (from *heofon*, elevated or vaulted).

Heavy, *hēv'y*, weighty; heavily (R. xi.), *hēv'i.ly*; heaviness, *hēv.i.ness*. (Old English *hefig*, *hefiglic*, *hefiglice*, heavily.)

N.B.—It will be observed that every word (except *hearse*) beginning with *hea-* belongs to our native language.

Hebrew, *hē'brew*; Hebraic, *he.bray'ik* (adj. of Hebrew); Hebraical-ly, *hē.bray'ik.ly*; Hebraicise, *hē.bray'i.size*, to convert into Hebrew; Hebraicised, *hē.bray'i.sizəd*; Hebraicising (Rule xix.), *hē.bray'i.size.ing*; Hebraism, *hē'bray.izm*, a Hebrew idiom; Hebraist, *hē'bray.ist*, a Hebrew scholar; Hebraistic, *hē'bray'is.tik* (adj.)

"Hebrew" either from Abraham, or Eber great grandson of Shem. Gk. *Hebraios*, *Hebraisti* (adv.); Lat. *Hebraeus*; Fr. *Hébreu*.

Hecatomb, *hĕk'.a.tōme*, the sacrifice of 100 oxen at a time.

Latin *hēctōmbe*; Greek *hēctōn bous*, 100 oxen.

Hectic, *hĕk'.tĭk*, a feverish red blush on the cheeks.

Latin *hēctica*; Greek *hēktikē*; French *hēctique*.

Hector, *hĕk'.tōr*, a bully, to bully and bluster; *hec'tored* (2 syl.), *hec'tor-ing*. (From *Hector*, the Trojan hero.)

(It is hard to imagine how this modest, noble-minded patriot came to signify a bully and braggart like Ajax.)

Hedge, a field fence, to make a hedge. **Edge**, a border.

Hedged (1 syl.), *hedg'-ing* (Rule xix.) **Edged**, *edg'-ing*.

Hedg'-er, *hedg'-less*. **Edge'-less**, blunt.

Hedge'-hog, *hedg'-row*, *hedg'-spar'row*.

Old Eng. *hege*, *hedg-rows*, v. *heg[ian]*, past *heged*, past part. *heged*.

Heed, care, to regard with care; *heed'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *heed'-ing*, *heed'-less*, *heed'less-ly*, *heed'less-ness*, *heed'-ful* (R. viii.), *heed'ful-ly*, *heed'ful-ness*. (See **Head**.)

Old English *hēd[an]*, past *hēdde*.

Heel [of the foot]. **Heal**, to cure. **Eel**, a fish.

Heel, to put a heel on a boot, &c., to lie over on one side (said of a ship); *heeled* (1 syl.), *heel-ing*.

Heal, to cure; *healed* (1 syl.), *heal-ing*, *heal'-er*.

At one's heels, close by. **To take to one's heels**, to run off.

Old Eng. *hēl*. *Hēl-heart*, *heel-hearted*, i.e., fearful. (A good word.)

"Heel" (to lay a ship on its side), O. E. *hyld[an]*, to incline, to bend.

"Heal," Old English *hæl[an]*. "Eel," Old English *ēl*.

Hegemony, *hĕ.gēm'.ō.ny*, the leading influence of one state over others. (Greek *hēgēmōnia*, *hēgēmōn*, a leader.)

Hegira, *hĕ.djī'.rah*, the epoch of the Mahometan era.

Arabic *hadjara*, to remove, referring to the flight of Mahomet from Mecca, July 16th, A.D. 622.

Heifer, *hĕf'.fēr*, a young cow. **Steer**, a young ox, both calf.

The sire a **Bull**, the dam a **Cow**. A **steer**, 3 years old, **Ox**.

Old English *heafor*, *steor*, *bulluca*, *cā*, *calf*.

Heigh-ho! *hi'.hō'*, an exclamation expressive of weariness.

Height, *hite*. **Length**, **breadth**, **depth**, but **height** (not *heighth*), elevation from the ground. **Hight**, *hite*, called.

High, *hi*, elevated; *high'-ly*, *high'-ness*.

Heighten, *hite'.n*, to make high; *heightened*, *hite'n'd*; *heighten-ing*, *hite'.ning*; *heighten-er*, *hite'ner*.

Old English *heah*, high; *heahlīce*, highly; *heahnes*, highness; *heatho* or *hēthe*, height. (Our word should be *heighth*.)

"Hight" (to call or name), Old Eng. *hdt[an]*, past *hdtte*, p. p. *hdtte*.

Heinous, *hay'nūs* (not *hē'nūs*), atrocious; *heinous-ly*, *hay'.-nūs.ly*; *heinous-ness*. (French *haineux*, *haine*.)

Heir, (*fem.*) *heir-ess*, *air*, *air'-ess*. (One of the three simple words which lose the initial *h*), the others are *honest* and *honour*, with *hour* (R. *xlvi*.); *heir'-ship* (*-ship*, state or office); *heir-loom*, something which descends to heirs.

Heir-appa'rent, a direct heir. **Heir-presumptive**, an indirect heir who will succeed if there is no direct heir.

In the following derivatives the h is resumed.

Heritage, *hě'r.ri.tage*, what is due to an heir.

Heritable, *hě'r.ri.ta.b'l*; **heritor**, *hě'r.ri.tor*.

Hereditable, *he.rěd'.i.ta.b'l*; **hered'itably**; **hereditament**, *her'.ri.dit'.a.ment*; **hereditary**, *he.rěd'.i.ta.ry*; **hered'ity**.

Inherit, *in.hě'r.rit*; **inher'it-ed**, **inher'it-ing**, **inher'itor**.

Inheritance, *in.her'.ri.tance*, what an heir inherits.

Latin *hæres* (from *hæreo*, to stick). *Heir-loom* is hybrid, "loom" being the Anglo-Saxon *gelōma*, household goods.

French *héritage*, *héréditaire*, *hériter*, *hérétique*.

(The same irregularity exists in the French words, thus the "h" is aspirated in *hérétage*, *hériter*, not in *héritier*, *hérédite*, &c.)

Heliacal, *he.li'.a.kāl*, emerging from or passing into the sun's light; **heli'acal-ly**. (Lat. *hēliācus*; Gk. *hēlios*, the sun.)

Helianthus, *hě'.li.an''.rhūs*, the sun flower.

Greek *hēlios*, *anīhōs*, the flower [picturing] the sun.

Helical, *hě'l.i.kāl*, spiral; **hēl'ical-ly**.

Greek *hēlix*, gen. *hēlikōs*, spiral; v. *hēliōō*, to turn round.

Heliocentric, *hě'.li.o.sěn''.trik*, concentric with the sun.

Greek *hēlios kētrōn*, [having for centre] the sun's centre.

Heliotrope, *hě'l.i.o.trōpe* (should be *hě'.li.o.trōpe*), a turnsole, supposed at one time to turn always towards the sun.

Greek *hēlios trōpō*, to turn to the sun.

Hēll, the place of future torment. **Ell**, a measure of length.

Hell'-ish (*-ish* added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is dim.); **hell'ish-ly**, **hell'ish-ness**, **hell-hound**.

Old English *hell*, v. *hēlan*, to conceal. "Hades" is the same, being the Greek *aidos* (not *haidos*), *a-idēs*, not seen.

Hellebore, *hě'l.e.bōre*, the Christmas-rose, aconite, &c.

Greek *hēlēbōrōs* (*elōin bōra*, to destroy pasture).

Hellenes, *hě'l.lee'.neez* (not *hě'l.lēn.eez*), the Greeks.

Hellenic, *hě'l.lee'.nik*, adj. of Helle'nes.

Hellenism, *hě'l.lee'.nizm* (not *hě'l.lēn.izm*), a Greek idiom.

Hellenize, *hě'l.lee'.nize* (not *hě'l.lēn.ize*, Rule *xxxii*.), to imitate the Greeks; **hellenizing**, *hě'l.lēn.ize'.ing*.

Hellenistic, *hě'l.lēn.is''.tik*, pertaining to Greek.

Hellenistically, *hě'l.lēn.is''.ti.kāl.ly*, in Greek style.

Greek *hēllēnēs*, *hēllēnikōs*, *hēllēnias*, *hēllēnistēs*.

Helm, a rudder, a helmet. **Elm**, a tree. (Old English *ellm*.)

"Helm," Old English *helma*, a rudder; *helm*, a helmet.

Helmet, *hēl'mēt*; *hel'met-ed* (Rule iii.), wearing a helmet, *v.s.*

Helot, *hēl'ōt*, Spartan serfs; **helotism**, *hēl'ō.tizm*, slavery, the condition of helots; *hel'ōtry*, the body of helots.

Greek *Heilōtēs*, *heilōtera*, serfdom (from *haires*, to overpower).

Help, (*past*) *helpt* or *helped*, (*past part.*) *helpt* or *helped* [*holpen*, *hō'pēn*], assistance, to assist; *help'er*, *help'ful* (Rule viii.), *help'fully*, *help'ful-ness*, *help'less*, *help'less-ly*, *help'less-ness*; *help-mate*, one who renders help to another; *help-meet*, a wife, *I will make a help-meet for him* (Genesis ii. 18).

Old English *help*, *v. help[an]*, *past help*, *past part. holpen*.

Helter-skelter, in tumultuous confusion.

Helve (1 syl.), the handle of a hatchet; **helved** (1 syl.), furnished with a helve. (Old English *helf*.)

Hem, the edge of a garment sewed down, to sew down the edge, to confine (followed by *in*), an exclamation.

Hemmed (1 syl.), *hemm'-ing* (Rule i.), *hemm'-er*.

Old English *hem*, a hem or border.

Hema-. See **Hæma-** for words derived from Greek *haima-*.

Hem'i-, half. (Greek *hēmi-*; Latin *semi-*; French *demi-*.)

Hemicarp, *hēm'i.karp* (in *Bot.*), one portion of a fruit which spontaneously divides into halves. (Greek *hēmi-karpōs*.)

Hemicrania, *hēm'i.kray'nī.āk*, pain on one side of the head.

Greek *hēmi-krānion*, half the head.

Hemicycle, *hēm'i.sī.k'l*, a half cycle. (Greek *hēmi-kuklōs*.)

Hemigamous, *hēm'ig'a.mūs* (in *Bot.*), having two florets in the same spike, one neuter and the other uni-sexual.

Greek *hēmi-gāmos*, half marriage.

Hemiptera, *hēm'ip'.tēr.rah*, an order of insects including cockroaches, locusts, bugs, grasshoppers, lantern-flies, &c.

Hemipter, *pl. Hemipters*, *hēm'ip'.ter*, one of the above; *hēmip'teral* or *hemipterous*, *hēm'ip'.tēr.ūs*.

Greek *hēmi-ptērōn*, half-wing, because half of the upper wings is membranaceous and half crustaceous.

Hemisphere, *hēm'i.sferē*, a half sphere; **hemispherical**, *hēm'i.sfēr'ri.kāl*; *hem'ispher'ic-al-ly*.

Greek *hēmi-sphaîra*, a half-sphere or ball.

Hemistich, *hēm'i.stīk* (often called *hēm'i.stitch*), half a stanza, two lines of poetry [in rhyme].

Greek *hēmi-stichōs*, half a row or verse.

Hem'lock (corruption of the Old Eng. *hemleac*, "leac" meaning a herb, whence *leactān*, a herb garden, *leac-weard*).

Hemp, a plant, the fibres thereof; *hemp'-en*, made of hemp.

Old English *heneþ* or *hæneþ*; Latin *cannabīs*, hemp.

Hēn, *fem.* of cock. In domestic fowls both called poultry; a young hen is a *pullet*, a young cock is a *cockerel*. A "pullet" is sometimes called a *poult*, and a "cock" a bird.

Hen and cock (suffixed or affixed) are also used as gender-words: as *cock-bird*, *hen-bird*; *cock-pheasant*, *hen-pheasant*; *cock-sparrow*, *hen-sparrow*; *moor-cock*, *moor-hen*; *peacock*, *pea-hen*; *turkey-cock*, *turkey*, &c.

Hen-coop, a coop for hens when rearing their young;

Hen-pecked, *hēn-pēkt*, domineered over by a wife.

Old English *hen* or *henn*, *coc* or *cocc*. French *poulet*.

Henbane, *hēn'-bane*, the *hyoscyamus* plant.

A corruption of Old English *henbelle*, *belene*, *belone*, or *belune*. There is no such word as *hen-bana*, hen-murderer, and the notion of the seeds being fatal to poultry arose from a misapprehension of the word. The Greek word *hyoscyamus* (*huos kaidmōs*), hog-bean, throws no light on the meaning.

Hence (1 syl.), from this place. **Hens**, *hēnz*, female birds.

Hence'-forth, **hence-fer'-ward**, from this time onwards.

From hence, **from henceforth**; **from thence**, **from thenceforth**; **from whence**. ("Hence," O. E. *heonan*, *hinan*.)

"From," in the phrases given above, is redundant, but well-established. There are similar Latin examples: as *ex-inde* and *de-inde*; *ab-hinc* and *de-hinc*, &c.

Hench'man, a servant. (Old English *hīna* or *hīne*, a domestic servant, whence *hīnemann*, a henchman.)

Hepatic, *hē-pāt'-ik*, pertaining to the liver.

Hepatitis, *hē'-pa.ti'-tis*, inflammation of the liver (*-itis* denotes inflammation).

Latin *hepar*, the liver; *hepāticus*; Greek *hepar*, *hepātikos*.

Hepatica, *hē-pāt'-i.kah* (not *hepetica*), liver wort.

Gerard says, "It is singular good against the inflammation of the liver." (Latin *hepar*; Greek *hepar*, the liver.)

Hēp'ta-. (Greek prefix for *seven*.)

Hep'ta-chord, a instrument with seven strings. (Gk. *chordē*.)

Hep'ta-gōn, a figure with seven angles (Greek *gōnia*); **heptagonal**, *hēp.tag'.ō.nāl* (long o in Greek).

Hep'tandria, *hēp.tān'.dri.ah*, plants with seven stamens (Linnaeus called stamens *andres*, men or the male organs of plants); **heptan'drian**.

Heptan'gular, a hybrid which should be abolished.

Heptagon is good Greek, and *septangular* good Latin.

- **Heptarchy**, the seven Saxon kingdoms of England.

Greek *hepta archē*, sovereignty [under] seven [rulers].

Her, object. case of **She**; also a poss. pron., used as an adj. (*Nom.*) she, (*poss.*) hers, (*obj.*) her; *plu. (Nom.)* they, (*poss.*) theirs, (*obj.*) them; herself, (*mas.*) himself, (*plu. both genders*) themselves. (*See He.*)

Old English *heo*, she; gen. *hire*, dat. *hire*, acc. *hi*; *plu. nom. hi*, gen. *hira*, dat. *hem*, acc. *hi*. (Our *obj.* is the old dative.)

Herald, *hēr'rald*, one to make state proclamations, to proclaim; *her'ald-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *her'ald-ing*, *herald-ship*.

Heraldry, *hēr'ral.dry*, the science of coat-armour.

Heraldic, *he.rāl'.dik*, pertaining to coat-armour.

Heraldical-ly, *he.rāl'.di.kāl.ly*, adv.

French *héraut*, *héraldique*; Old French *hérault*; German *heralt*.

Herb (not *erb*), a plant with a succulent deciduous stalk; *herbage*, *hēr'.bāge* (not *ēr'.bage*), grass, pasture; *herbal*, *hēr'.bāl*, a book about herbs; *her'bal-ist*, a collector or cultivator of herbs; *herbarium*, *plu. herbaria*, *hēr.bair'ri.um*, *hēr.bair'ri.ah*, an album or collection of dried plants; *herbary*, *hēr'.ba.ry*, a garden of herbs; *herbaceous*, *her.bay'shus* (-e- before "-ous" of concrete nouns, -i- before "-ous" of abstract nouns, R. lxvi.); *herbes'cent*.

Herbivora, *hēr.biv'.ō.rah*, eaters of herbs; *herbivorous*, *hēr.biv'.ō.rūs*. **Herborise**, *hēr'.bo.rize* (Rule xxxi.), to search for herbs; *her'borised* (3 syl.), *her'boris-ing* (R. xix.), *her'boris-er*; *herborisation*, *hēr'.bo.ri.za''.shūn*.

French *herbe*, *herbace*, *herboriste*, *herborisation*, *herboriser*; Latin *herba*, *herbaceus*, *herbārius*.

Herculean, *her.kū'.le.ăn* (not *her.ku.lee'.ăn*), very great.

Hercules, *hēr'.ku.leez*, type of strength.

Herculean, *hēr'.ku.lay''.ne.ăn*, Hercules-like.

Latin *Hercūles*, *hercūlēs*, *hercūlāneus*; Greek *Hēraklēs*.

Herd [of beasts]. **Heard**, *herd* [v. hear]. **Erred**, *erd* [v. err].

A herd of bucks, bullocks, camels, cattle, deer, elephants, harts, horses, oxen, stags, swine, rabble.

A flock of birds, goats, sheep.

A drove of cattle, sheep, horses, going to market.

To herd together, to associate together, like cattle; *herd'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *herd'-ing*; *herds'man*.

Old English *heorde*, same word as hoard; v. *heord[an]*.

"Heard," Old English *hȳr[an]*, past *hȳrde*, past part. *hȳred*.

"Erred," French *errer*; Latin *erro*, to err, to wander.

Here, **Ere**; **Hear**, **Ear**; **Heir**, **E'er**; **Hair**, **Air**; **Hare**, **Are**.

Here, *hēr*, in this place; *here-abouts*, *here-after*, *here-by*, *here-in*, *here-of*, *here-to* (-*to*), *here-unto*, *here-on*; *here-upon*; *here-with*, *here-withal*. (Old Eng. *hēr*.)

Ere, *air*, before in time. (Old English *ær*.)

Hear, *hĕ'r*, to apprehend by the ear. (Old Eng. *hȳr[an]*);

Ear, *ĕ'r*, the organ of hearing. (Old English *ĕār*.)

Heir, *air*, the successor of property. (Latin *hæres*);

E'er, *air*, contraction of ever. (Old English *æfer*.)

Hair, a sort of wool. (Old English *hār* or *hēr*);

Air, the atmosphere. (French *air*; Latin *aer*.)

Hare (1 syl.), a quadruped. (Old English *hara*);

Are, *r*, Norse plu. of the pres. ind. of to be.

Hereditary, *hĕ.rĕd'.i.ta.ry*, descending by heirs; hereditarily (Rule xi.); **hereditary**, *hĕ.rĕd'.i.ta.b'l*; **hereditament**, *hĕ'r'i.dit'.u.ment*, any property which may be inherited; **her'itage**; **her'itor**, owner of parish lands (Scotland).

Inherit, *in.hĕ'r'it*; **inher'it-or**, **inher'itrix**, **inher'it-able**; **inheritance**, *in.hĕ'r'i.tance*, property inherited.

In the above the "h" is aspirated. In the following it is dropped:

Heir, *air*; **heir'-ess**, **heir'-less**, **heir'-ship**, **heir'-loom**.

Latin *hæreditarius*, *hæreditas*, *hæres*. The same irregularity prevails in French: "H" is aspirated in *héritage* and *hériter*, but not in *héritier*, *hérédité*, *héréditaire*.

Heresy, plu. *heresies*, *hĕ'r'i.siz*, heterodoxy; **heretic**, *hĕ'r'i.tik*; **heretical**, *hĕ.rĕt'.i.kāl*; **heret'ical-ly**.

French *hérésie*, *hérétique*; Latin *hæresis*, *hæreticus*; Greek *hairesis*, *hairētikos* (*haireo*, to choose for oneself, not to receive by faith).

Her'itable, **her'itage**, **her'itor**. (See **Hereditary**.)

Hermaphrodite (not *hermophradite*), *hĕr.măf'.ro.dite*, a living creature uniting in one the two sexes.

Fr. *hermaphrodite*; Gk. *hērm-aphrōdītēs* (*Hermes* and *Aphrōdītēs*).

Hermeneutics, *hĕ'r.me.nu''.tiks* (R. lxi.), the science of exposition; **hermeneutical**, *hĕ'r.me.nu''.tī.kāl*; **hermenu'tical-ly**.

French *herméneutique*; Greek *hērmēneutikōs* (*hermēneus*, an interpreter, from *Hermēs*, Mercury).

Hermet'ical, chemical. **Hermit'ical**, hermit-like.

Hermet'ical-ly sealed, *-seeld*, closed up [like a glass-tube] by fusion; **hermet'ic**. (French *hermétique*.)

Hermēs (Mercury) is the fabled inventor of chemistry.

Her'mit (corruption of *Eremit*), *fem.* **her'mit-ess**.

Hermit'ical, hermit-like. **Hermet'ical**, chemical.

Hermitage, *hĕ'r.mi.tagē*, the dwelling of a hermit.

French *hermite*, *hermitage*; Latin *erēmīta*, *erēmiticus*; Greek *erēmīlēs* (from *erēmōs*, a desert.) Our error is from the French.

Hernia, *hĕ'r.nī.ah*, a rupture of some organ through the skin; **hern'ial** (adj.) (Latin *hernia*, a rupture.)

Hero, *plu. heroes*, *hē'roze* (Rule lxii.), *fem. heroine*, *hēr'ro.în*; *heroism*, *hēr'ro.izm*; *heroic*, *hē.rō'ik*; *heroical*, *hē.rō'i.kāl*; *hero'ical-ly*, *he'ro-wor'ship*, *idolising celebrities*.

French *héros*, *héroïne*, *héroïsme*, *héroïque*; Latin *hērōs*, *hērōina*, *hērōicus*; Greek *hērōs*, *hērōinē*, *hērōikós*.

Heron, *hēr'ron*, or **heron**, a game-bird. **Her'ring**, a fish.

Her'onry, a place where herons congregate and breed.

Hernshaw, the hern at which hawks were flown.

Not to know a hawk from a hernshaw, to be without discrimination.

Not to know a "hawk" from the "hern" at which it flies.

French *héron*. Archaic *hernshaw*, *hearnshaw*, *hernaus*, *herunshaw*.

Herpes, *hēr'pees*, a skin disease, the shingles; *herpet'ic*.

French *herpes*, *herpétique*; Latin *herpes* (Greek *herpo*, to creep).

Her'ring, a fish. **Err'ing**, wandering. **Heron**, a bird (*q.v.*)

Old English *herring*, a herring or shoal of fish (*here*, an army).

"Erring," French *errer*; Latin *erro*. "Heron," French *héron*.

Hers, poss. case of **She**, (*obj.*) **her**. **Mas. his**, *n. he*, *obj. him*.

Herse (French), **hearse**, *herse*, a carriage for the dead,

Hesitate, *hēs.i.tate*, to doubt, to stammer; *hes'itāt-ed* (Rule

xxxvi.), *hes'itāt-ing* (R. xix.), *hes'itāt-ing-ly*; *hesitation*,

hēs'i.tay'.shūn; *hesitanoy*, *plu. hesitancies*, *hēs'i.tan.siz*.

French *hésiter*, *hésitation*; Latin *hēsītātio*, *hēsītāre*.

"Hesitude," a state of doubt (Latin *hēsītudo*) might be introduced.

Hēt'ero- (Greek prefix), dissimilar, irregular, diverse.

Hēt'ero-cephalus, *-sēf'.a.lūs* (in *Bot.*), *having 'male and female flower-heads on the same plant*. (Greek *kēphālē*.)

Hēt'ero-cer'al, [*fishes*] *having a tail unequally lobed: as dog-fish and sharks*. (Greek *kēr'kōs*, a tail.)

Heteroclite, *hēt'.e.rōk'.līte*, *anything anomalous, varying from the ordinary rule*. (Greek *klītus*, a slope.)

Hēt'ero-dox, *heretical*; **hēt'ero-dox'ical**, *not orthodox*; **hēt'ero-dox'y**, *heresy*. (Greek *dōxa*, opinion.)

Heterogamous, *hēt'.e.rōg'.a.mūs*, *where the florets in the same truss are of different sexes*; (in *grasses*) *where the parts of fructification are on different spikelets of the same plant*. (Greek *gāmos*, marriage.)

Hetero-geneous, *hēt'.ē.ro.djē'.nē.ūs*, *dissimilar*; **hēt'ero-ge'neous-ly**, **hēt'ero-ge'neous-ness**; **hēt'ero-geneity**, *-djē.nēe'.i.ty*, *opposite of homogeneity*.

French *hétérogène*, *hétérogénéité*; Greek *hēt'ērōs gēnēs*, another kind.

Hew, **Hue**, **Hugh**, **Yew**, **Yon**, **Bwe**, **U**.

Hew, *you*; (*past*) **hewed** (1 syl.), (*past part.*) **hewed or hewn**, to cut; **hew'-ing**, **hew'-er**. **Hewn** stone,

Hue, *you*, colour, tint. (Old English *heaw* or *hāw*.)

Hugh, *you*, proper name (Dutch for "high").

Yew, *u*, a tree (Old English *iw*, the yew-tree.)

You, *u*, plu. nom. and obj. of **Thou** (O. E. *ge*, dat. *eow*.)

Ewe, *u* (not *yōw*), a dam among sheep. (O. E. *eowu*.)

Old English *hedw[an]*, to hew; past *hedw*, past part. *hedwen*.

Hexa- (Greek prefix for "six"). Greek *hex*, six.

Hex'a-chord, an inst. with six strings. (Gk. *chorda*, a string.)

Hex'a-gōn, a figure with six sides and angles; **hexagonal**, *hex.ăg'.o.nāl*; **hexag'onal-ly**. (Greek *gōnia*, an angle.)

Hexa'gynian, *hex'.a.gin''.i.an* (in *Bot.*), having six pistils or female organs. (Greek *hex gūnē*, six female [organs].)

Hexa-hedron, *hex'.a.hēd''.ron*, a cube or figure with six equal sides; **hexa-hed'ral**. (Greek *hedra*, a side, seat, base.)

Hexameter, *hex.ăm'.e.ter*, a verse with six "feet" or poetic beats. (Greek *hex metron*, six measures.)

Hexandrian, *hex.ăn'.dri.an* (in *Bot.*), having six stamens; **hexandria**, *hex.ăn'.dri.ah*. (Greek *hex anēr*, six men.)

Hexangular, *hex.ăn'.gu.lar*, half Gk. and half Lat., **hex'agon** is good Gk., **sexangular** good Lat. (with six angles).

Hexa-petalous, *-pēt'.a.lūs*, having six petals. (Gk. *petālōn*.)

Hexapla, *hex.ăp'.lah*, six versions in six different languages of a book. (Greek *hex-haplōs*, six-fold.)

Hexa-pōd, plu. **hexa-poda**, animals with six feet; **hexapoda**, *hex.ăp'.o.dah*, the genus. (Greek *pous*, gen. *pōdos*.)

Hey? what say you? **Hay**, dried grass. (Old Eng. *hæg*, *hīg*.)

Heyday! an exclamation of pleasurable surprise, frolic, wildness: as the *heyday* of youth.

"Heyday!" German *heida*. "Heyday" (frolicsome time), *hedhtid*, the festive-tide, the joyous time [of youth].

hhd, contraction for hogshead; i.e., *h* [hog], *hd* [head].

Hiatus (*hi.ă'.tus*) [in a MS], a gap from loss in the continuity, a difficulty of pronunciation produced by the concurrence of vowels. (Latin *hiātus*, *hiāre*, to gape.)

Hibernate, *hi'.bēr.nate* (not *hi.bēr'.nate*), to pass the winter in a dormant state or in seclusion; **hi'bernāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **hi'bernāt-ing** (R. xix.); **hibernation**, *hi'.bēr.nay''.shūn*; **hibernal**. (Latin *hiberna*, v. *hibernāre*, *hibernus*.)

Hibernian, *hi.ber'.ni.an*, Irish, an Irish man or woman.

Hibernicism, *hi.ber'.ni.sizm*, an Irishism.

Latin *Hibernia*, Ireland (Iernia)); Keltic *Iar* or *Eri*, western.

"Erin" is *Eri-innis* or *Iar-innis*, western island.

Hiccough (better **hiccup**), *hik'.up* (noun and verb); **hiccupped**, *hik'.upt*; **hiccuph-ing**, *hik'.up-ing* (Rule lxxv.)

Dutch *huckup*; French *hoquet*, an imitation word.

Hidal'go (Spanish), a nobleman of the lowest class.

Hide (1 syl.), the skin of a beast, a measure of land, to conceal.

Idea, between the calends and nones (*Rom. calendar*).

Hide, to conceal, (*past*) *hid*, (*past part.*) *hidd'-en*; *hid'-ing* (Rule xix.), *hid'-er*. **Hied** (v. *hie*). **Eyed** (v. *eye*).

Old English *hȳd*, a skin, or a measure of land; v. *hȳd[an]*, to conceal.

Hideous, *hid'.e.us*, horrible; *hid'eous-ly*, *hid'eous-ness*.

Archaic *hidous*; Norman *hidous*; French *hideux*.

(The -e- of "hideous" was interpolated when the fashion prevailed of pronouncing "d" like "j," as "dew" = jew; "odious" = ojus, so "hideous" = hidjus, &c.)

Hie, *hi*, to hasten. **High**, *hi*, elevated. **I**, pron. **Eye**, *i*.

Hied, *hide*, hastened. **Hide** (a skin). **Eyed**, *ide* (v. *eye*); *hie-ing*, *hi'-ing*. (Verbs ending in any two vowels, except -ue, retain both when -ing is added.) **Eye-ing**.

Old Eng. "To hie," *hig[an]*. "High," *hig* or *hedh*. "Eye," *ēge*.

Hierarch, *hi'.e.rark*, chief priest; **hierarchy**, *hi'.e.rar.ky*, the church dignitaries; **hierarchal**, *hi'.e.rar.kāl*; **hieratic**; **hierarchism**, *hi'.e.rar.kizm*; **hierocracy** (not -sy).

Latin *hierarcha*, *hierarchia*, *hierarchicus* (Greek *hiērōs archē*).

Hieroglyphic, *hi'.e.ro.glɪf''ɪk* (not *hi'.ro.glɪf''ɪk*), a sacred symbol, emblematic; **hieroglyphical**, *hi'.e.ro.glɪf''i.kāl*; **hieroglyphical-ly**; **hieroglyphist**, *hi'.e.rɔg''lɪ.fɪst*.

Hieroglyph, *hi'.e.ro.glɪf*, a sacred symbolic word.

Latin *hieroglyphicus*; Greek *hiērōs gluphō*, to carve sacred [words].

Hierogram, *hi'.e.ro.gram*, a species of sacred writing; **hierogrammatic**, *hi'.e.ro.grām.māt''ɪk*; **hierogrammätical**, **hierogrammätical-ly**; **hierogrammatist**, -*grām''.ma.tɪst*.

Greek *hiērōs gramma*, a sacred letter.

Hierophant, *hi'.e.ro.fänt*, a Greek priest; **hierophan'tic**.

Greek *hiērōphantēs*, *hiērōphantikos*.

Higgle, *hɪg'.g'l*, to chaffer; **higgled**, *hɪg'.g'ld*; **hig'gling**.

Higgler, *hɪg'.lēr*, a hawk of eatables, a caviller.

Welsh *hic*, *hiced*, *hiced*, a cheating, a tricking; v. *McIaw*, *hicedu*.

Higgledy-piggledy, all in disorder (Rule lxix.)

High, *hi*, elevated. **Hie**, *hi*, to hasten. **I**, pron. **Eye**, *i*.

High, (*comp.*) *high'-er*, (*super.*) *high'-est*. **Hire**, *hi'r*, to borrow. **Ire**, *i'r*, anger.

High-ly, *hi'.ly*; **high'-ness**; **high'-way** or **high-road**, the turnpike; **high'-lows**, lace-boots; **high-treason**.

Lord High Admiral, *plu.* **Lords High Admiral**.

High Admiral, *plu.* **High Admirals**.

High'-way-man, *plu.* **highwaymen**, a robber on the high-road.

Old English *hig* or *hedh*, *hedhlice*, highly; v. *hedhnes*, highness.

Highlands, *hi'.lands*, a district of Scotland. **Islands**, *i'.lands*;

Highlander, *hi'.län.dēr*, a native of the Highlands.

Hilarity, *hīl.lā' rī.ty*, mirth; **hilarious**, *hīl.lair' rī.ūs*, not *hīl'.la-rūs* (-i-ous for adj. formed from abstract nouns; -e-ous for those formed from concrete nouns, Rule lxvi.)

Latin *hilaritas*, *hilaris*, v. *hilarare*, to make merry.

Hilary term, *hīl'.a.ry*, a law term beginning about the time of St. Hilary's day, Jan. 18.

Hill, an elevation of land less than a mountain. **Ill**, not well.

"*Hill*" retains its double "l" in all compounds except *hil-ly*.

Hill'-ock, a small hill. (-ock, Old English diminutive.)

Hil'-ly (adj.), **hill'-side**. (Old English *hyll*.)

Him, obj. sing. of he the pronoun. **Hymn**, *hīm*, a sacred lyric.

Him, (*fem.*) **Her**, (*nom.*) **She**; (*plu.* of both) **They**, (*obj.*) **thēm**.

Him-self, *fem.* **herself**, (*plu.* of both) **thēmselves**.

(For errors of speech see *Hē* and *I*.)

"*Him*," "her," and "them" are the *dative* not the *acc.* cases of the original pronouns: *Nom. he*, *Gen. his*, *Dat. him*, *Acc. hine*; *plu. N. hi*, *G. hira*, *D. him*, *Ac. hi*. So *heo*, *she*, *G. hire*, *D. hire*, *Ac. hi*. "Hymn," Old Eng. *hymen*; Low Latin *hymnus*; Greek *hymnos*.

Hind, *fem.* of Stag, both **Red-deer**, a field labourer, (*adj.*) the back part; **hind'-er** [part], the part behind (*hīn'der*, to obstruct); **hīnd'-most**, **hinder'-most**.

Old Eng. *hynd*, a *fem.* stag. *Hinder*, behind. *Hīnd*, a labourer.

("Hinder," *Ang.-Sax.* "hinder," "behind," not the comp. of "hind.")

Hinder, *hīn'der*, to obstruct; **hīnd' er**, the back part; **hindered**, *hīn'derd*; **hīn'der-ing**, **hīn'der-er**; **hinderance**, *hīn'.der-ance*, an obstruction.

Old English *hīndr[ian]*, means to keep back; *hinder*, back, behind.

Hindoo or Hindū, *hīn.doo'*, a native of Hindūstan.

Hindūism, *hīn.doo'.izm*, the religion of the Hindūs.

Hindūstani, *hīn'.doo.stān'ni*, the language of Hindūs.

Hīnd (Persic). *Sīnd* (Sanskrit), black. "India," the black country.

Hinge, a joint on which a door or lid moves. **To hinge on**, to turn on; **hinged** (1 syl.), **hing-ing**, **hīnj'-ing** (Rule xix.)

The Anglo-Saxon word is *heor*, but our word seems to be derived from the verb *hang[ian]*, to hang; German *hänge*, a hinge.

Hinny, a mule, to whinny; **hinnied**, *hīn'.nīd*; **hīn'ny-ing**.

Latin *hinnio*, to neigh or whinny; *hinnus*, a mule; Greek *ginnōs*.

Hint, an indirect allusion, to intimate indirectly; **hīnt'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **hīnt'-ing**, **hīnt'ing-ly**, **hīnt'-er**.

Hip, the fleshy part of the thigh, the fruit of the dog-rose, an exclamation, as in *hip! hip! hurrah* (*hu.ray'*).

Hipped, *hīpt*, melancholy with the meagrim. (Corruption of *hypped*, from "hypochondriac.")

Hipp'ish, rather *hipped* (-ish diminutive).

Old Eng. *hȳp*, the hip; *hȳpðen*, the hip-bone. *Heope*, the hip berry.

Hipomæa, no such word. It is *Ipomæa*, a sort of bindweed.

Hippocrass, *hip'.po.krās*, a spiced wine cordial.

So called from "Hippoc'rates Sleeve" or woollen bag used as a strainer. (*Hippoc'rates*, physician, born at Cos, B.C. 460.)

Hippo- (Greek prefix), a horse. (Greek *hippōs*, a horse.)

Hip'po-drōme, a horse circus. (Greek *dromos*, a course.)

Hip'po-griff, half a horse and half a griffin. (Gk. *grups*.)

Hip'po-pathology, *-pā.rhōl'.ō.gy*, the science of horse diseases. (Greek *pathōs lōgōs*, disease-treatise.)

Hippophagi, *hip.pōf'.a.gī*, eaters of horse-flesh; **hippo-phagous**, *hip.pōf'.ā.gūs*. (Greek *phāgō*, to eat.)

Hip'po-pōt'amus, *plu. hip'po-pōt'āmi*, the sea or river horse. Greek *hippōs pōtāmōs*, river horse.

Hip'po-therium, *plu. hippo-theria*, *hip'po-rhē'ri.um*, *plu. hip'po-rhē'ri.āh*, a fossil beast allied to the horse.

Greek *hippos thērion*, horse-beast.

Hippurites, *hip'.pu.rites* (better *hip.pu'rites*), fossil bivalve molluscs; **hippu'ric** [acid]; **hip'purite** [limestone], limestone abounding in the above

(The *-u-* in these words, representing Greek *-ou-*, is long.)

Greek *hippōs oura*, horse-tail (*-ite*, a fossil, Greek *lithos*).

Hippuris, *hip.pū'ris*, mare's tail. (Greek *hippos oura*.)

Hire, *hī'r*, wages. **Higher**, *hī'r*, more high. **Ira**, *ī'r*, anger.

Hire, to borrow on a consideration; **Let**, to lend on a consideration; **hired**, *hī'rd*; **hīr'-ing** (Rule xix.), **hīr'-er**; **hīr'-ling**, a mercenary.

Old Eng. *hȳr*, hire, v. *hȳr[ian]*, past *hȳrode*, past part. *hȳrod*, *hȳrling*. "Higher," Old Eng. *hyra*. "Ire," Lat. *ira*.

Hirsute, *hī'r'.sūte*, covered with hairs, hairy; **hirsute'-ness**.

Latin *hirsutus*, hairy.

Hia, *hiz*, poss. pers. pron., *fem. her*, *plu. their*. **Hiss** (*q.v.*)

Hiss, to express disapproval by a dental aspiration; **hissed**, *hist*; **hiss'-ing**, **hiss'-er**. **Hist**, silence! **His**, *hiz*, pron.

Old Eng. *hys[ian]*, to hiss. "His," *hys*. "Hist," Norse *hysse*, to hush.

Hist! hush (Norse *hys*!). **Hissed**, *hīst* (v. *hiss*).

History, *plu. histories*, *hīs'.to.rīz*, chronicle of events.

Historian, *hīs.tōr'ri.an*; **historic**, *hīs.tōr'rik*; **historical**, *hīs.tōr'ri.kāl*; **histor'ical-ly**.

Historiographer, *hīs'.to.ri.ōg''.ra.fēr*, one employed by a sovereign to write the current history of the realm.

Latin *histōria*, *histōricus*, *histōriographus* (Greek *histōria*).

Histrion'ic, relating to the stage; **histrionical**, *hīs'.tri.ōn''.i.kāl*; **histrion'ical-ly**; **histrionism**, *hīs'.tri.ō.nīz.m*.

Latin *histrionicus*, *histrion*, an actor; French *histrion*.

- Hit**, a blow, a lucky stroke, to strike. *It*, neut. pronoun.
Hit, (*past*) *hit*, (*past part.*) *hit*, *hitt'-ing* (R. i.), *hitt'-er*.
Norse hitte, to hit on. "*It*," Old English *hit*.
- Hitch**, an obstacle, to budge. *Itch*, an irritation of the skin.
Hitched (1 syl.), *hitch'-ing*. (Welsh *hecian*, to limp; *hecyn*.)
- Hither**, *hith'r*, to this place. **Thither**, *thith'r*, to that place.
Hith'er-to, *hith'er-ward*, *hith'er-most*, nearest on this side.
 Old English *hither* or *hider*. *Thither*, *thider*, *thiderward*.
- Hive** (1 syl.), a bee-basket, a colony of bees. *I've* = I have.
Hive, to put bees into a hive; *hived* (1 syl.), *hiv'-ing*
 (Rule xix.) (Old English *hyfe*, a hive.)
- Ho!** **Ho!** (interjections) stop! **Hoe**, *hō*, a tool.
 Welsh *ho*! French *ho*! "*Hoe*," French *houe*, v. *houer*.
- Hoar**, *hō'r*; **Oar**, *ō'r*. **Hors**, *hor*. **Whore**, *hoo'r*. **Or**. **Haw**.
Hoar, *hō'r*, white with age or frost; *hoar'-y*, *hoar'-iness*;
hoar'-frost, ground-frost. (Old English *hār*, hoary.)
Oar, *ō'r*, for propelling boats. (Old English *ār*, an oar.)
Hors [de combat], *hō'r d' kone'.bah'*, disabled (French).
Whore, *hoo'r*, a prostitute. (Old Eng. *hōre*; Welsh *huren*.)
Or, a conj. (Old English *oththe*, or, either.)
Haw, a berry. (Old English *hæg*, *hægthorn*, hawthorn.)
- Hoard**, *hō'rd*, a store. **Horde**, *hō'rd*, a tribe.
Hoard'-ing, a temporary wooden fence, the habit of secretly
 laying-by money; *hoard'-er*, one who hoards.
Hoard (verb), *hoard'-ing*, *hoard'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.)
 Old English *heord*, a store; v. *heord(an)*. "*Horde*," German *horde*.
- Hoarse**, *hō'rs*, roughness of voice. **Horse**, a quadruped. **Haws**.
Hoarse'-ly, *hoarse'-ness*. (Old Eng. *hās*, hoarse; *hors*, horse.)
- Hoax**, *hō'xe*, an imposition, a trick. **Oaks**, *ō'kes*, trees.
Hoax, to trick; *hoaxed* (1 syl.), *hoax'-ing*, *hoax'-er*.
 Old English *huoz* or *huos*, irony, slight, hoax.
- Hōb**, the shelf of a grate, a chimney settle.
 Old English *habb(an)*, to hold.
- Hobble**, *hōb.b'l*, to limp; *hobbled*, *hōb'b'ld*; *hobbling*, *hōb'b'ling*;
hob'bling-ly; *hobbler*, *hōb'b'ler*. (Welsh *hobelu*, to hobble.)
- Hobbledy-hoy** or *hobbedy-hoy*, *hōb'b'ldy* or *hōb'b'be.dy* *hoy*,
 a youth between boyhood and manhood.
- Hobby**, *plu.* hobbies, *hōb'b'biz*, a pony, a favourite pursuit, a
 small strong-winged hawk. **Hautboy**, *hō'.boy* (*q.v.*)
- Hōb'by-horse**, a child's plaything, a walking-stick to ride on.
Fr. hobereau, a hobby [hawk]. *Hobby-horse*, a corruption of *hobby*
hause (hawk-tossing, or throwing the hawk from the wrist).

Hobgoblin (not *hopgobbling*), *hɔb.gɔb'.lɪn*, a bogey.

Hobnail, *hɔb'.nāle*, a nail for shoeing horses or for peasants' highlows. (German *Hufnagel*, a hoof-nail.)

Hɔb'nɔb, to fraternise in drinking; **hob'nobbed** (2 syl.), *hɔb'nɔb'ɪŋ*. (The *b* is doubled because "nob" is treated as a monosyllable, Rule i.)

Hɔck, a Rhenish wine, the ham, to cut the hamstring; **hocked**, *hɔkt*; **hock'-ing**. Also spelt *hough*, *hɔk*.

Old English *hah* or *hó*, the hock or ham.

Hocus, *hɔ'.kʊs*, to cheat; **hoccussed**, *hɔ'kʊst*; **ho'cuss-ing**; **hɔ'cus-pɔ'cus**, a juggling trick, to impose by trick.

An exception to R. iii. Welsh *hoccudus*, a juggling; *hoccudu*, to trick. "Hocus-pocus" is said to be a corruption of *hoc est corpus*, the words used in the Roman Catholic Church in the eucharist.

Hɔd, a dorsel for carrying bricks. **Odd**, not even.

Hɔd'-man, a labourer who carries the hod.

Germ. *hotte*; Fr. *hotte*, a hod or dorsel. "Odd," Ang.-Sax. *other*.

Hɔd'den-gray, a coarse cloth of undyed wool.

Hɔdʒe'-pɔdʒe (2 syl.), a medley, a stew of odds and ends.

French *hochepot* (ragoût fait de bœuf haché, et cuit sans eau dans un pot avec des marrons).

Hoe, *hɔ*, a garden and field tool. **Ho!** stop! **How** (A. S. *hú*).

Hoe, *hɔ* (verb), **hoed** (1 syl.); **hoe-ing**, *hɔ'-ɪŋ* (verbs ending in any two vowels, except *-ue*, retain both before *-ing*); **hɔ'-er** (R. xix.) (Fr. *houe*, v. *houer*. "Ho," Welsh and Fr.)

Hog, a male pig. **Boar**, the sire. **Sow**, the dam. **Litter**, the brood. **Farrow**, a "litter," to bring forth a litter. **Porkers**, young pigs for slaughter. **Pork**, the flesh of pigs.

Hogg'-ish, filthy (*-ish* added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is dim.); **hogg'ish-ly**, **hogg'ish-ness**.

Hogg'-et, a boar of the second year, a weaned sheep.

Welsh *huch*, a swine. "Boar," Old Eng. *bār*. "Sow," O. E. *sūg*. "Swine," O. E. *swin* or *swin*. "Litter," Fr. *litière* (*lit*, a bed; Lat. *lectus*), "Farrow," O. E. *feorh*. "Pork" and "porker," Fr. *porc*, Lat. *porcus*, a pig. Hogget, Welsh *hogyn*, a stripling.

Hogmanay, *hɔg'.mā.ny*, December; **hogmany-night**, New-year's eve. (Old English *hālig-monāth*, holy month.)

Hogshead (written *hhd.*), a Dutch measure of liquids.

Hoiden, *hɔy'dɛn*, a boisterous romping girl; **hoi'den-ish**, rather boisterous and rude [said of girls].

Welsh *hoeden*, a flirt, a coquette.

Hoist (1 syl.), to raise, to lift; **hoist'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **hoist'-ing**.

"Hoist" (a corruption of *hoise*), Fr. *hausser*, to raise; Germ. *hissen*.

Hoity-toity, *hɔy'.ty tɔy'.ty*, an exclamation to check over exuberance, or noisy ill-temper.

Höld, a grasp, to cling to. Old, advanced in age.

Höld, a grasp, the keelson of a ship, to grasp, to support, to forbear; (*past*) **hëld**, (*past part.*) **hëld** [**höl'den**].

Höld'-ing, a tenure, grasping, supporting, &c.

Höld'-er, hold'-fast, höld on, cling to; continue.

Old English *heald[an]*, past *heold*, past part. *healden*.

"Hold" (of a ship), Old English *hol*, a hollow, a cavity.

Höle (1 syl.), an excavation. Whole, **höle**, all.

Old English *hol*, a cavity. "Whole," Old English *walg*; Greek *hölös*.

Holiday, **höl'.i.day**, a festival, release from work. **Holy-day**, **höl'.ly.day**, a day set apart for religious observances.

Both the same compound word: Old English *hālig-dæg*.

Holiness, **höl'.li.ness**, sacredness. **His Holiness**, the title of the pope. (Old English *hālignes*. See **Holy**.)

Holland, **höl'.lānd**, the Netherlands; **Hol'lander**, a Dutchman; **hol'lands**, a superior kind of gin; **hol'land**, fine linen, originally bleached in Holland.

Holla, **Holloa**, **Hollo**, **Holloo**, **Hollow**, **Halo**.

Holla or holla, **höl'.lah**, to shout; **holloaed**, **höl'.lard**; **holloa-ing**, **höl'.lah-ing**. (Verbs ending in any two vowels, except *-ue*, retain both before *-ing*.)

Hollo, **höl'.lō'**, a shout of surprise, a call. (Fr. *ho! là, hola!*)

Halloo'! a shout to incite dogs to run after game.

Hollow, **höl'.lō**, a cavity. (Old English *hol*.)

Halo, **hay'.lo**, a luminous ring. (French *halo*; Latin *hālo*.)

Hollow, **höl'.lō**, a cavity, an outside with no solid inside, false, to excavate; **höl'lowed** (2 syl.), **höl'low-ing**; **höl'low-ness**, **höl'low-ly**, **hol'low-eyed**. (See **Holla**.)

Old Eng. *hol*, a hollow, v. *holian*, past *holede*, past part. *holed*.

Holly, **höl'.ly**, **Wholly**, **hölé'.ly**. **Hole'-ly**. **Holy**, **höl'.ly**.

Holly, **höl'.ly**, an evergreen. (Old English *holegn* or *hōlen*.)

Wholly, **hölé'.ly**, entirely. (O. E. *walg*; Gk. *hölös*, the whole.)

Hole'-ly, full of holes. (Old English *hol* or *hole*.)

Holy, **höl'.ly**, sacred. (Old English *hālig*.)

Hol'lyhock, a tall flowering plant. (Old English *holi-hoc*.)

Holm, **hōlm** or **hōme**, the evergreen oak. **Hōme** (1 syl.), abode.

Holm or holme, **hōme**, a river islet: as *Stockholm*.

"Holm" (the oak), Old English *holegn* or *hōlen*, holly or holm.

"Holm" (a river island), Old Eng. *holm*. "Home," Old Eng. *hām*.

Holo-, **höl'.o-** (Gk. prefix), the whole. (Gk. *hölös*, the whole.)

Höl'o-caust, **-korst**, a burnt-offering in which the whole was consumed. (Greek *hōlo-kaustos*, the whole burnt.)

- Hōl'o-graph**, -grăf, a deed written by the hand of the grantor. (Greek *hōlo-graphē*, wholly [in] writing.)
- Heloptychium**, hōl'.ōp.tīk' i.ūs, a genus of fossil fishes.
Greek *hōlo-ptūchē*, wholly wrinkled or corrugated.
- Holster**, hōl'.ster, a leather case in a saddle for pistols, holstered, hōl'.sterd, provided with holsters.
Old English *heolster*, a hiding place.
- Hōlt** (Ang. Sax.), a wooded hill, a cover. (In names of places.)
- Holy**, hō'.ly; **Wholly**, hōle.ly; **Hole'-ly**, **Holly**, hōl'.ly.
Holy, hō'.ly, sacred; hō'ti-ness (Rule xi.), hō'ti-ly; hō'ly-day, a sacred day. **Holiday**, hōl'i.day, a festival, a day of release from business; plu. **holidays**, hōl'i.dāze.
- Holy of Holies**, hō'.ly ōv hō'.līz, part of the Jewish temple.
- Holy Ghost**, hō'.ly gōst, the Holy Spirit.
- Holyrood**, hō'.ly.rood, a crucifix over the rood-screen.
- Wholly**, hōle'.ly, entirely. (Old Eng. *walg*; Gk. *hōlōs*.)
- Hole'-ly**, full of holes. (Old English *hol* or *hole*.)
- Holly**, hōl'.ly, an evergreen. (Old English *hōlegn*.)
Old English *hālig*, holy; *hāligdæg*, *hālignes*, holiness; *hālig-wæter*.
- Homage**, hōm'.age (not ōm'.age), reverence.
Low Latin *homagium* (*hōmo*, a man); French *hommage* (*homme*).
- Hōme** (1 syl.), place of abode; hōme-ly, plain, like home; home'li-ness (Rule xi.), home'-less, home'less-ness; hōme'brēd, reared at home. **Home'-made bread** (-brēd), bread made at home. **Home'-farm**, the fields, &c., contiguous to the farm-house. **Home'-sick**, pining for home; home-sick'-ness. **Home'-spūn**, plain, spun at home. **Home'-brewed**, beer made at home.
- Home-Sec'retary**, plu. **Home-Secretaries**, -sēk'.re.tū.rīz.
- Home'-stead**, -stēd, the ground on which a farm-house stands, the farm-house itself.
- Home-ward**, hōme'w'rd (adj.), towards home.
- Home-wards** (adv.), in a homeward direction.
Old English *hām*, *hāmes*, at home: *hāmstede*, homestead; *hāmweard*.
- Homeopathy**, hōm'.e.ōp'' a.thī (no compound of home); homeopathist, hōm'.e.ōp'' a.thīst, one who practises homeopathy or curing disease on the principle of "like cures like": as heat to cure a burn, &c. The other system of medicine is **Allopathy**, āl'.lōp'' a.thī (no compound of all).
"Homeopathy," Greek *hōmoios pathōs*, [medicine] like the disease.
"Allopathy," Gk. *allōs pathōs*, [medicine one thing,] disease another.
- Homer**, hō'.mer, the great Greek epic poet, his two epics.
- Homeric**, hō.mēr' rīk, like Homer.

Homicide (not *homocide*), *hŏm' i. side*, a manslayer; **homicidal**, *hŏm' i. sĭ' .dāl*, murderous.

Latin *homicida*, *homicidium* (*hŏmo*, gen. *hŏmĭnis*).

Hŏmo- (Greek prefix), "the same." (Greek *hŏmŏs*.)

Hŏm'o-centric, *-sĕn' .trĭk*, having the same centre.

Greek *hŏmŏs kĕntrŏn*, the same centre.

Hŏm'o-cercal, *-ser' .kāl*, having, like herrings and cod-fish, both lobes of the tail alike. (Greek *kerkŏs*, a tail.)

Hŏm'o-chromous, *-krŏ' .mūs* (in Bot.), having all the flowerets of one colour. (Greek *chrŏma*, colour.)

Hŏm'o-geneous, *-djĕ' .nĕ.ūs*, having a uniform structure; **hŏm'o-ge'neous-ness**; **hŏm'ŏ-geneity**, *-djĕ.nĕe' .i.ty*, uniformity of structure throughout.

Greek *hŏmŏgĕnĕs*, *hŏmŏs gĕnŏs*, the same kind throughout.

Homologous, *hŏm.ŏl' .ŏ.gŭs*, parts constructed on one uniform plan, but each having its proper function; **homological**, *hŏm' .ŏ.lŏdj' .i.kāl*; **homolog'ical-ly**.

Greek *hŏmŏs lŏgŏs*, the same analogy.

Hŏm'o-rym, *-nĭm*, a word like another in sound, but not in meaning. (Greek *ŏndma* for *ŏndma*, a name.)

Hŏm'o-petalous, *-pĕt' .ă.lūs*, having all the petals formed alike. (Greek *pĕtālŏn*, a petal, a leaf.)

Hŏne (1 syl.), a whetstone. **One**, *wŭn*, a unit.

Old English *hæn*, a whetstone. "One," Old English *æn* or *ēn*.

Honest, *ŏn' .ĕst*, morally upright. (One of the three simple words which drop the *h*: as *heir* = *air*, *hour* = *our*, R. xlviii.)

Honest-ly, *ŏn' .ĕst.ly*; **honest-y**, *ŏn' .ĕs.ty*.

(This loss of the *h* is due to French influence.)

French *honneste*, now *honnête*; Latin *hŏnestas*, *hŏnestus*.

Honey, *hŭn' .ÿ*, a syrup collected by bees; **honeyed**, *hŭn' .ĭd* (not *honied*), sweet: as *honeyed words*; **honey-comb**, *hŭn' .i. -kŏme*, the waxen cells in which bees deposit their honey; **honey-combed**, *hŭn' .i. kŏmd*, punctured all over; **hon'ey-moon**, the first month after marriage; **honey-suckle**, *hŭn' .i. sŭk' .l*, a climbing plant; **honey-wort**, *hŭn' .i. wŭrt*.

Old English *hunig*, *hunig-camb*, honey-comb; *honig sucle*.

Honorarium, *plu. honoraria*, *hŏn' .o.rair' .rĭ.ŭm*, *hŏn' .o.rair' .rĭ.ah*, a douceur to a professional man.

Latin *hŏnŏrĕrium*, a gift to a consul when he came into his province, the "footing" paid on entering office.

Honour, *ŏn' .ĕr*, rank, rectitude, to respect; **honoured**, *ŏn' .ĕrd*; **honour-ing**, *ŏn' .ĕr.ing*; **hon'our-er** (Rule xlviii.)

Honorary, *ŏn' .o.ra.ry*, without emolument. **Onerary**, *ŏn' .e.ra.ry*, fitted for burdens.

Honourable, *ŏn' .o.ra.b' .l*, deserving honour (Rule xlviii.)

The Right Honourable, title given to cabinet ministers, to earls and countesses, viscounts and viscountesses, barons and baronesses, chief justices, lord mayors, &c.

The Honourable, title of address given to puisne judges, to the younger sons of earls, and to all the sons of viscounts and barons.

Honourably, *ɒn'.er.a.b'ly*; *hon'ourable-ness* (Rule xlviii.)

Honours, *ɒn'.ərz*, university final-examination distinction.

Honours of war, the privilege granted to the vanquished of marching past their conquerors with military insignia.

Debt of honour, one incurred by gambling, betting, &c., not recoverable in courts of law.

French *honneur* !! *honor*, *honorable*; Latin *honor*, *honorābilis*.

Hood (to rhyme with *good*, not with *food*), a covering for the head, to cover the head with a hood; *hood'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *hood'-ing*, *hood'-less*.

Hood'-wink, to bamboozle; *hood'-winked* (2 syl.), *hood-wink'-ing*. (Old English *hōd*, "wink" *winc[ian]*).

-hood (a native suffix), state, condition: as *man-hood*, *priest-hood*, *child-hood*. (Old English *hād*, state, degree, sex.)

Hoof, *plu.* *hoofs* (R. xxxix.), the horny part of the feet of horses, oxen, sheep, &c.; *hoofed* (1 syl.), having hoofs. (O. E. *hōf*.)

Hook, a crome, to catch on a hook; *hooked* (1 syl.), *hook'-ing*. By hook or by crook, by one way or another, by fair means or by foul. (Old English *hōc*, *hōciht*, hooked.)

(N.B. *-ook* [except in *hookah*] is always short: as *book*, *brook*, *cook*, *crook*, *hook*, *look*, *nook*, *rook*, *shook*, *took*.)

Hookah, *hoo'.kah*, a Turkish pipe.

Hoop, a band for casks. **Whoop**, a war cry. **Hōpe**, **Ope**.

Hooped (1 syl.), furnished with hoops; *hoop'-er*.

(N.B. Unlike *-ook*, *-oop* is always long: as *coop*, *droop*, *hoop*, *loop*, *poop*, *scoop*, *sloop*, *stoop*, *swoop*, *troop*, *whoop*.)

"Hoop," O. E. *hōp*. "Whoop," *wōp*. "Hope," *hōpa*. "Ope," *open*.

Hooping-cough, *hoo'.ping-kōf* (should be *whooping-cough*), a cough with a whoop. (Old English *wōp* or *hweōp*.)

Hoot, a shout of contempt, to shout in contempt; *hoot'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *hoot'-ing*, *hoot'-er*. (Welsh *huchw*, a hoot.)

(N.B. Except in "foot" and "soot," *-oot* is always long: as *boot*, *coot*, *hoot*, *moot*, *root*, *shoot*. "Foot" rhymes with *put*, and "soot" is uncertain, being a rhyme to *foot*, *cut*, or *hoot*.)

Hōp, a jump on one leg, a dance, a plant, to jump on one leg; *hōp*, (*past*) *hopped*, *hōpt*; *hōpp'-ing* (Rule i.), *hōpp'-er*.

Old English *hopp[ian]*, to hop or dance; *hoppers*, a hopper.

"Hop" (plant), German *hopsen*; French *houblon*.

Hōpe (1 syl.), expectation, to expect. **Ope** (1 syl.), to open. **Hōp**.

Höped (1 syl.), **höp'-ing** (Rule xix.), **höp'-er** (of *hope*).
Höpped, **höpt**; **höpp'-ing** (Rule i.), **höpp'-er** (of *höp*).
Höpe'-ful (Rule viii.), **höpe'-ful-ly**, **höpe'-ful-ness**.

Old English *hopa*, *hope*, v. *hop[ian]*, past *hopode*, past part. *hopod*.
 "Hop," Old English *hopp[ian]*, past *hoppede*, past part. *hopped*.

Hopper, **höp'.për**, the funnel through which grain passes into a mill; so called from its hopping or jerking motion.

Horal, **hör'.al**, pertaining to hours. **Oral**, **or'.al**, by word of mouth.

Hor'ary, noting the hours. **Or'ery**, an astronomical toy.

Latin *hōra*, the hour, *hōrārius*; Greek *hōra*.

"Oral," French *oral* (Latin *ōs*, gen. *ōris*, the mouth).

"Or'ery," so called in compliment to O. Boyle, earl of Orrery.

Horde, **hörd**, a migratory tribe. **Hoard**, **hörd**, a store.

French *horde*; German *horde*. "Hoard," Old English *heord*, a store.

Horehound, a plant. (Old English *hara-hunig*, hares' honey.)

(There are many similar compounds: as *hara-fōt*, haresfoot; *hara-mint*, hare-mint; *hara-wyr*, hare-wort, &c.)

Horizon, **hö.rī.zōn** (not *hö'rī.zōn*), the line of view where sky and earth seem to meet.

Latin *hōrizon* (Greek *hōrizō*, to mark a boundary, *hōros*).

Horizontal, **hö'ri.zōn'.tāl**, on a line with the horizon; **hori-zon'tal-ly**; **horizontal'ity**. (French *horizontal*.)

Hörn, a hard substance projecting from the head of some animals, a musical instrument. **Awn**, the beard of grass.

Hörn-y; **horned**, **hörnd** or **hö'r-nēd**; **horned-ly**, **hö'r-nēd.ly**; **horned-ness**, **hö'r-nēd.nēss**; **hörn'-er**, a worker in horn; **horn'-ing** (said of the moon). **Awn'-ing**, a cloth cover to protect goods from the sun or weather.

Old Eng. *horn*, *hornleas*, hornless. *Awn*, Lat. *arēna*; Gk. *achnē*.

Hornblende, **hörn.blēnd**, a mineral. (German *hornblende*.)

Hornet, a large wasp-like insect. (Old English *hyrnet*.)

Horology, **hö.röl'.ogy**, science of clock-making.

Horologist, **hö.röl'.ojist**; **horological**, **hö.ro.lödj''i.käl**; **horologe**, **hö'.ro.lödge**, a time-piece; **horog'raphy**.

Latin *hōrologium*, *hōrölögicus*; Greek *hōra logos*.

Horoscope, **hö'ro.skōpe** (in *Astrol.*), the aspect of the planets at a given time [as at the birth of a child]; **horoscopy**, **hö'rōs.ko.py**, divination by horoscopes.

French *horoscope*; Latin *hōroscōpus*, *hōroscōpium*; Greek *hōra skōpein*, to investigate the hour [of nativity].

Horrible, **hö'rī.b'l** (not *hö'rüb b'l*), dreadful; **horribly**, **hö'rī.bly** (not *hö'rüb b'ly*); **hö'rible-ness**.

Horrid, **hö'rīd**, disagreeable; **hor'rid-ly**, **hor'rid-ness**.

Horrify, **hö'rī.fy**, to strike with horror; **horrifies**, **hö'rī.fize**; **hor'rifed**, **-fide**; **hor'rify-ing**; **horrific**, **hö'rīf'.ik**.

Horror, *hōr'ror* (not *horroure*), dread; **horrons**, a disease so called; **horror-stricken**, *hōr'ror-strīk''n*.

Latin *horribilis*, *horridus*, *horrificus*, *horror* (*horrere*, to set the hair on end); French *horrible*.

Hors de combat (Fr.), *hōr' d' kōne.bah''*, disabled in battle.

Horse, *hōrce*, a quadruped. **Hoarse**, *hō'rse*, rough in voice.

Horse, the animal irrespective of sex. **Stallion**, *stāl'.yūn*, the sire. **Mare** (1 syl.), the dam. **Foal**, the infant offspring irrespective of sex. **Colt**, **Filly**, male and fem. foal.

Horsed, *hōrst*, mounted on horseback; **horse-shoe**, *-shoo*.

Horse'-laugh, *hōrce lah'*, a loud vulgar laugh; **horse-leech**.

Horse-whip, *hōrce.whīp*, a whip for a horse, to flog; **horse'-whipped**, *whīpt*; **horse'-whipp-ing** (Rule i., "whip" is treated as a monosyllable), **horse'-whipp-er**.

Horsemanship, *hōrce'.man.ship*, the art of a horseman.

The Horse Guards, (sing. "One of the Horse Guards" or "In the Horse Guards,") cavalry household troops.

Old Eng. *hors*, *hors-steal*, a horse-stall. "Hoarse," Old Eng. *hds*.

"Stallion," Welsh *ystalwyn*. "Mare," Old English *mære* or *myre*.

"Foal," Old English *folā*. "Colt," Old English *collt*. "Filly,"

French *filie*; Latin *filia*, a daughter.

Horse-radish, *hōrce.rad'-ish* (not *-rēd'.ish*), a pungent root.

The word *horse* enters into the name of several plants, as *horse-bramble*, *horse-cucumber*, *horse-mint*, *horse-vetch*, *horse-parsley*, *horse-chestnut*. The Greek *hippos*, a horse, is used also for anything large and coarse, as *hippo-kremnos*, a horse-cliff, i.e., very steep, &c.; so in Latin *hippo-lapathum*, *hippo-marathrum*, wild fennel; *hippo-selinum*, horse or wild parsley. Compare also *horse-play*, *horse-laugh*, *horse-faced* (having a large coarse face), &c.

Horticulture, *hōr'.ti.kūl''.tchūr*, the art of gardening; **horticultural**, *hōr'.ti.kūl''.tchūr.āl*; **horticulturist**, *hōr'.ti.kūl''.tchūr.ist*, one skilled in garden plants.

Fr. *horticulture*, *horticultural*. (Lat. *hortus cultura*, garden culture.)

Hortus siccus, *hōr'.tūs sīk'.kūs*, a collection of plants dried and sorted. (Latin *hortus seccus*, a garden of dried plants.)

Hosanna, *hō.zān'.nah*, an "Io triumphe!" to Jehovah.

A Hebrew word, meaning "Save, I beseech thee!" but it is now used to signify "Praise!" "Glory be given!"

Hose, *hōze*. **Hoes**, *hōze*, plu. of *hoe*, a tool. **Owes**, *ōws* (v. *owe*).

Hose, *hōze*, stockings. (The plu. *hōsen*, *hō'.zen*, not in use.)

Hosier, *hō'.zhēr*, a dealer in stockings. **Osier**, *ō'.zher*, willow.

Hosiery, *hō'.shē.ry*, stocking-goods.

"Hose," Old Eng. *hoss*, plu. *hōsan*. "Osier," Fr. *osier*; Gk. *oisia*.

Hospice, *hōs'.pīs*, an Alpine convent where travellers are entertained. (Fr. *hospice*; Lat. *hospitum*, an inn; *hospes*, a host.)

Hospitable, *hōs'.pī.tā.b'l* (not *hōs.pī't.ā.b'l*); **hospitably**, *hōs'.pī-*

tă.b'ly (not *hös.pit'.ă.bly*); *hospitable-ness*, *hös.pi.tă.b'l-ness* (not *hös'pit'.ă.b'l.ness*).

Hospitality, *plu. hospitalities*, *hös'pi.tăl'.i.tiz*.

Hospital, *hös.pi.tăl*, an infirmary.

Latin *hospitālis*, *hospitālitās* (*hospes*, a guest); French *hospitalité*.

Hospodar, *hös'.pö.dar* (not *hospidar*), a vassal prince of Turkey.

Höst, *fem. höst'ess*, the entertainer of guests. **Host**, an army, a multitude; the consecrated wafer in the papal church.

Hostel, *hös'.těl*, now *hotel*; *hostelry*, *hös'.tl'ry*, an inn.

French *hôte*, now *hôte*, a landlord. "Host" (an army), Latin *hostes*. "Hostel," Low Latin *hostilaria*; French *hostel*, now *hôtel*.

Hostage, *hös'.täge*, a pledge. (French *ostage*, now *otage*.)

Hostile, *hös'.tile*, inimical; *hostile-ly*, *hös'.täl.ly* (adv.)

Hostility, *plu. hostilities*, *hös.til'.i.tiz*, enmity.

French *hostile*, *hostilité*; Latin *hostilis*, *hostilitas*.

Hostler, *hös'.ler* (not *ös'.ler*), the man who takes charge of the horses at an inn. (Fr. *hosteler*, now *hôteleur*, the innkeeper.)

Höt, warm; (*comp.*) *hött'-er*, (*super.*) *hött'-est* (Rule i.)

Hött'-er, warmer. **Otter**, *öt'tēr*, an animal. **Ottar** [of roses].

Höt-ly, *höt'-ness*, *höt'-house*; *hot-pressed*, *höt-prěst*.

Heat, *heet*; *heat'-ed*, *heat'-ing*, *heat'-er*. **Eat**, &c.

Old Eng. *hāt*, heat, hot; v. *hāt[ian]*, past *hātode*, past part. *hätod*. "Otter," O. E. *oter*. "Ottar," Arab. "Eat," O. E. *ēt*; "eater," *ēta*.

Hotch-potch, a medley. (See *Hodge-podge*.)

Hotel, *hō.těll'*, a large inn. (French *hôtel*, for *hostel*.)

Hottentot, *höt'.těn.töt*, a native of South Africa.

Hough, *hök* (not *hüff*), the ham, to cut the sinews of the ham. (Of the words in *-ough*, three are pronounced *-ok*, viz., *hough*, *lough*, and *shough*, two *-off*, five *-uff*, three *-öw*, and three *-öw*, Rule lrv.); *houghed*, *hăkt*; *hough'-ing*.

Old English *hō* or *hoh*, the hough or ham. The word should be pronounced "hōh," slightly guttural, not *hök*.

Hound, a dog that hunts by scent and gives tongue upon trail or drag. **Grayhound** (not *greyhound*), is a dog which will attack a *gray* or badger without being taught so to do. "Grayhounds" do not use their *nose* in coursing, like hounds, but their *eyes*. **Harrier**, a dog for hares (Old Eng. *harra*, a hare). **Terrier**, a fox-dog, &c., so called because it will follow game even to the burrow or earth-hole. (Fr. *terre*; Lat. *tërra*; Old Eng. *hünd*, a hound.)

Hour, *our*, sixty minutes of time. **Our**, belonging to us.

Hour-ly, *our'.ly*; **hour'-hand**, **hour'-glass**.

(This is one of the three simple words in which, from Fr. influence, the *h* is wholly dropped: as in *heir*, *honour*, and *honest*, R. xlviii.) French *heure* = *eur*; Latin *hōra*; Greek *hōra*.

Houri, *hoo'ry*, *plu.* houris [or houries], *hoo'riz*, a nymph of paradise in Mahometan mythology. (Arabic *huri*.)

House, (noun) *houce*, (verb) *hōwz* (Rule li.)

House, *houce*, a dwelling-place; **house'-less**, **house'-hold**; **house-holds**, flour for domestic use; **house-maid**; **house-leek**, **house-keeper**; **house-breaker**, *brāker*; **house-wife**; **house-wifery**, *hūz'if.ry*, economical domestic management. **Huzzy**, a house trull.

House, *hōwz*, to place under the shelter of a house; **housed**, *hōwzd*; **hous-ing**, *hōwz'-ing*.

Old English *hūs*, *hūs-brice*, house-breaking; *hūsa*, a housemaid.

Housel, *hōw'.zēl*, to give or receive the eucharist; **houselled**, *hōw'.zēld*; **hou'sell-ing** (Rule iii.)

Old English *hūsel[ian]*, past *hūselode*, past part. *hūselod*, to give or receive the eucharist; *hūsel*, the eucharist.

Housing, *hōw'.zīng*, depositing in a house, a cloth laid over a saddle; **housings**, *hōw'.zīngz*, horse-trappings.

"Housing" (in a house), Old English *hūs*, a house, v. *hūs[ian]*.

"Housing" (a covering), Welsh *hws*, a housing or covering.

Hōve (1 syl.), as *hove in sight*, appeared in sight, past tense of *heave* in seaman's language. (O. E. *hōf*, past t. of *hebban*.)

Hovel, *hōv'.el* (not *hūv'.el*), a mean hut; **hovelled** *hōv'.ēld*, put into a hovel; **hōv'ell-ing** (Rule iii., -*el*).

Old English *hōf*, a house, with -*el*, diminutive; Welsh *hogyl*, a hovel.

Hover, *hōv'.ēr* (not *hūv'.ēr*), to flutter over, to hang about; **hovered**, *hōv'.erd*; **hov'er-ing**, **hov'ering-ly**, **hov'er-er**. (Followed by *over* or *about*.)

Welsh *hōfo* or *hōfan*, to hover; *hōf*, that which hovers.

How (to rhyme with *nōw*, not with *grōw*), in what manner?

How do you do? i.e., *how do you du?* (Old Eng. *dug[an] valēre* = "Quamodo vāles," how do you thrive?)

Howbeit, *hōw.be'.it*, nevertheless; **however**, **how so**; **howsoever**, *hōw'.so.ēv''.er* (not *hōw'.sūm.ēv''.er*.)

Old English *hū*, how; *hūgeares*, however; (*geares*, certainly, ever).

Howdah, *hōw.dah*, a seat fixed on an elephant's back for two or more riders. (Hindūstani *haudah*.)

Howitzer, *hōw.ŭ'.zer*, a mortar with the trunnions at the middle of the piece, and not at the end.

A corruption of the German *haubitze*, a howitzer.

Howker, *hōw.ker*, a Dutch fishing-boat. **Hookah**, *hoo'.kah*, a Turkish pipe. **Hooker** (to rhyme with *looker*.)

Hōwl (to rhyme with *cōwl*, not with *bōwl*.) **Owl**, a bird.

Hōwl, the cry of a dog, to cry like a dog; **hōwled** (1 syl.), **howl'-ing**, **howl'-er**. (German *heulen*; Greek *hulad*.)

Howlet, the grey or brown owl. **Owlet**, a young owl.

"Howlet," Fr. *hulotte*. "Owlet," Old Eng. *ale*; Lat. *ulula*.

Hoy! (*interjection*), stop! a small Dutch vessel.

"Hoy" (a boat), Dutch *huy*; French *heu*.

Hoya, *hoy'-yah*, a hothouse wall-flower called the *wax-plant*, from its waxy appearance. It is of the order *Asclepiadaceæ*.

Hubbub, *hüb'-büb*, uproar. (Welsh *uban*, a hubbub, v. *ubain*.)

Huckaback, *hük'-a.bäk* (not *huckerbuck*), toweling.

Hucklebone, *hük'-l.böne*, the hip bone. (Germ. *höcker*, a knob.)

Huckster, *hük'-stër*, a pedlar; *huck'stër-ing*. (*-ster*, Rule lxi.)

Archaic *hucche*, a hutch or chest, with *-ster*.

The German word is *höke*, a higgler, v. *höken*.

Huddle, *hüd'd'l*, to crowd promiscuously (followed by *together*); *huddled*, *hüd'd'ld*; *huddling*, *hüd'.ling*; *hudd'ler*.

German *hudler*, a huddler; v. *hudein*, to bungle, to muddle.

Hudibrastic, *hu'.di.bräs''tük*, in the style of *Hu'dibras*.

Hue, **Hew**, **Hugh**, all *hue*. You, Yew, Ewe, U, all *u*.

Hue, *hue*, tint; *hued*, *heud*, tinted; *hue'-less*.

Hew, to cut; *hewed*, *heud*; *hew'-ing*; *hew'-er*.

Hugh, *hue*, a proper name. (Dutch for "high.")

You, *nom.* and *obj. plu.* of thou. (Old English *cow*.)

Yew, a tree. (Old English *iw*. The ash-tree is *cow*.)

Ewe, the dam of sheep. (Old English *cowu*.)

"Hue," *hw* or *hiw*. "Hew," *hedw[on]*, past *hedw*, past part. *hedwen*.

Huff, *plu. huffs*, *hüfs* (Rule xxxix.), ill-temper, to offend, to fine your adversary at "draughts" for omitting to take a "man"; *huffed*, *hüft*; *huff'-ing*, *huff'-er*; to take *huff*, ...offence.

Span. *chufar*, to mock or bully; O. Eng. *hwearf*, to make an exchange.

Hūg, an embrace, to embrace; *hugged*, *hūgd*; *hugg'-ing* (Rule i.), *hugg'-er*. (Welsh *ug*, that is enveloping.)

Hūge (1 syl.), vast; *huge'-ly*, *huge'-ness*. **Hugh**, a man's name.

Old Eng. *hou*, a mountain; Germ. *hugel*, *Hugo*; Dutch *hugh*, lofty.

Hūg'-ger-mūg'-ger, in disorder; **In hugger-mugger**, clandestinely.

Danish *hug*, to squat; *smug*, privately, clandestinely ("smuggle").

Huguenot, *hew'-gue.nõt*, protestants of France; *hu'guenot-ism*.

French *huguenot*, *huguenotisme*; German *hugenott*.

Hūlk, the body of a ship, anything unwieldy, to loiter about; *hulk'-y*, heavy, stupid; *hulk'-ing*, unwieldy, loitering about; **The Hulks**, old ships once used for convicts.

Old English *hulc*, a cabin; *hulce*, a light ship.

Hūll, the body of a ship, a husk, to shell, to throw; *hulled*, *hūld*; *hull'-ing*. (Old Eng. *hule*, a husk; *hulc*, a ship.)

Hulla-baloo, *hūl'.lah ba.loo'*, an uproar, a confused noise.

French *hurlo-berlus* (*hurler berlus*, to yell [like] a crazy man).

Hūm, a murmur, a falsehood, to deceive, to sing with the mouth shut, to murmur; *hummed*, *hūmd*; *hum-m'ing* (Rule i.), *hum-m'-er*; *hum'-drum'*, without animation.

Humble-bee, the buzzing (not the *lowly*) bee.

German *hummen*, to hum, to buzz; *hummel-bee*, the humble-bee.

"**Hum**" (a falsehood, to deceive), a contraction of *humbug*, q.v.

Human, *you'man* (R. xlviii.), pertaining to mankind; *hu'man-ly*.

Humane, *you'main'* (R. xlviii.), compassionate; *humane'-ly*.

Humanise, *you'mā-nize*, to civilise; *hu'manised* (3 syl.), *hu'manis-ing* (Rule xix.), *hu'manis-er* (Rule xxxi.)

Humanity, *you.mān.i.ty*, benevolence, kindness.

Humanity Studies, *-stūd'iz* or **Humanities**, *you.mān'ī.tiz*, classic literature (*lit'ere humanio'res*), so called in opposition to *divinity* (or *lit'ere divine*).

French *humain*, *humanité*, *humaniser*; Latin *hūmānitas*, *hūmānus*.

Humble, *hūm'.b'l* (not *um'.b'l*), lowly, to debase; *humbled*, *hām'.b'ld*; *hum'bling*, *hum'bling-ly*, *hum'ble-ness*, *hum'bly* (not *um'.b'l.ness*, *ūm'.bly*). **Humble-bee**, v. **Hum**.

Humility, *you.mil'.i.ty*, lowliness of mind, modesty.

Humiliate, *you.mil'.i.âte*, to degrade; *humil'iat-ed*, *humil'iat-ing* (Rule xix.), *humil'iat-or* (Rule xxxvii.)

Humiliation, *you.mil'.i.a''shūn*, an abasing.

French *humble*, *humilité*, *humiliation*; Latin *hūmilitas*, *hūmiliatio*, *hūmiliator*, v. *hūmiliāre*, *hūmilitas*.

Humbles, *hām'.b'lz* for **Umbles**, *ūm'.b'lz*, the heart, liver, &c., of deer, the huntsman's perquisite; *hum'ble-pie* for *umble-pie*, pie made of umbles.

To eat *umble-pie*, to be humiliated (to be sent from the master's "venison" to the servant's "pie of umbles.")

Latin *umbilicus*, the insides of anything, the navel.

Humbug, *hūm'.būg*, a pretender, a deceiver, to hoax; *hum'-bugged* (2 syl.), *hum'bugg-ing*, *hum'bugg-er*. (This word is treated as if *bug* were a separate word, Rule i.)

Irish *uim-bog* = *umbug*, soft copper, worthless money, a mixture of bad copper and brass, issued by James I., whence *umbug* is the opposite of *sterling* or *genuine* (F. Crossley).

Humeral, *you'mě.rāl*. **Humoral**, *you'mō.rāl*.

Humeral, pertaining to the *hu'mērūs* or shoulder;

Humoral, pertaining to the humours or fluids of the body.

Humerus, *you'mě.rūs*, from the shoulder to the elbow;

Humourous, *you'mō.rūs*, full of humour or fun.

"**Humeral**," Fr. *huméral*, *humérus*; Lat. *hūmērūs*; Gk. *ōmōs*.

"**Humoral**," French *humeur*; Latin *humor*, moisture.

Humic, *you'mik* [acid], obtained from *humus* or mould.

Latin *humus*, mould, moist earth.

Humid, *you'.mīd*, moist; **humid'ity**, dampness.

French *humide*, *humidité*; Latin *humidus*, *humiditas*.

Humiliate, *you.mīl' i.ate*; **humil'iāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **humil'iāt-ing** (R. xix.); **humiliation**, *you.mīl' i.a.shūn*; **humil'ity**.

Humite, *you'.mīte*, a precious stone of a brown-red tint.

So named after Sir Abraham Hume. (-ite, a stone, Greek *lithos*.)

Hummock, *hūm'.mōk*, a hillock, a mass of floating ice.

Hammock, *hām'.mōk*, a swing bed [on board ship].

"Hummock," *hump* with dim. -ock; Latin *umbo*; Greek *ambōn*.

"Hammock," Indian *hamacas*, nets for sleeping on.

Hummums, Persian sweating-baths. (Persian *hamman*.)

Humour, *you'.m'r*, moisture, temper, fun, to indulge; **humoured**, *you'.merd*; **hu'mour-ing**, **hu'mour-er**;

Hu'mour-less, **hu'mour-ist**; **hu'mour-some**, *you'.mor.sūm*. (-some, Old English "full of")

Hu'morous, jocose. **Hu'merus**, from shoulder to elbow.

Hu'morous-ly, *you'.mor.ūs.ly*; **hu'morous-ness**.

Latin *humor*, moisture. According to an old theory, there are four principal "humours" in the body, on the due proportion and combination of which a man's temper and disposition depend. The four humours are *blood*, *choler*, *phlegm*, and *melancholy*.

Hūmp, a protuberance [on the back]; **hump'-back**, one with a protuberance on the back; **hump-backed**, *hūmp-bākt*.

Latin *umbo*; Greek *ambōn*. (In Danish *humps* is "to hobble.")

Humus, *you'.mus*, black mould. (Latin *hūmus*, mould.)

Hūnch, a hump, to elbow; **hunched** (1 syl.), **hunching**; **hunch-backed**, *-bākt*. **Hunk** or **hunch** [of bread], a large slice.

Lat. *uncus*, bowed; Gk. *ogkos*, bulk, mass (v. *ogkoō*, to enlarge).

Hundred, *hūn'.drēd* (not *hūn'.derd*), ten-times-ten; **hun'dredth**, **hun'dred-fold**; **hun'dred-weight**, *-waīt* (marked *cwt.*, that is, *c* for *centum*, a hundred, and *wt.*), 112 lbs.

Old English *hundred*, *hundrath*, *hund*, *hundfeald*, *hundtig*.

Hūng, suspended; **hanged**, *hāngd* [on a gallows]; **hung-beef**, beef salted and dried. (O. E. *hang[ian]*, *hangede*, *hanged*.)

Hunger, *hūng'ger*, desire for food, to crave food; **hungered**, *hūng'gērd*; **hunger-ing**, *hūng'ger-ing*.

Hun'gry, feeling a craving for food; **hun'gri-ly** (Rule xi.)

Old English *hungu*, v. *hungr[ian]*, *hungrig*, hungry.

Hūnks, a sordid man, a niggard. (Welsh *onc*.)

Hūnt, a chase, to chase; **hūnt'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **hūnt'-ing**.

Hūnt'-er, *fem.* huntress, one who hunts; **hunt'-er**, a horse for hunting; **huntaman** (not *huntman*).

Hunting, **Coursing**. "Hunting," the pursuit of game by horses and a pack of hounds. "Coursing," searching for

hares and rabbits chiefly on foot with two hounds held in leash and slipped together.

Old English *huntath*, a hunting; *huntere*, v. *hunt[ian]*, past *huntode*, past part. *huntod*, *hüntód*, *huntung*, a hunting.

Hurdle, *hur'.d'l*, twigs twisted into a frame for a fence, to fence with hurdles; **hurdled**, *hur'.d'ld*; **hurd'ling**.

Old English *hyrde* (*hyrde*, a guard, a guardian, a keeper).

Hur'dy-gur'dy, a stringed inst. worked by a wheel and handle.

"Hurdy," Ital. *ordigno*, a machine; "gurdy" is guitar with dim.

Hurl, to cast. **Earl**, *url*, an English peer next in rank to a duke.

Hurled (1 syl.), **hurl'-ing**, **hurl'-er**. (Old Eng. *hweofa*.)

Hur'ly-bur'ly, uproar. (Fr. *hurlu-berlu*, yelling of madmen.)

Hurrah! *hoo.ràh!* a shout of exultation. (German *hurrah!*)

Hurricane, *hūr'.rī.kain*, a storm of wind; *hurricane*, *hūr'ri.-kàh.no*, plu. *hurricanes*, *hūr'ri.kah.nōze* (Rule xlii.)

This is not a comp. of *hurry cane* (to carry off the sugar canes rapidly), but the Span. *hurican*; Ital. *oragano*; Fr. *ouragon* (*orage*, a storm).

Hur'ry. **Haste**. "Hurry" implies haste with confusion or agitation. "Haste" simply implies speed and dispatch.

Hurried, *hur'rid*, hastened and flustered; **hurries**, *hur'riz*; **hurried-ly**; **hur'ri-er**, **hur'ry-ing**, **hur'ry-skur'ry**.

Welsh *gyriad*, a racing, a forcing on, *gyrol*, *gyru*, to hurry on.

-hurst, a copse, a thicket. **Erst**, formerly.

Ang. Sax. *hyrste*, a copse. "Erst," *erst*, for *érest*, super. of *ér*.

Hurt, injury, to injure; (*past*) **hurt**, (*past part.*) **hurt**; **hurt'ing**, **hurt'-er**; **hurt'-ful** (R. viii.), **hurt'ful-ly**, **hurt'ful-ness**.

Old English *hyrt* (Italian *urto*, a blow, v. *urtare*, to strike).

Hurtle, *hur'.t'l*, to clash together, to jostle; **hurtled**, *hur'.t'ld*; **hurt'ling**. (French *hurter*, to run foul of each other.)

Hurtle-berry, the whortle-berry. (Germ. *heidel beere*, heath-berry.)

Hūs'band, fem. wife (1 syl.); (*verb*) to manage frugally; **hūs'band-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **hūs'band-ing**; **hūs'band-man**, a tiller of the soil. **Hūs'band-less**, *hūz'.band/less*.

Husbandry, *hūz'.băn.dry*, tillage, domestic economy.

Old English *hūsbonða*, not the house *band*, but the house *proprietor* or house *holder*. "Wife," Old English *wif*.

Hūsh, to silence; **hushed** (1 syl.), **hush'-ing**. (German *husch*.)

Hūsk, a shale; **hūsk'-y**, full of husks, hoarse; **hūsk'i-ly** (Rule xi.), **hūsk'i-ness**. (German *hülse*, a sheath, a husk.)

Hussar, *hoo.zar'*, one of the hussars or light cavalry. **Huzza!**

"Hussar," Fr. *hussard*, from the Hungarian *housz-ar* (20-pay), because to form this corps the Hungarian nobles equipped at their own expense one man out of every twenty families.

Hussif, *hūz'.if*, a case to contain needles, cotton, &c. (*house-wife*).

Hussite, *hūz'.ite*, a follower of John Huss of Bohemia.

Hussy, *hūz'zy*, a slattern. (Old English *hūsa*, a maidservant.)
Hustings, *hūs'tings*, a booth where votes are taken, a platform.

Old English *hūsting*, a hustling, a place of council.

Hustle, *hūs's'l*, to push together, to elbow out; **hustled**, *hūs'-s'ld*; **hustling**, *hūs'.ling*; **hustler**, *hūs'.lēr*.

Dutch *hutselen*, to shake about; Danish *husere*, to act violently.

Huswife, *hūs'.wife*, a thrifty female house manager.

Hussif, *hūz'.if*, a needle and cotton case. (O. E. *hūs wif*.)

Hūt, a mean cottage, a temporary dwelling, to place in huts;
hutt'-ed (Rule i.), **hutt'-ing**. (Germ. *hutte*; Fr. *hutte*.)

Hūтч, a rabbit coop, a slight wooden chest. (French *huche*.)

Huzza, *hoo'zàh'*, a shout of joy or triumph, to shout with joy;
huzza-ing, **huzzaed'** (2 syl.) **Hūssar'**, a horse soldier.

"Huzza," German *hussah*! "Hussar," Bohemian *houz-ar*.

Hyacinth, *hī'.a.sinth*, a bulbous flowering plant; **hyacinthine**,
hī'.a.sin''.thīn, purple, like a hyacinth.

French *hyacinthe*; Latin *hyacinthus*; Greek *huakinthōs*.

According to Grecian fable, Hyacinthos was a Laconian youth greatly beloved by Apollo, but accidentally killed by him with a discus.

Hyads or **Hyades**, *hī'.adz* or *hī'.ā.deez*, a cluster of seven stars, the rising of which (with the sun) was supposed to indicate rain. (Lat. *hyādes*; Gk. *huādēs*, v. *huō*, to rain.)

Hybrid, *hī'.brīd*, a mongrel, [applied to words] compounded of different languages as *bi-monthly*; **hybridous**, *hī'.brīd.ūs*; **hybridism**, *hī'.brīd.izm*.

Hybridise, *hī'.brīd.ize*; **hybridised** (3 syl.), **hy'bridis-ing** (Rule xix.), **hybridisation**, *hī'.brīd.i.zay''.shūn*.

French *hybride*; Latin *hybrida* (Greek *hubris* wanton violence).

Hydatids or **hydatides**, *hī'.dā.tīdz* or *hī'.dāt''.i.deez*, small vesicles of water (supposed to be animals) found in dropsical patients, the simplest kind of intestinal worms.

Greek *huddtis*, plu. *huddtīdēs*, vesicles of water (*hudōr*, water).

Hydr- before vowels, **hydro-** before consonants (Latin form of the Greek prefix *hudr*, *hudro-*); *hudōr*, water.

Hydra, *hī'.drah*, a water-snake. (Lat. *hydra*; Gk. *hudra*.)

Hydr-acid, *hī'.drās'.īd*, an acid containing hy'drogen as an essential element. (Greek *hudr-*; Latin *acidus*.)

(This hybrid ought not to be tolerated, "aquacid" would be good Lat.)

Hydr-angea, *hī'.drānge'.ah* (the *e* is to soften the *g*), a shrub.

Greek *hudōr aggos*, a water pitcher, which the seed-vessel resembles.

Hydrant, *hī'.drānt*, a pipe for the discharge of water.

Greek *hudraínō*, to sprinkle water, to irrigate.

Hydr-ate, *hī'.drāte*, a compound containing water in chemical combination: thus, *slaked lime* is a "hydrate of lime."

Hydraulics, *hī'.draw'.līks* (R. lxi.), the science which treats

of water in motion, the laws by which the motion is regulated, the machines employed, and the effects produced. The science which treats of water at rest is **Hydrostatics**.

Hydraulic, *hi.drauw'.lĭk* (adj.): as *hydraulic-press*.

Greek *hudraulis* or *hudraulikós* (*hudôr aulós*, a water pipe).

Hy'dro- before consonants, same as *hy'dr-*. (Gk. *hudôr*, water.)

Hy'dro-cephalus, *-sĕf'.a.lūs*, water in the head; **hy'dro-cephalic**, *-sĕf'.ul''lĭk*. (Gk. *hudôr kephālĕ*, water in the head.)

Hy'dro-dynamica, *-di.nŭm'.lĭk*, the science which treats of water as a force; **hy'dro-dynam'ic** (adj.)

Greek *hudôr dunámis*, water [as] a force.

Hydro-gen, *hi'.dro.djĕn*, the gas most prevalent in water. (Water consists of two volumes of *hyd.* to one of *oxy.*)

Greek *hudôr gennáo*, to generate water.

Hydropathy, *hi.drŏp'.a.rhĕ*, the water cure; **hydropathist**, *hi.drŏp'.a.rhĭst*; **hydropathic**, *hi.dro.păth'.lĭk*.

Greek *hudôr pathos*, water [the cure of] disease.

Hydro-phobia, *hi.dro.fŏ.bĭ.ah*, canine madness.

Greek *hudôr phóbōs*, water-dread, the dread of water.

Hy'dro-statics, *-stăt'.lĭk* (R. lxi.), the science which treats of water at rest: its weight, pressure, specific gravity, &c. (See **Hydraulics**, **Hydrodynamics**.)

Greek *hudôr stătikós*, water static or at rest.

Hydro-zoa, *hi'dro-zŏ'.ah*, living creatures in water.

Greek *hudôr zŏa*, living animals in water.

Hyena or **hysena**, *hi.ĕ'.nah*, a wild beast of the dog family.

Latin *hyena*; Greek *huaina* (*hus*, a hog, so called from its mane).

Hygiene, *hi'.djĭ.een* (not *hi'.djeen*), health, how to preserve and how to restore it; **hygienic**, *hi'.djĭ.ĕn''lĭk*; **hygieist**, *hi.djĕ'.ist*. **Hygieia**, *hi.djĕ'.ah*, the goddess of health.

Greek *hugieia*, health; *hugteinos*, pertaining to health.

Hy'gro- (Greek prefix, moist). Greek *hugros*, moisture.

Hygrometer, *hi.grŏm'.ĕ.tĕr*, an instrument for measuring the quantity of moisture in the air; **hygrometry**, *hi.grŏm'.e.try*; **hygrometric**, *hi'.gro.mĕt''rĭk*; **hygrometrical**, *hi.gro.mĕt''rĭ.kŭl*; **hygromet'rical-ly**.

Greek *hugrŏs mĕtrŏn*, the measure of moisture.

Hygrolgy, *hi.grŏl'.o.gy*, treats of the phenomena due to the moisture of the atmosphere, their causes and effects.

Greek *hugrŏs lŏgŏs*, a treatise on [atmospheric] moisture.

Hygro-scope, *hi'.gro.skŏpe*, an instrument to show the dryness and moisture of the air; **hy'gro-scopic**, *-skŏp'.lĭk*.

Greek *hugrŏs skŏpŏs*, to look at the moisture.

Hygro-statics, *hi'.gro-stăt'.lĭk* (Rule lxi.), the science of comparing degrees of moisture.

Greek *hugrŏs stătikŏs*, moisture static or at rest.

Hylæo-saurus, *hi'.lē.ō.saw''.rūs*, a fossil wood-lizard.

Greek *hulē sauros*, wood-lizard. It should be **Hylæsauros** or **Hylosaurus**. Dr. Mantell's compound is not a good one.

Hylism, *hi'.lizm*, the theory which regards matter as the principle of evil. (Greek *hulē*, wood, raw material, matter.)

Hylo-theism, *hi'.lo.rhee''.izm*, the belief that matter is God; **hylo-theist**, *hi'.lo.rhee''.ist*, one who believes in hylotheism.

Greek *hulē theōs -ism*, the doctrine that matter is God.

Hy'lo-zoism, *-zō'.izm*, the belief that life is only material organism; **hy'lo-zoist**, *-zō'.ist*. (Greek *hulē zōē*, matter [is] life.)

Hymen, *hi'.mēn*, the god of wedlock; **hymeneal**, *hi'.mē.nee''.āl*.
Greek *Hamén*, Hymen; *hyménatos*; Latin *Hymen*.

Hymenoptera, *hi'.mēn.ōp''.tē.rah*, an order of insects with four membranous wings, like bees, wasps, &c.; **hymenop'ter**, one of the above order; **hymenopterous**, *hi'.mēn.ōp''.tē.rūs*.

Greek *hymén pteron*, membrane wing.

Hymn, *hīm*, a sacred lyric. **Him**, obj. sing. of *He*.

Hymnal, *hīm'.nal*, a collection of hymns; **hymnol'ogy**.

Hymn, to praise in hymns; **hymned**, *hīmd*; **hymn-ing**, *hīm'ing*; **hymnic**, *hīm'.nīk*. (The *y* points to Greek.)

O. E. *hymen*; Lat. *hymnus*; Gk. *hymnōs*, v. *hymēō*, to praise in song.

Hyoscyamus, *hi'.ōs.sī''.a.mūs*, henbane. (Old Eng. *henne-belle*.)

Latin *hyoscyāmus* (Greek *hūs kudmōs*, hog-ean).

Bane is a corruption of Old English *belene*, *belune*, or *belone*.

Hyper-, *hi'.pēr-* (Gk. prefix), *over, above, beyond*. (Gk. *huper*.)

Hyper-æsthesia, *-ēs.rhee'.zī.ah*, morbid sensibility.

Greek *huper aisthēse*, over sensibility.

Hyperbola, *hi'.pēr'.bo.lah*. **Hyperbole**, *hi'.pēr'.bolē*:

Hyper'-bola, one of the conic sections or curves;

Hyper-bole, *hi'.pēr'.bo.le* (not *hi'.pēr'.bole*), exaggeration.

Hyper-boloid, *hi'.pēr'.bo.loid*, a geometrical solid formed by the revolution of an hyperbola about its axis.

Hyperbolic, *hi'.pēr'.bōl''.īk*; **hyperbolical**, *hi'.pēr'.bōl'.i.kāl*, exaggerated; **hyperbol'ical-ly**.

Hyperbolism, *hi'.pēr'.bōl'.izm*; **hyperbolist**;

Hyperbolise, *hi'.pēr'.bo.līze* (Rule xxxi.); **hyperbolised** (4 syl.), **hyperbolis-ing** (Rule xix.)

Latin *hyperbōle*, *hyperbolicus* (Greek *huper-ballō*, to overshoot).

Hyper-borean, *hi'.pēr'.bō'.rē.ān*, far north.

Latin *hyperbōrēus*; Greek *huperbōreios*, in the extreme north, [where the "hyperboreans" were supposed to live].

Hyper-critical, *-krīt'.i.kal*, over critical; **hyper-crit'ic**; **hyper-criticism**, *hi'.pēr'.krīt'.i.sizm*, petty criticism;

Hypo-critical, *hĭp'.o.krĭt'.i.kāl*, deceitful; **hypo-critical-ly**.
French *hypercritique*; Greek *hyper kritikōs*. (See *Hypocrisy*.)

Hyper-dulia, *hĭ'.pĕr.du'.ĭ.ah* (better *-du.li'.ah*), a special service to the Virgin Mary.

Greek *hyper douleia* or *doula*, extreme servitude. "Dulia," in the Roman Catholic Church is an inferior adoration paid to saints, in contradistinction to "latrĭ'a," the worship paid to deity only.

Hyphen, *hĭ'.fĕn*, a short line to join together two parts of a word: *asmess-mate*; **hyphen**, *hĭ'.fĕnd*, joined by a hyphen.

Lat. *hyphen* (Gk. *huph'en*, "under one," both belonging to one word).

Hypo-, *hĭp'.o-* (Gk. prefix), under, less in quantity. (Gk. *hupō*.)

Hypo-chondria, *hĭp'.o-kōn'.dri.ah*, the spaces each side of the epigastric region; **hyp'o-chondriac**; **hypo-chondriasis**, *hĭp'.o-kōn.dri'.a.sĭs*, melancholy; **hyp'o-chondriac**, *-kōn'.dri.āk*, one affected with melancholy; **hyp'o-chondriacal**, *-kōn.dri'.a.kāl*; **hyp'o-chondriacal-ly**; **hypo-chondriacism**, *hĭp'.o-kōn.dri'.a.sĭzm*, the disease of melancholy.

Greek *hupo chōndrōs*, under the cartilage or spaces each side of the epigastric region, supposed to be the seat of melancholy.

Hypocrisy, *plu. hypocrisies*, *hĭ.pōk'.ri.sĭz*, dissimulation; **hypocrite**, *hĭp'.o.krĭt*, a dissembler.

Hyp'o-critical, deceitful. **Hyper-critical**, over critical; **hyp'o-critical-ly**, deceitfully. **Hyper-critical-ly**.

Latin *hypōcrisis*, *hypōcrita*; Greek *hupō-krisis*, *hupō-kritēs*, *hupō-kritikōs*, *hupō-krisia* (v. *hupō-krinōmai*).

Hypo-gastric, *-gās'.trĭk*, pertaining to the hypo-gastrium, *hĭp'.o-gās'.tri.um*, or paunch.

Greek *hupō-gastrĭōn*, the paunch (*hupo gastēr*, under the abdomen).

Hypo-phosphite, *fōs'.fĭt*, a compound of hypo-phosphorous acid with a base (*-ite* [in *Chem.*] a salt formed from an acid ending in *-ous* not *-ic*); **hypo-phosphorous**, *-fōs'.fō.rŭs* [acid], an acid which contains less oxygen than "phosphorous acid," and **phosphorous**, *fōs'.fō.rŭs* [acid] contains less than phosphoric acid (*-ic* [in *Chem.*] denotes the highest possible quantity of oxygen).

Greek *hupo*, an inferior quantity, with *phosphite*, &c.

Hypostasis, *hĭ.pōs'.tŭ.sĭs*, distinct personality combined with perfect union (applied to the Trinity); **hypostatic**, *hĭ.po.stāt'.ĭk*, individual but united; **hypostatical**, *hĭ.po.stāt'.i.kāl*; **hypostatical-ly**.

Latin *hypostāsis*; Greek *hupo-stāsis*, subsistence, reality, essence (v. *huphistamai*, to subsist or remain when everything else is gone).

Hypo-sulphate, *-sŭl'.fate*, a compound of hypo-sulphuric acid with a base; **hypo-sulphite**, *-sŭl'.fĭt*, a compound of hypo-sulphurous acid with a base; **hypo-sulphuric**, *-sŭl'.fŭ.rĭk* [acid], an acid containing less oxygen than sulphuric acid, but more than sulphurous acid; **hypo-**

sulphurous, -sŭl'fu.rŭs, a compound containing less oxygen than sulphurous acid.

Greek hypo-, inferior in quantity. **-ate** denotes a salt formed by the union of an acid in **-ic** with a base. **-ite** denotes a salt formed by the union of an acid in **-ous** with a base. **-ic**, the highest state of oxygenation; **-ous**, an inferior state.

Hypothenuse, hĭ.pŏth'.e.nuce, the longest side of a right-angled triangle, or the side opposite the right-angle. (This word ought to be **hypot'enuse**.)

Latin *hypotenusa* (Greek *hypoteinō*, to subvert); French *hypoténuse*; German *hypotenuse*; Spanish *hipotenusa*.

Hypothecate, hĭ.pŏth'.e.kate, to assign in pledge as security; **hypoth'ecāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi); **hypoth'ecāt-ing** (Rule xix.), **hypoth'ecāt-or** (Rule xxxvii.); **hypothecation**, hĭ.pŏth'.e.kay''shun; **hypoth'ec**, a lien on movables.

Lat. *hypotheca*, *hypothecarius*; Gk. *hupo-thēkē*; Fr. *hypothèque*.

Hypothesis, plu. **hypotheses**, hĭ.pŏth'.ē.sĭs, hĭ.pŏth'.ē.seez, a supposition, something assumed for argument-sake; **hypothetic**, hĭ'.po.rhēt''.ĭk, assumed without proof; **hypothetical**, hĭ'.po.rhēt''.ĭ.kŭl; **hypothet'ical-ly**.

Latin *hypothēsis*; Greek *hupo-thēsis* (*hupo-tithēmi*).

Hyson, hĭ'.sŭn, best green tea. (Chin. *hi-tshun*, first gathering.)

Hyssop, hĭss'.ŭp, a plant. (Latin *hyssopus*; Greek *hussōpos*.)

Hysterics, hĭss.tēr'.rĭks, mother-fits; **hysteria**, hĭss.tēr'.rĭ.ah; **hysterical**, hĭss.tēr'.rĭ.kŭl; **hyster'ical-ly**.

Latin *hysterica* (Greek *hustērōs*, the womb).

Hythe, hĭthe, a staith, a landing place. (Old English *hȳth*.)

I, Eye, ĭ. **High**, hĭ. **Hie**, hĭ.

I, pron., (poss.) mine, (obj.) me. Plu. we, ours, us.

My, our, are possessive pronouns.

Anglo-Saxon *ic*, gen. *min*, dat. *me*, acc. *meo*.

Plu. *we*, gen. *ūser*, dat. *ūs*, acc. *ūsic*.

(It will be seen that our "obj." is the "dative" case, not the acc.)

Errors of Speech.—**I for Me.**

Let you and I set them a better example. (*Let me.*)

Let's you and I go. (That is, let us, viz., you and me go.)

Between you and I, there is not a word of truth in it.

For you and I it has no sort of interest. (*For me.*)

They can do nothing without you and I to help them.

This is for you and I. (*For you and for me.*)

It has long puzzled a good many, you and I among the number.

Me for I.

Who's there? It is only me. Only you and me are left.

Who calls? Me. (*I call.*) Who told him? Me.

Better you than me. Sooner you than me.

It is quite certain that neither you nor me had any hand in it.

Eye, the organ of vision. (Old English *ēge* or *eāge*.)

High, hĭ, elevated. (Old English *heāh*.)

Hie, hĭ, away, to make haste. (Old Eng. *hig[an]*, to hie.)

-ia (Lat.), things pertaining to: *rega'lia, insignia*.

-ia (in Bot.), denotes a class or order: as *monogyn'ia*.

-iad (Greek suffix, *-iades*, a patronymic), belonging to, about: *Luciad, Dunciad, Baviad, Rosciad, Henriade* (Fr.), &c.

Ibidem, *ī.bī.dēm* (Lat.), in the same place; *ibid.*, *ī'bid*.

Ibis, *ī'biss*, an African bird. (Latin *ibis*; Greek *ibis*.)

-ible (Latin *i-bil-is*) adj., liable to, able to, full of, fit for: *risible*, fit for laughter; *mixible*, able to be mixed.

(Words from Latin verbs not of the first conj. add *-ible*, those from the first conj., with all native words, and those coined by ourselves, add *-able*. For exceptions see Rule xxiii.)

Iberis, *ī'bē.ris*, the candy-tuft (from *Ibēria*, Spain).

(The *-e-* is long in Latin and Greek *ἰβήρα, ἰβήρος*.)

-ic (Latin *-ic-us*), adj., pertaining to: *civ'-ic, gigantic*.

-ic, -ics (Greek *-ik-a*), added to names of sciences.

(Except in the five words borrowed from the French. [*arithmetique, logique, magique, musique, and rhetorique*], the plural *"-ics"* is employed, as it ought always to be: *conics, optics, &c.*)

-ic (Greek *-ik-os*) in *Pathology*, "in an excited state"; *tetan'ic*.

(In *Chem.*) an acid containing the largest possible quantity of oxygen: as *ni'tric* [acid].

-ical (Latin *-i-cal-is-*), adj. "pertaining to": *astronom-ical*.

Ice (1 syl.), frozen water, to cover with ice or sugar; *iced* (1 syl.);

ic-ing, ice'ing (Rule xix.); *icy, ī'sy; ī'ci-ly, ī'ci-ness*;

icicle, ī'sī.k'l, a pendent of ice; *ice'-berg*, a mountain of

ice; *ice'-floe, -flō*, a small mass of floating ice; *ice'-house*,

a place for storing ice; *ice-pack*, broken and drifting ice

again united into an irregular mass.

Old English *is* or *iss*, *īsigel*, an icicle.

Icelander, *ice'.län.dēr*, a native of Iceland; *Iceland'ic*.

Ich dien, *ee'k' deen'*, "I serve." The motto of the Prince of Wales.

(This motto was first adopted by the Black Prince, 1346.)

Ichneumon, *ik.new'.mōn*, a sort of weasel (common in Egypt).

Ichneumonidæ, *ik'.new.mōn''.ī.dee* (*-idæ*, a group or family).

Ichneumonidan, *ik'.new.mōn''.ī.dān*, pertaining to the ...

Latin *ichneumon* (Greek *ichnos*, a footstep, so called because it follows the footsteps of the crocodile).

Ichor, *ī'.kor*, the blood of gods, the pus of ulcers; *ichorous*,

ī'.kōr.ūs, like ichor. (Greek *ichōr*.)

Ich'thyo-, *ik'.rhē.o-* (Greek prefix), fish; *ichthys*, fish.

Ichthyo-graphy, *ik'.rhe.ōg'.rā.fy*, treatise on fishes.

Greek *ichthus graphē*, a description of fishes.

Ichthyo-logy, *ik'.rhe.ōl'.ō.gy*, a history of fishes.

Greek *ichthus lōgōs*, a treatise on fishes.

Ichthyo-graphist, *ik'.rthē.og''.ra.fist*; **ichthyo-logist**.

Ichthyo-lite, *ik'.rthē.ō.lite*, a fossil fish.

Greek *ichthus lithos*, a fish [of] stone.

Ichthyo-saurus, *ik'.rthē.ō.saw''.rūs*, the fish-lizard.

Greek *ichthus sauros*, the fish-lizard or saurian.

Ichthiosis, *ik'.rthē.ō''.sis*, a thickening of the skin.

Greek *ichthus*, [scaly like] a fish.

Icicle, *i'.si.k'l*; **i-ci-ness**, *i'ci-ly*. (*See Ice*.)

Icono-, *i.kōn'.o-* (Greek prefix), image; *eikōn*, an image.

Icono-clast, *i.kōn'.o.klast*, a breaker of idols or images.

Icono-clasm, *i.kōn'.o.klazm*. (Greek *klastēs*, *klaō*, to break.)

Icosahedron, *i'.kō.sā.hēd''.rōn*, having twenty equal sides;

icosahedral, *i'.kō.sā.hēd''.rāl*. (Gk. *eikōsi*, twenty, *hēdra*.)

Icy, *i'.sy*, full of ice, cold as ice, consisting of ice. (*See Ice*.)

I'd, *i'd*, contraction of *I would*.

id., contraction of *idem* (Latin), the same.

-id (Lat. *-id-us*), nouns, something subject to an action: *acid*.

-id (Gk. *-idēs*, patronymic), "of the race," "about": *Æne'id*.

-id (Gk. *-idos*), nouns. (In *Chem.*) preceded by *-o-*, and indicating "likeness," "resemblance to": *alkaloid*, *spheroid*.

(We pronounce *-oid* in these compounds as one syllable, but the French have preserved the proper separation, and we should have done the same: *al'.ka.lo.id* and *sphē ro.id* would be far better than *al'.ka.loid* and *sphē'.roid*.)

-idæ (Gk. *-idēs*, patronymic), a group or family: *cani'dæ*.

-ide (1 syl., Gk. *-idos*), like, (in *Chem.*) bases, combinations of oxygen not forming acids: *oxide*, *chloride*.

Idea, *i.dee'.ah*, a mental conception; **ide'a-less**; **ideal**, *i.dee'.āl*; **ide'al-ly**; **ideal-ism**, *i.dee'.āl.izm*; **idealise** (Rule xxxi.), *i.dee'.āl.ize*; **ide'alised** (4 syl.); **ide'alis-ing** (Rule xix.), *i.dee'.āl.is-ing*; **idealisation**, *i.dee'.āl.i.zay''.shūn*; **ideality**, *i.dee'.āl'.i.ty*, enthusiasm from ideas; **ide'alist**. The **ide'al**, the imaginary standard of perfection. **Beau ideal** (Fr.), *bō i.dee'.āl*, imaginary standard of the beautiful.

Ideology (*q.v.*) **Ideography** (*q.v.*)

Latin *idea*; Greek *idea* (from *eidō*, to see).

Identical, *i.dēn'.ti.kāl*, the self-same; **iden'tical-ly**;

Iden'tify, *i.dēn'.ti.fize*; **identified**, *i.dēn'.ti.fide*;

iden'tifi-er, **iden'tify-ing** (Rule xix);

Identification, *i.dēn'.ti.fi.kay''.shūn*; **iden'tity**.

French *identique*, *identification*, *identifier*, *identité* (Latin *idem*).

Ideography, *id'.ē.ōg''.ra.fy*, the representation of ideas by symbols; **ideographic**, *id'.ē.ō.grāf'.ik*; **ide'ograph'ical-ly**.

Greek *idea graphē*, idea picturing or drawings.

Ideology, *id'.e.ðl''.o.fy*, mental philosophy; **ideologist**, *id'.ē.ðl''.o.jɪst*; **ideological**, *id'.ē.ð.lə.dʒ''.i.kəl*; **ideological-ly**.

Greek *idéa logos*, treatise about ideas.

Ides (1 syl.), between the calends and the nones in the Roman calendar. (Latin *idus* [Etruscan *iduāre*, to divide]).

-ides, *-i'.deez* (Greek *-idēs*, patronymic), a "family," a "group."

Idio-, *id'.i.o-* (Greek prefix), individual, special.

Idio-crazy, *id'.i.ðk''.rə.sy*. **Idiosyncrasy**, *-sɪn''.krə.sy*.

Idiocrazy, personal speciality. **Idio-syncrasy**, a craze.

Idio-cratic, *-krət''.ɪk*; **idio-syncretical**, *-sɪn.krət''.i.kəl*.

Greek *idíōs krásis*, personal or individual craze.

Greek *idíōs sun krásis*, an individual with a craze.

Idiom, *id'.i.ðm*, that construction which characterises and individualises a language; **idiomatic**, *id'.i.o.mət''.ɪk*; **idiomatically**, *idiomət''.ɪk-ly*.

(We want the word "idiotism" (Latin) for idiomatic phrases.)

Latin *idiōma*; Greek *idíōma* (*idíōs*, one's own, individual).

Idio-pathic, *id'.i.o.pəθ''.ɪk*. **Symptomatic** (in *Medicine*).

A *symptomatic* disease is one which proceeds from some prior disorder: as *symptomatic fever* which follows the fracture of a limb. An *idiopathic* disease is one which does not proceed from a prior disorder.

Greek *idíōs pathos*, special disease, a disease of its own.

"Symptomatic," Greek *sumptōma* (*sun pipto*, to fall with or after another [disease], &c.)

Idio-syncrasy, *plu.* **idio-syncrasies**, *id'.i.o-sɪn''.krə.sɪz*, a craze or morbid notion held by an individual; **idio-syncretic**, *id'.i.o-sɪn.krət''.ɪk*.

Greek *idíōs sun krásis*, a craze peculiar to an individual.

Idiot, *id'.i.ðt*, one of imbecile mind; **idiotic**, *id'.i.ðt''.ɪk*;

idiotically, *id'.i.ðt''.i.kəl-ly*; **idiotism**, *id'.i.ð.tɪzəm*;

idiotcy, *id'.i.ðt.sy*.

Greek *idíōtēs*, a private man, one who has no part in public affairs: hence ignorant, incompetent.

Idle, *i'.d'l*, doing nothing, lazy. **Idol**, *i'.dɔl*, an image adored.

Idling, *i'.dlɪŋ*, frittering time away; **i'dler**; **i'dly**.

Idleness, *i'.d'l.nes*. (The older spelling is *idel*.)

Old English *idel*, *idellic*, *idellice*, *idly*; *idelnes*, *idleness*.

Idol, *i'.dɔl*, an image adored. **Idle**, *i.d'l*, lazy (see above.)

Idolater, *fem.* **idolatress**, *i.dɔl'.a.tɛr*, *i.dɔl'.a.trɛs*.

Idolatrous, *i.dɔl'.a.trʊs*; **idol'atrous-ly**.

Idolise, *i'.dɔ.lɪz*, to dote on; **i'dolised** (3 syl.), **i'dolis-ing** (Rule xix.); **i'dolis-er**, one who "idolises" another.

Latin *idolātra*, *idolatrix*, *idolatria*, *idōlum*; Greek *eidōlon*, *eidōlo-latρεία*, *idol-worship*; *eidōlo-latrés*.

Idyll (double *l*), *ī.dīl*, a pastoral poem; **idill-ic**, *ī.dīl'ik*.

Latin *idyllum*; Greek *eidullōn* (*eiddōs* with dim.)

If, provided that, supposing that. "If" for *whether* is not agreeable to modern usage, hence the following sentences are not to be imitated:—

Uncertain, if [*whether*] by augury or chance (*Dryden*).

Noah sent forth a dove... to see *if* the waters were abated. *Gen.* viii. 8.

(This use of *if* is according to Latin idiom, "*visam si domi sis*," "*sinito ambulare si foris, si intus volent*" (*Plau. Capt.* 1, 2, 5))

-iff (Latin suffix *-iv-us*) nouns, "one who is": as *plaintiff*.

Ig-, the prep. *in*. There are ten examples of this prep. before *no-*, five have *ig-*, and five *in-* for prefix:—

Ig-noble, ig-nominious, ig-noramus, ig-norance, ig-nore;

In-nocent, in-nocuous, in-nominate, in-novate, in-noxious.

Igneous, *ig'.nē.ūs* (Rule lxvi.), containing fire, resulting from the action of fire: as *igneous rocks*. (Latin *ignēus*, burning.)

Ignis fatuus, *plu. ignes fatui* (Lat.), *ig'.nīs fāt'.u.ūs*, *plu. ig'.neez fāt'.u.i*, Will o' the whisp, Jack o' lantern.

Ignite, *ig.nāte'*, to set on fire; **ignit'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **ignit'-ing** (Rule xix.), **ignit'-er**, **ignit'-ible** (not *-able*.)

Ignition, *ig.nāsh'.ōn*, the act of setting on fire. **Combustion**, *com.būs'.tchūn*, the act of burning after ignition.

Igneous, *ig'.nē.ūs* (R. lxvi.), containing fire. (See *Ignēus*.)

Latin *ignire*, *ignitus* (*ignis*, fire); French *ignition*.

Ignoble, *ig.nō'.b'l*, the contrary of noble; **igno'ble-ness**, **igno'bly**.

Latin *ignobilis* (*ig[il]nōbilis*), *in-* negative; French *ignoble*.

Ignominious, *ig'.no.mīn''.i.ūs* (R. lxvi.), the contrary of renowned; **ignomin'ious-ly**, **ignomin'ious-ness**; **ig'nominy**.

Latin *ignōmīnia* (*ig[il]nōmen*), *in-* negative; French *ignominie*.

Ignora'mus, *plu. ignora'mus-es* (not *ignorami*, because "*ignora-mus*" is not a Latin noun, but a *verb*, and means "we are ignorant"), one wholly unversed in a matter.

Ignorant, *ig'.no.rānt*, the contrary of knowing; **The ig'no-rant**; **ig'norant-ly**. **Ignorance**, *ig'.no.rānce*.

Ignore, *ig.nōr'*, the contrary of acknowledge; **ignored'** (2 syl.), **ignōr'-ing** (Rule xix.), **ignōr'-er**.

French *ignorant*, *ignorance*, *ignorer*; Latin *ignorantia*, *v. ignōre* (*ig[il]narus*, knowing), *in-* negative.

Iguana, *ig'.u.ah''.nah*, a genus of the lizard family.

Iguanidæ, *ig'.u.ān''.i.dee*, the family of the above genus (*-idæ*, Greek *-idēs*, a group, a family, &c.)

Iguanidon, *ig'.u.ān''.i.dōn*, a fossil reptile with teeth like the iguana.

Cuvier calls iguana a "St. Domingo word," *hiuana* = *ig.o.ah'.nah*.

Bontius says it is Japanese, *leguan*, the monitor.

(It will be observed that every word, except the last, beginning with "ig-" is from the Latin.)

-il, -ile (Latin *-il-is*), adj., "capable of," "belonging to": *civ-il*, the manners belonging to a citizen; *host-ile*, &c.

Il- for *in-*, before words beginning with *l*: as *il-legal*, *il-liberal*; *il-luminate*, *il-lustrate*.

Iliad, *il'i.äd*, Homer's epic about the siege of *Ilium* (Troy).

Greek *Ilíās*, gen. *Ilíados* (*Ilias poësis*, a poem about *Ilias* *gē*, the land of *Ilium*); Latin *Ilíās malōrum*, a world of troubles.

Ilk. In Scotch it is put after a man's name when the place of his estate is of the same name as his own: as *Balfour of that ilk*; that is Balfour of Balfour.

Anglo-Saxon *ælc*, each (alike).

Ill, Hill. *I'll, ile. Isle, ile. Aisle, ile.*

Ill, not well. **Hill**, an elevation of earth. **Ill'-ness**.

I'll, ile, a contraction of *I will*. **Isle, ile**, an island.

Aisle, ile, the wing of a church. (French *aile*, a wing.)

Ill retains the double *l* in all its compounds: as *ill-nature*, *illtimed*, *illtemper*, *illwill*, &c.

"**Ill**," Old English *yfel*, evil. "**Hill**," Old English *hyl*.

Ilapse, il.läps'. **Elapse, e.läps'.**

Ilapse, a gradual slipping of one thing into another.

Elapse, to glide away, to transpire.

Ilapsed' (2 syl.), illäps'-ing (R. xix.) Elapsed, elapsing.

Latin *ilapsus* (*il[in]apsus*, sliding into something).

Latin *elapsus* (*e[ex]lapsus*, sliding out or away).

Ilative, il'.la.tiv, inferential; **il'ative-ly**, by inference.

"**Ilative**" is Latin *il[in]fero, il-lātus*; whence it will be seen that *infer-ential* and *il-at-ive* are parts of the same verb.

Illegal, il-lē'.gāl, the contrary of legal; **ille'gal-ly**; **illegalise**, *il-lē'.gāl.ize*; **illē'galised (4 syl.), illē'galis-ing (Rule xix.)**

Illegality, il'.lē.gāl''i.tj.

French *illégal, illégallité*; Latin *il[in]legalis*, against the law.

Illegible, il.ledge'i.b'l, not legible; **illeg'ibly**; **illegibility**, *il.ledge'i.bil''i.ty*, the state of being illegible.

Latin *il[in]legibilis*, not easy-to-be-read (*lego*, to read).

Illegitimate, il'.le.djit''i.mate, not legitimate, base-born; **illegit'imate-ly**; **illegit'imate-ness**; **il'legitimāt-ed**, proved to be base-born; **illegit'imāt-ing (Rule xix.)**; **illegitimacy, plu. illegitimacies, il'.le.djit''i.mā.siz.**

Latin *illegitimus* (*il[in]legitimus*, not legitimate).

Illiberal, il.lib'.ē.räl, the contrary of liberal; **illib'eral-ly**;

Il-liberality, il.lib'.ē.räl''i.tj, meanness.

Latin *il-liberālis, il-libērālitas* (*il[in]libērālis*, not liberal).

Illicit, il.lis'it, unlawful; **illic'it-ly, illic'it-ness.**

Latin *illicitus* (*il[in]licitus*, not allowed-by-law).

Illimitable, *il.lim' .i.tă.b'l*, not having a limit; **illim'itable-ness**, **illim'itably**. **Unlim'ited**, not limited (Rule lxxii.)

French *illimitable* (Latin *il[im]itāre*, not to limit).

Illiterate, *il.lit' .ē.rate*, the contrary of literate; **illit'erate-ly**, **illit'erate-ness**; **illiteracy**, *il.li' .ē.ră.sŷ*, ignorance.

Unlettered; *un.lēt'.terd*, not able to read (Rule lxxii.)

Latin *il[im]litrātus*, not skilled-in-letters.

Illness, *il' nēs*, sickness, suffering from ill-health. (See **III**.)

Illogical, *il.lōdge' .i.kāl*, not logical; **illog'ical-ly**, **illog'ical-ness**.

Latin *il[im]lōgica*, not logic.

Ilude, *il./ūde'*. **Elude**, *e.lude'*. **Delude**, *de.lude'*:

Ilude, to deceive the sight;

Delude, to deceive the mind or imagination;

Elude, to escape by artifice.

Illūd'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), **illūd'-ing** (Rule xix.)

Illusion, *il.lū'.shŭn*. **Delusion**, *dē.lū'.shŭn*:

Illusion, ocular deception; **Delusion**, mental deception;

Elusion, evasion, an escape by artifice:

Illusive, *il.lū'.siv*; **illu'sive-ly**, **illu'sive-ness**.

Illusory, *il.lū'.sō.ry*, deceptive to the eye.

Latin *il[im]ludēre*, to play on one [to deceive his sight]; *de ludēre*, to cheat the imagination or mind; *el[im]ludēre*, to slip away.

Illuminate, *il.lū'.mī.nate*, to throw light on, to adorn with illuminated letters, &c., to light up a place with lamps, &c.; **illu'mināt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **illu'mināt-ing** (Rule xix.), **illu'mināt-or** (Rule xxxvii.), **illumina'ti**, those who belong to a clique assuming to be in advance of the age; **illuminative**, *il.lū'.mī.na.tiv*.

Illumination, *il.lū'.mī.nay''.shŭn*. **Illume**, *il.lume'*, to adorn, to enlighten; **illumed'** (2 syl.), **illūm'-ing** (R. xix.)

Latin *illuminatio*, *illuminātor*, v. *illumināre* (*il[im]lūmināre*; here *in* is intensive); French *illumination*, *illuminer*.

Illusion, *il.lū'.shun*, ocular deception. **Delu'sion**, mental deception. **Illusive**, *il.lū'.siv*; **illu'sive-ly**, **illu'sory**.

Latin *illusio* (*il[im]lusto*, a playing on [one to deceive his sight]).

Illustrate, *il'.lūs.trate* (not *il.lūs'.trate*), to explain by pictures; **il'lustrāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **il'lustrāt-ing** (Rule xix.); **il'lustrāt-or** (Rule xxxvii.); **illustration**, *il'.lūs.tray''.shŭn*; **illustrative**, *il.lūs'.tra.tiv*; **illus'trative-ly**.

Illustrious, *il.lūs'.trī.ūs*, celebrated; **illus'trious-ly**, **illus'trious-ness**; **illustratory**, *il.lūs'.tra.tō.ry*.

Latin *illustis*, *illustratio*, v. *illustrāre* (*il[im]lustrāre*, to shine or throw light on something); French *illustration*, *illustrer*, &c.

(It will be observed that every word, except "ill" and its compounds, beginning with "il-" is from the Latin, "il-" representing "in-".)

Im-, the Latin prep. "in," prefixed to words beginning with the labials *b, m, p*: as *im-bibe, im-mortal, im-perfect*.

(If a word is not found under "Im-" look under "Em-.")

-im, the Chaldaic plu. suffix: *Cherub-im, Seraph-im*.

I'm, i'm, contraction of *I am*.

Image, *im'age*, an idol, a statue, a personal likeness; (*verb*) *im'aged* (2 syl.), *im'ag-ing*; *imagery, im'age.ry*.

Imagine, *im mädj'.in*; *imag'ined* (3 syl.), *imag'in-ing* (Rule xix.); *imagin-able, im mädj'.in.ä.b'l*; *imag'inable-ness, imag'inably*; *imaginary, im mädj'.in.ä.ry*; *imagination, im mädj'.i.nay''.shün*; *imaginative, im mädj'.in.a.tiv*, possessed of imagination, fanciful; *imag'inative-ly*.

Lat. *imāgnārius, imāgnātio, imāgnātivus*, v. *imāgnāre* (*imāgo*).

Imago (Latin), *imay'go*, the third or perfect state of insects.

The first state is the *Larva*, the second the *Pupa*.

Imbecile, *im.bē.seel*, weak, infirm; *imbecility, im'.bē.sil''.i.ty*.

French *imbécile, imbécilité*; Latin *imbēcillīs, imbēcilitas* (*im[ln]bacillo*, [leaning] on a staff [from infirmity]).

Imbed (better *embed*), to collect into a bed. (O. E. *em-bæd*.)

"Im-," "Em-," prefix. "Im," Lat. *in, into, not*; Eng. *in, into*.

"Em-," prefix of native words, "to make," "to collect into."

Imbibe, *im.bibe'*, to drink in; *imbibed'* (2 syl.), *imbib'-ing* (Rule xix.), *imbib'-er*. (Latin *im[ln]bibō*, to drink in.)

Imbitter (better *embitter*), to make bitter. (O. E. *em-biter*.)

Imbricate, *im'.brī.kate* (in *Botany*), to overlap like roof-tiles; *im'bricat-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *im'bricat-ing* (Rule xix.)

Imbrication, *im'.brī.kay''.shün*.

Latin *imbricāre, imbrex*, a roof-tile (*imber*, [protection from] rain).

Imbroglia, plu. *imbroglios* (Rule xlii.), *im.brō'.li.ōze* (not *embroglio*), a complicated embarrassment (Italian).

Imbrown (better *embrown*), to make brown. (O. E. *em-brān*.)

Imbrue (better *embrue*), to make gory. (Gk. *em bro[τος]*, gore.)

Imbrute, *im.brūte* (not *embrute*), to degrade to the state of a brute; *imbrüt'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *imbrüt-ing* (R. xix.)

Lat. *im[ln]brūta*. It is an Eng. made word, but from Lat. sources.

Imbue, *im.bū*, to saturate; *imbued'* (2 syl.), *imbu'-ing*. (Verbs ending with any two letters, except *-ue*, retain both before *-ing*, Rule xix.); *imbument, im.bū'.mēnt*.

Latin *im[ln]buo*, to stuff or swell in, to soak, to saturate.

Imitate, *im'.i.tate*, to copy; *im'itāt-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *im'itāt-ing* (Rule xix.), *im'itāt-or* (Rule xxxvii.); *imitation, im'.i.tay''.shün*; *imitative, im'.i.ta.tiv*; *im'itative-ly, im'itativeness; imitable, im'.i.ta.b'l* (not *imitatable*); *imitability, im'.i.ta.bil''.i.ty*. Neg. *In-im'itable, &c*.

Latin *imitābilis, imitatio, imitator*, v. *imitari*; French *imitable, imitation, imitatif*. (Only one m.)

Immaculate, *im.măk'ũ.late*, without spot, unstained; *immac'ulate-ly*, *immac'ulate-ness*. **Immaculate Conception**, the dogma that the Virgin Mary was born without sin.

Latin *im[īn]maculātus*, not spotted.

Immanation, *im'.ma.nay''shũn* (better **Emanation**), flowing out from. (Latin *manāre*, to flow.)

Immanent, *im'.ma.nent*, inherent. **Im'minent**, threatening.

Latin *im[īn]manens*, gen. *manentis*, remaining in; *im[īn]minens*, gen. *minentis*, [hanging] threatening over.

Immanuel, *im.măn'.u.ĕl*. In the Bible **Emman'uel** (*Isa. vii. 14*, compare *Matt. i. 23*), Jesus, the Messiah.

Immaterial, *im'.ma.tee''.rĩ.ăl*, not material; *immate'rial-ly*.

Immateriality, *im'.mă.tē.rĩ.ăl''ĩ.ty*; *immate'rial-ist*.

Immaterialism, *im'.ma.tē''.rĩ.ăl.izm*; *immate'rialised*, *im'.ma.tē''.rĩ.ăl.ized*; *immate'rial-ness*.

Latin *im[īn]materialis*, not material; French *immatériel* (wrong), *immatérialisme*, *immatérialiste*, *immatérialité*.

Immature, *im'.mă.tũ'r*, not mature; *immature'-ly*, *immature'-ness*, *immatured'* (3 syl.); *immatu'urity*, unripeness.

Unmatured, *un'.ma.tũ'rd*, not ripe (Rule lxxii.)

Latin *im[īn]mātūrus*, not mature; *immātūritas*

Immeasurable, *im.mězh'.ũr.ă.b'l*, not measurable; *immeas'urable-ness*, *immeas'urably*. (See **Immense**.)

Unmeasured, *un.mězh'.erd*, not measured (Rule lxxii.)

Lat. *im[īn]mensurābilis*, not measurable (*mensūra*, a measure).

Immediate, *im.mee'.dĩ.ate* (not *im.mee'.jĩt*), without delay; *imme'diate-ly*, directly; *imme'diate-ness*.

Latin *immediat*; French *immédiat* (Latin *in médius*, without a medium, whence "direct," directly or without delay).

Immemorial, *im'.mě.mō''.rĩ.ăl*, beyond the reach of memory; *immemo'rial-ly*. **Immemorable**, *im.měm'.ď.ră.b'l*.

Lat. *im[īn]mémōrta*, beyond the reach of memory, *-memorābilis*.

Immense, *im.měnsé'*, not to be measured; *immense'-ly*.

Immensity, *im.měn'.sĩ.ty*, unbounded extent.

Immensurable, *im.měn'.sũ.ră.b'l*. **Immeasurable**, *q.v.*

Latin *im[īn]mensus*, not [to be] measured, *-mensurābilis*.

Immerge, *im.merge'*, to plunge under [water]. **Emerge'**, to rise out of... **Immerged** (2 syl.), *immerg'-ing*. **Emerged**, &c.

Immerse, *im.mersé'*, to plunge into [water], to be deeply engaged in business; *immersed'* (2 syl.), *immers'-ing* (R. xix.)

Immersion, *im.měr'.shũn*, the act of plunging into [water];

Emersion, *ě.měr'.shũn*, the act of rising out of [water].

Immersible, *im.měr'.sĩ.b'l* (not *-able*). **Emersible**.

Unmerged, *un.merged'*, not sunk (Rule lxxii.)

Latin *im[īn]mergo*, supine *mersum*, to plunge into [water].

Latin *ex[er]mergo*, supine *mersum*, to rise out of [water].

Immethodical, *im'.mĕ.rhōd'' .i.kūl*, not methodical; **immethod'-ical-ly**. (Latin *im[in]mĕthōdīcus*, not methodical.)

Immigrate, *im'.mī.grate*. **Emigrate**, *ĕm'.i.grate*.

To *emigrate*, to leave one's country for residence elsewhere

To *immigrate*, to enter a new country to settle there.

Im'migrāt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), **im'migrāt-ing**, **im'migrant**.

Immigration, *im'.mī.gra'' .shūn*. **Emigrat-ed**, &c.

Latin *im[in]migrāre*, to migrate into [another country];

e[ex]migrāre, to migrate out of [your own country].

Imminent, *im'.mī.nĕnt*, threatening. **Im'manent**, inherent.

Eminent, *em'.i.nĕnt*, illustrious. (Lat. *e-minens*, hanging out.)

Latin *im[in]minens*, gen. *minentis*, [hanging] threatening over;

im[in]manens, gen. *manentis*, remaining or abiding in.

Immixable, *im'.mix'.ă.b'l*, not mixable. (Rule xxiii.)

Unmixed, *un'.mixt'*, not mixed (Rule lxxii.)

Latin *im[]n[]miscĕre*, supine *mixtum*, not to mix.

Immobility, *im'.mo.bīl'' .i.ty*, steadfastness, permanency.

Immobile, *im'.mo.beel'* (not *im'.mo.bīl'*). French.

Immovable, *im'.moo'.vă.b'l*; **immo'vable-ness**, **immo'vably**.

Latin *im[in]mōbilis*, not movable; *mōbilitas*; French *immobilité*.

Immoderate, *im'.mōd'.ĕ.rate*, not moderate; **immod'erate-ly**.

immod'erate-ness. **Immoderation**, *im'.mōd'.ĕ.ray'' .shūn*.

Unmoderated, *un'.mōd'.ĕ.rā.tĕd*, not moderated (Rule lxxii.)

Latin *im[in]mōdĕrātus*, not moderate, *immodĕrātio*.

Immodest, *im'.mōdĕ'.est*, not modest; **immod'est-y**, **immod'est-ly**.

Latin *im[in]modĕstus*, not modest; *immodĕstia*; French *immodĕste*.

Immolate, *im'.mō.lāte*, to sacrifice; **im'molāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.),

im'molāt-ing (Rule xix.), **im'molāt-or** (Rule xxxvii.);

immolation, *im'.mō.lay'' .shūn*.

Latin *immōlātio*, *immōlāre*, to sacrifice. (In *mōla*, in meal-flour, referring to the meal and salt thrown over the victim.)

Immoral, *im'.mōr.rāl*, not moral; **immor'al-ly**, indecorously.

Immorality, plu. **immoralities**, *im'.mo.rāl'' .i.tĭz*.

Latin *im[]mōrālis*, not moral; *mōrālitās*; French *immoral*.

Immortal, *im'.mōr'.tāl*, not mortal; **immor'tal-ly**.

Immortality, *im'.mor.tāl'' .i.ty*; **immortalise** (Rule xxxi.),

im'.mōr'.tāl.ize; **immor'talised**, **im'mor'talis-ing** (R. xix.)

Immortalisation, *im'.mōr'.tāl.i.za'' .shūn*.

Immortelle (French). *im'.mor.tel'*, a wreath of "everlasting flowers" to decorate the grave of a person deceased.

Latin *im[in]mortalis*, not mortal; *immortalitās*; French *immortel* (!) *immortalité*, *immortalisation*, *immortaliser*.

Immovable (not *immoveable*, R. xx.), *im'.moo'.vă.b'l*, not movable; **immo'vable-ness**, **immo'vably**, fixedly, steadfastly.

- Immovables**, *im.moo'.vǎ.b'lz*, fixtures, houses and lands.
Immobility, *im'.mo.bil'' .i.ty*. (See **Immobility**.)
Unmoved, *un.moovd'*, not moved (Rule lxxii.)
 "Immovable" (Rule xxiii.), Latin *im[ln]mōvērī*, not to be moved.
Immunity, *plu. immunities*, *im.mū'.nī.tīz*, exemption [from toll].
 Latin *im[ln]munus*, not [obliged to make] a gift; *immūnitas*,
immūnis, free. French *immunité*.
Immure, *im.mūre'*, to enclose in a wall; **immured'** (2 syl.),
immūr'-ing, Rule xix. (Latin *im[ln]murus*, in a wall.)
Immutable, *im.mū'.ta.b'l*, not mutable; **immu'table-ness**,
immu'tably. **Immutability**, *im.mū.tǎ.bil'' .i.ty*.
 Lat. *im[ln]mūtābilis*, not mutable; *immutābilitas*. Fr. *immutable*.
 (N.B.—All but three words beginning with "im-" [before m] are Latin,
 and in two-thirds of the examples "im-" is negative.)
Imp, a scion, a child; now it means "a little devil," to eke
 a hive by an extra piece; **imped**, *imt*; **imp'-ing**.
 Old Eng. *imp[an]* (to eke, to graft), past *impode*, past part. *impod*.
Impact, *im'.pǎkt*, collision; **impact'-ed**, driven close together;
impaction, *im.pǎk'.shūn*, the act of striking against.
Impinge, *im.pinge'*, to strike against something; **impinged'**
 (2 syl.), **imping'-ing** (Rule xix.), **imping'-ent** (not *-ant*.)
 Latin *impactus*, *impactio*, v. *im[ln]pingere* [*pangere*], supine *factum*,
 to strike on or against; French *impact* ("impaction" is not French).
Impair, *im.pair'*, to injure; **impaired'** (2 syl.), **impair'-ing**,
impair'-er. (Should be **empair**, Fr. *empirer*, Lat. *pejor*.)
Impale, *im.pail'* (better **empale**, *q.v.*) (Fr. *empaler*, *empalement*.)
Impalpable, *im.pāl'.pǎ.b'l*, not palpable; **impal'pably**.
Impalpability, *im.pāl'.pǎ.bil'' .i.ty*, intangibility.
 Fr. *impalpable*, *impalpabilité* (Lat. *im[ln]palpare*, not to stroke).
Impannel, *im.pǎn'.nēl*, to enter the names of a jury in a panel
 or piece of parchment; **impanneled** (3 syl.), **impan'nel-
 ing**, **impan'nel-er** (Rule iii., -EI).
 Latin *im[ln]pannus*, [written] on "pannus" or cloth (Greek *pénos*.)
Impart, to communicate; **impart'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **impart-ing**,
impart'-er, **impart'-ible** (not *-able*, R. xxii.), **impartibil'ity**.
 Latin *im[ln]partire*, to divide or part to (*partitio*, *pari*).
Impartial, *im.par'.shāl*, not partial or biassed; **impar'tial-ly**.
Impartiality, *im.par'.shē.āl'' .i.ty*, fair dealing, justice.
 French *impartial*, *impartialité* (Latin *im[ln]pars*, not a part).
Impass'able, not to be passed. **Impass'ible**, not subject to pain;
impass'able-ness, state of being impassable; **impass'ably**.
Impass'ible, **impass'ible-ness**; **impassive**, *im.pǎss'.iv*; **im-
 pass'ive-ly**; **impass'ive-ness**, insusceptibility of pain;
impassibility, *im.pǎss'.i.bil'.i.ty*, state of being impassive.
 "Impassable," French *impassabilité*, *impassable* (*im passer*).
 "Impassible," Latin *impassibilis*, *impassibilitas* (*im patior*).

Impassion, *im.păsh'ôn*, to affect with passion; **impassioned**, *im.păsh'ônd*; **impassion-ing**, *im.păsh'ôn.ing*; **impassion-able**, *im.păsh'ôn.ă.b'l*; **impassionably**, *im.păsh'ôn.ă.bly*.

French *impassionner*, *im-* intensive (Latin *passio*, passion).

Impatient, *im.pay'shënt*, not patient; **impatient-ly**;

Impatience, *im.pay'shënce*, want of patience.

Latin *impatientia*, *impatiens* (*im[in]patiens*, not patient).

Impeach, *im.peečh*, to charge with crime; **impeached'** (2 syl), **impeach'-ing**, **impeach'-er**, **impeach'-able**, **-ment**.

Low Latin *impetitiō*, *impetere*; Law Latin *impeciāre*. It is not from the French *empêcher*, to hinder, but *im[in]petere*, to seek for legal redress against a person; (*petitiō*, the charge of a plaintiff).

Impeccable, *im.pěk'.kă.b'l*, not peccable; **impec'cably**;

Impeccability, *im.pěk'.ka.bıl''î.ty*; **impec'cancy**.

Latin *im[in]peccābilis*, not peccable, *impeccābilitas*.

Impede, *im.peed'*, to hinder; **impēd'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **impēd'-ing** (R. xix.); **impediment**, *im.pēd'.î.mënt*; **impediment'-al**.

Latin *impēdimentum*, *impedio* (*im[in]pedes*, [clogs] on the feet). The idea is taken from the custom of fastening "trices" or hair round the legs of chickens to keep them from roaming.

Impel', to urge forward; **impelled**, *im.pēld'*; **impell'-ing** (Rule iv.), **impell'-er**, **impell'ent**. **Impel**, *better impell*.

Impulsive, *im.pŭl'siv*; **impul'sive-ly**, **impul'sive-ness**;

Impulse, *im'.pŭlce*; **impulsion**, *im.pŭl'.shŭn*.

Latin *impellere*, supine *impulsum*, to drive forward.

Impend', to hang over; **impend'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **impend'-ing**;

Impend'-ent (not *-ant*, R. xxii.); **impedence**, *im.pěn'.dënce*; **impendency**, *im.pěn'.dën.sy*, the state of impending.

Latin *impedens*, gen. *impedentis*, *im[in]pendere*, to hang over.

Impenetrable, *im.pěn'.ě.tră.b'l*, not penetrable; **impenetrably**.

Impenetrability, *im.pěn'.ě.tră.bıl''î.ty*, obduracy.

Unpenetrated, *un.pěn'.ě.tră.těd*, not penetrated (Rule lxxii.)

Latin *impenetrābilis*, *im[in]penetrābilis*, not penetrable.

Impenitent, *im.pěn'.î.tënt*, not penitent; **impen'itent-ly**.

Impenitence, *im.pěn'.î.tence*; **impenitency**, *im.pěn'.î.tën.sy*.

Lat. *impenitens*, gen. *impenitentis*; Fr. *impenitent*, *impenitence*.

Imperative, *im.pēr.ră.tŭv*, absolutely indispensable; **imper'a-tive-ly**; **imperious**, *im.pě.rŭ.ŭs*. (See **Imperial**.)

Latin *imperātivus* (*imperāre*, to command with authority).

Imperceptible, *im'.pēr.sěp''.î.ble*, not perceptible (Rule xxii.), **impercep'tible-ness**, **impercep'tibly**, **impercep'tibil'ity**.

Unperceived, *un.per.ceeved'*, not perceived (Rule lxxii.)

Fr. *imperceptible*, *imperceptibilité* (Lat. *im[in]perceptio*, not to perceive).

Imperfect, *im.per'fect*, not perfect; **imperfect-ly**, *im.per'fect-ness*; **imperfection**, *im.per.fěk''shŭn*.

Lat. *im[ln]perfectus*, not perfected; *imperfectio*; Fr. *imperfection*.

Imperial, *im.pee'.rĭ.ăl*, royal, supreme; **impe'rial-ly**.

Imperialism, *im.pee'.rĭ.ăl.izm*; **impe'rial-ist**.

Imperative, *im.pě'r.ă.tĭv*; **imper'ative-ly** (*q.v.*)

Imperious, *im.pee'.rĭ.ŭs*, dictatorial, arrogant; **impe'rious-ly**; **impe'rious-ness**, arrogance, haughtiness.

Emperor, *fem. empress*, *ĕm'.pě.ror*, *ĕm'.press*. (We owe the irregularity of "emperor" to the French.)

Latin *imperiālis*, *imperiōsus*, *imperator*, *imperātrix*, *v. imperāre*, to command; French *empereur* !! *imperatrice*.

Imperil (only one *r*), *im.pě'r.rĭl*, to endanger; **imper'illed** (3 syl.), **imperill-ing**, R. iii., -EL. (Would be better with one *l*.)

Fr. *péril*, with *im-* to verbalise the word (Lat. *pēricŭllum*, danger).

Imperious, *im.pě'.rĭ.ŭs*. (See above, **Imperial**.)

Imperishable, *im.pě'r.rĭsh.ă.b'l*, not perishable (Rule xxiii.), **imper'ishable-ness**, **imper'ishably**, **imperishabil'ity**.

Unperished, *un.per'rishd*, not perished (Rule lxxii.)

Fr. *impérissable*, *impérissabilité* (Lat. *im[ln]perire*, not to perish.)

Impermeable, *im.per'.mě.ă.b'l*, not permeable; **imper'meably**, **imper'meable-ness**; **impermeability**, *im.per'.mě.ă.bĭl''ĭ.ty*.

Unpermeated, *un.per'.mě.ă.těd*, not permeated (Rule lxxii.)

Latin *im[ln]permeābilis*, not permeable (*per meāre*, to go through).

Impersonality, *im.per'.sŏ.năl''ĭ.ty*, without distinct personality.

Impersonal Verbs, verbs with only the 3rd per. sing. of each tense. (These verbs have *it* for their nom. case: as *It rains*, *it snows*, *it irks me*, *it behoves you*); **imper'sonal-ly**.

Latin *im[ln]persŏnālis*; French *impersonel* (wrong).

Impersonate, *im.per'.sŏ.nate*, to personify; **imper'sonāt-ed**, **imper'sonāt-ing**; **impersonation**, *im.per'.sŏ.nay''shŭn*.

Lat. *persŏna*, a person, an actor (with *im-* to verbalise the word).

Impertinent, *im.per'.tĭ.nent*, not pertinent, rude, impudent; **imper'tinent-ly**. **Impertinence**, *im.per'.tĭ.nence*.

Latin *im[ln]pertĭnens*, gen. *impertĭnentis*, not pertaining to (*pertĭnere*, to pertain to; *per tēneo*, to hold throughout).

Imperturbable, *im'.per.tur''.bă.b'l*, not to be disquieted; **imper-turbably**; **imperturbability**, *im'.per.tur''.bă.bĭl''ĭ.ty*;

Imperturbation, *im.per'.tur.bay''shŭn*, calmness.

Unperturbed, *un'.per.turbă'*, not perturbed (Rule lxxii.)

Fr. *imperturbable*, *imperturbabilité*; Lat. *imperturbātus* (*im[ln]perturbāre*, not thoroughly disturbed).

Impervious, *im.per'.vĭ.ŭs*, not penetrable; **imper'vicious-ly**, **imper'vicious-ness**, impassibility.

Latin *impervius* (*im[ln]*, not, *per via*, a way through).

Impetuous, *im.pēt'.u.ūs*, hasty, violent; **impet'uous-ly**, **impet'uous-ness**; **impetuosity**, *im.pēt'.u.ōs''.ī.ty*.

Impetus, *im'.pēt.ūs*, impulsive force.

Latin *impētūsus*, *impētus*; French *impétuosité*.

Impiety, *plu. impieties*, *im.pī'.ē.tiz*, profanity; **impious**, *im'.pī.ūs*, profane (unpious, not pious); **im'pious-ly**, **im'pious-ness**.

Latin *impietas*, *im[in]pius*, not pious; French *impiété*.

Impinge, *im.ptnge'*, to strike against; **impinged'** (2 syl.), **imping'-ing** (Rule xix.), **imping'-ent**. **Impact'** (*q.v.*)

Latin *impingo*, supine *impactum* (*im[in]pango*, to strike against).

Impious, *im'.pī.us*; **im'pious-ly**. (See **Impiety**.)

Implacable, *im.play'.kū.b'l* (not *im.plūk'.a,b'l*), not to be appeased; **implā'cable-ness**, **implā'cably**; **implā'cability**, *-bīl''.ī.ty*.

Latin *implacabilis*, *implacabilitas* (*im[in]placāre*).

Implant', to plant in [the mind]; **implant'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **implant'-ing**; **implantation**, *im'.plūn.tay''.shūn*.

Old Eng. *plant[an]*, to plant, past *plantode*, past part. *planted*.

Implead, *im.pleed'*, to prosecute; **implead'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **implead'-ing**; **implead'-er**, one who prosecutes.

Implead is to state the plaintiff's case.

Plead, to state the defence or answer to the charge.

French *plaider*, to plead (*plē*, a defendant's answer).

Implement, *im'.plē.ment*, a tool. (Low Latin *implementa*, *plu.*)

Implicate, *im'.plī.kate*, to involve; **im'plicāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **im'plicāt-ing**; **implicative**, *im'.plī.kū.tiv*; **im'plicative-ly**; **implication**, *im'.plī.kay''.shūn*.

Latin *implicatio*, *im[in]plicāre*, to fold in, to involve.

Implicit, *im'.plī.sīt* or *im.plīs'.īt*, entire, implied; **implicit-ly**, *im.plīs'.īt.lī*; **implicit-ness**, *im.plīs'.īt-ness*.

Latin *implicitus* (*im[in]plicto*, freq. of *plto*) *v.s.*

Implore, *im.plōr'*, to entreat; **implored'** (2 syl.), **implōr'-ing** (Rule xix.), **implor'-ing-ly**, **implōr'-er**.

Latin *im[in]plōrāre*, to beg or entreat for [something].

ImPLY', to mean, to hint at; **implied'** (2 syl.), *R. xi.*, **imply'-ing**.

Latin *im[in]plicāre*, to fold in.

Impoison (better **empoison**), *im.poi'.zōn*, to infect with poison; **impoisoned**, **impoison-ing**. (French *empoisonner*.)

Impolitic, *im.pōl'.ī.tik*, not politic; **impol'itic-ly**.

French *impolitique*; *im[in]pōliticus*, not politic.

Impolite, *im'.po.lite*, not polite; **impolite'-ness**, **impolite'-ly**.

Latin *impolitus*; *im[in]politus*, not polished.

Imponderable, *im.pōn'.dē.rā.b'l*, without weight.

Imponderables, *im.pōn'.dē.rā.b'lz*, whatever has no sensible weight, as light, heat, electricity, and magnetism.

Imponderability, *im.pŏn'.dĕ.ră.bĭl''.ĭ.ty*; **impon'derous**.

French *impondérabilité*, *impondérable* (Latin *pondus*, weight).

Import, (noun) *im'.port*; (verb) *im.port'* (Rule 1.) **Export**.

Im'port, something brought *into* a country from abroad;

Ex'port, something sent *out* of a country into foreign lands.

Import', to bring something *into* a country from abroad;

Export', to send something *out* of a country into foreign lands; **import'-ed**, **import'-ing**, **import'-er**, **import'-able**.

Importation, *im'.por.tay''.shŭn*. **Exportation**, *-tay''.shŭn*.

Im'port, meaning that which is imported by words.

Import'ant, of great consequence; **import'ant-ly**;

Importance, *im.pŏr'.tănce*, serious consequence.

French *importer*, *importable*, *importance*, *important*, *importation*, *exporter*, *exportation*; Latin *im[in]portāre*, to carry into a place.

Importune, *im'.por.tune'*, to tease with entreaties; **importuned'** (3 syl.), **importŭn'-ing** (Rule xix.), **importŭn'-er**;

Importunity, *plu. importunities*, *im'.por.tu''.nĭ.tĭz*;

Importunate, *im.pŏr'.tu.nate*, annoyingly urgent;

Impor'tunate-ly; **impor'tunate-ness**.

Latin *importŭntitas*, *importŭnus* (*im[in]portŭnus*, not quiet).

Impose, *im.pŏze'* (followed by *on* or *upon*), to lay [a duty on one], to practise [on one's credulity]; **imposed'** (2 syl.), **impŏs'-ing** (R. xix.), **impŏsing-ly**, **impŏs'-able**. **Im'post**.

Imposition, *im'.pŏ.zĭsh''-ŏn*, a fraud. **Imposition of hands**, the laying on of hands in ordination and confirmation.

Impostor, *im.pŏs'.tor*, a cheat. **Imposture**, *im.pŏs'.tchŭr*, deception. (Lat. *impŏsĭtio*, *impostor*, *impostŭra*; Gk. *pono*.)

Impossible, *im.pŏs'.sĭ.b'l*, not possible; **impos'sibly**;

Impossibility, *plu. impossibilities*, *im.pŏs'.sĭ.bĭl''.ĭ.tĭz*.

Lat. *im[in]possĭbĭlis* (*im*, not; *posse*, to be able); Fr. *impossibilité*, &c.

Imposthume, *im'.pŏs.tume*, an abscess. A corrupt spelling of *aposteme*. (Lat. *apostĕma*, Gk. *apostĕma*, an abscess.)

Imposture, *im.pŏs'.tchŭr*. **Impos'tor** (*see* **Impose**).

Impotent, *im'.pŏ.tĕnt* (not *im.po'tent*), not potent or strong; **im'potent-ly**. **Impotence**, *im'.pŏ.tense*; **im'potency**.

Latin *impŏtens*, gen. *impŏtentis*, *impŏtentia* (*im*, not, *pŏtens*, able).

Impound', to shut up in a "pound," to keep back; **impound'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **impound'-ing**, **impound'-er**, **impound'-age** (*-age* [Latin *agĕre*], the act of), the act of impounding.

Old English *pynd(an)*, to pound, to shut up.

Impoverish, *im.pŏv'.er.ish*, to pauperise; **impŏv'erished** (4 syl.), **impŏv'erish-ing**, **impŏv'erish-er**, **impŏv'erish-ment**.

Italian *impoverire*, (Latin *paupĕro*, to make poor; *pauper*).

Impracticable, *im.prāk'.tī.kā.b'l*, not practicable; **impracticable-ness**, *imprac'ticably*; **impracticability**, *im.prāk'.tī.kā.-bīl''.ī.ty*. (French *impracticabilité*, *impracticable*.)

Latin *practicus*; Greek *prattō*, to do; with *im* [*in*] negative.

Imprecate, *im'.prē.kāte*, to curse; **im'precāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **im'precāt-ing** (Rule xix.), **im'precāt-or** (Rule xxxvii.)

Imprecation, *im'.prē.kay''.shūn*; **im'precatory**.

Latin *imprecātio* (*im* [*in*] *precāre*, to pray against a person).

Impregnable, *im.prēg'.nā.b'l*, not to be taken by force (R. xxiii.), **impreg'nably**; **impregnability**, *im.prēg'.nā.bīl''.ī.ty*. (The "g" in these words is a gross blunder. See below.)

Fr. *imprenable*, *imprenabilité*; Lat. *im* [*in*] *prehendi*, not to be taken.

Impregnate, *im.prēg'.nāte*, to fecundate, to saturate; **impreg'-nāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **impreg'nāt-ing** (Rule xix.)

Impregnation, *im.prēg'.nāy''.shūn*, the act of impregnating.

French *impregner*, *impregnation* (Latin *prægnatio*; Greek *gennadō*).

Imprescriptible, *im'.pre.scrip''.tī.b'l*, inalienable, not to be lost on the plea of prescription; **imprescrip'tibly**.

Unprescribed, *un'.prē.skrīb'd''*, not prescribed (Rule lxxii.)

French *imprescriptible*; (Latin *im* [*in*] *prescribo*, *prescriptio*.)

Impress, (noun) *im'.press*; (verb) *im.pres'* (Rule l.), a stamp, to stamp; **impressed**, *im.prēst'*; **impress'-ing**, **impress'-ible**, **impress'ibly**; **impressibility**, *im'.prēs.sī.bīl''.ī.ty*.

Impression, *im.prēsh'.on*, a mark, a notion, an indistinct remembrance. **Impressive**, *im.prēs'.siv*, exciting attention; **impress'ive-ly**, **impress'ive-ness**.

Impress'-ment, the act of forcing men into the army or navy.

Latin *impressio*, *imprimō*, supine *impressum*, to imprint.

Imprimis, *im.pri'.mis*, in the first place. (Latin *imprimis*.)

Imprint, (noun) *im'.print*, (verb) *im.print'* (Rule l.)

Im'print, name and address of printer attached to books, &c. **Imprint'**, to fix on the mind, to stamp; **imprinted** (Rule xxxvi.), **imprint'-ing**. **Imprimā'tur**.

Ital. *imprimere*, to print; Fr. *imprimer*; Lat. *imprimere*, to engrave.

Imprison (better *emprison*), *im.pri'z'.ōn*, to put into prison; **imprisoned**, *im.pri'z'.ōnd*; **impris'on-ing**, **impris'on-er**; **imprison-ment**, *im.pri'z'.ōn.ment*. (Fr. *emprisonner*, &c.)

Improbable, *im.prōb'.ā.b'l*, not probable; **improb'ably**;

Improbability, *plu. improbabilities*, *im.prōb'.ā.bīl''.ī.tiz*.

Latin *im* [*in*] *probābīlis*, not probable; French *improbable*, &c.

Improbability, *im.prōb'.ī.ty*, dishonesty. (Latin *im* [*in*] *prōbitas*.)

Improficiency, *im'.pro.fīsh''.ēn.sy*, want of proficiency.

Latin *im* [*in*] *proficiens* (*im* [*in*] *pro facto*, not to make progress).

Impromptu (French), *im.prŏmp'.tu*, offhand, without study.

Latin *im[īn]promptus*, not drawn out (*prŏmo*, to draw out).

Improper, *im.prŏp'.er*, not proper; **improper-ly**.

Impropriety, *plu. improprieties*, *im'.pro.pri''.ĕ.tiz*.

Improper Fraction, a fraction in which the denominator or divisor is not greater than the numerator: as $\frac{3}{2}$ or $\frac{4}{3}$.

Lat. *im[īn]proprius*, not proper, *impropietas*.

Impropriator, *im.prŏ'.pri.ā.tor*, a layman who "enjoys" ecclesiastical revenues; **impropriation**, *im.prŏ'.pri.a''.shŭn*, secularisation of church property.

Latin *im[īn]proprius*, for [the use of] a private person or layman.

Impropriety, *plu. improprieties*, *im'.pro.pri''.ĕ.tiz*. (See **Improper**.)

Improve, *im.proov'* (not *im.prŏve*), to ameliorate; **improved**, *im.proovd'*; **improving** (Rule xix.), *im.proov'.ing*; **improving-ly**; **improver**, *im.proov'.er*; **improvable**, *im.proo'.vā.b'l* (R. xx.); **improvable-ness**; **improvably**, *im.proo'.vā.bly*; **improvability**, *im.proo'.va.bīl''.ĭ.ty*.

Improvement, *im.proov'.ment*, amendment.

(Of the sixteen words in "-ove," only two (*move*, *prove*) are pronounced -*oov*; four (*dove*, *glove*, *love*, *shove*) are pronounced -*uve*, and the rest are pronounced -*ŏve*, Rule lxxi.)

Latin *pro-vehō*, to carry or travel forwards.

Improvident, *im.prŏv'.ĭ.dent*, not provident; **improvident-ly**;

Improvidence, *im.prŏv'.ĭ.dence*, want of foresight.

Latin *im[īn]providens*, gen. -*providentis*, not fore-seeing.

Improvise, *im'.pro.vize'* (not *im'.pro.veez'*), to compose [poetry] offhand; **improvised** (3 syl.), **improvis-ing** (Rule xix.)

Improvisator, *plu. improvisators*, *im'.pro.viz''.ā.torz*; *fem. improvisatrice*, *im'.pro.viz''.ā.tris*.

Improvisatore, *plu. improvisatori*, *im'.pro.viz'.a.tō.ry*, *plu. im'.pro.viz'.a.tō.ri* (Eng.-Ital.), **improvisator**, &c.

Improvisation, *im.pro.vi.za'.shŭn*, the art of improvising.

French *improvisation*, *improvisatrice*; Italian *improvisatore*, *improvisatori*, *improvisare*, to make rhymes extempore.

Imprudent, *im.prŭ'.dent*, not prudent; **imprudent-ly**; **imprudence**, *im.prŭ'.dence*, indiscretion.

Latin *im[īn]prudens*, not prudent; *imprudētia*.

Impudent, *im'.pu.dent*, not modest; **impudent-ly**, rudely.

Impudence, *im'.pu.dence*, effrontery, want of modesty.

Latin *im[īn]pudens*, not modest; *impudētia*.

Impugn, *im.pŭnē'*, to call in question; **impugned**, *im.pŭnd'*; **impugn-ing**, *im.pŭ'ning*; **impugn-er**, *im.pŭ'.ner*; **impugn-able**, *im.pŭ'.nā.b'l*, subject to be impugned.

Archaic Fr. *impugner*, to impugn; Lat. *impugnare*, to fight against.

Impulse, *im'pŭlse*, without reflection; **impulsive**, *im.pŭl'siv*, energetic and thoughtless; **impul'sive-ly**, **impul'sive-ness**.

Impulsion, *im.pŭl'shŭn*, the force given to a body in motion by another striking against it.

Impel, *im.pĕl*; **impelled'** (2 syl.), **impell'-ing**, **impell'-er**, Rule iv. ("Impel" would be better with double l.)

Latin *impello*, supine *impulsum* (*im[in]pello*, to drive against).

Impunity, *im.pŭ'nĭ.ty*, without punishment.

Latin *impunitas* (*im[in]punire*, not to punish).

Impure, *im.pŭre'*, not pure; **impure'-ness**, **impure'-ly**.

Impurity, *plu. impurities*, *im.pŭ'rĭ.tĭz*.

Latin *im[in]pŭrus*, not pure; *impŭritas*; French *impureté* (!)

Impute, *im.pŭte'*, to attribute (followed by *to*); **impŭt'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **impŭt'-ing** (Rule xix.), **impŭt'-er**, **impŭt'-able**, **impŭt'able-ness**, **impŭt'ably**.

Imputation, *im'pu.tay''shŭn*. **Imputative**, *im.pŭ'ta.tĭv*; **impu'tative-ly**, by imputation.

French *imputable*, *imputation*, *imputatif*, *imputer*.

Latin *im[in]putāre*, to charge against, to think ill of.

(Of the eighty or ninety words beginning with "im-p.." only three [imp, im-plant, im-pound] are native words, two of which have been tampered with, the rest are Latin or Gallic-Latin. In rather more than half the number "im-" is negative, in ten examples it verbalises a noun, and in thirty-one examples it stands for the prep. "in.")

In- (negative) does not belong to native English words, our proper negative prefix is *un-* or *on-*, in one example (*inability*) changed to *in-*.

In- is the Latin negative, equivalent to *un-*. **Dis-** is Latin and Greek. Both these have been adopted in the French and English languages.

In- and **un-** signify the *absence* of the thing referred to.

Dis- signifies *severance* from the thing referred to.

In- (not negative) belongs to our native words as well as to Latin and French words. Its meaning is *in*, *into*, *within*, *against*, and in some instances it simply intensifies.

In- before *no-* in five instances is written *ig-* (always in a negative sense), but in a similar number of examples it is written *in-*. Before the labials "b," "m," "p," it is written *im-*. Before "l" it is *l*, and before "r" it is *ir*.

In a negative sense *in-* should never be written *en-*, although as a preposition it is not unfrequently so written in words borrowed from the French, and always so in words derived from the Greek.

When *en-* is prefixed to native words it means "to make," "to collect," or it verbalises a word.

In (*prep.*), **inn'-er** (R. i.), **in'-ner-most**, **in'most**. **Inn**, an hotel.

"Inner-most" is not *most inner*, but a corruption of *inne-most* or *inne-mest*.

Inability, *in' a.bĭl' .i.ty*, absence of ability. **Disabil'ity**, loss of ability. (The idea of "separation" is shown better in *disable*.) (Old English *in-*, neg.; *abal*, ability.)

(This is the only example of *in-*, neg. [for *un-*] with a native word.)

Inaccessible, *in.ək.sĕs' .sĭ.b'l* (not *un-*, being from the Latin; not *-able*, because not of the first conj.), inapproachable; *in'acces'sible-ness*, *in'acces'sibly*.

Inaccessibility, *in.ək.sĕs' .sĭ.bĭl' .i.ty*, unapproachableness.

French *inaccessible*, *inaccessibilité*; Latin *in-accessus*, not accessible.

Inaccurate, *in.āk' .kŭ.rate* (not *un-*, as it is from the Latin), incorrect; *inac'urate-ness*, *inac'urate-ly*.

Inaccuracy, *plu. inaccuracies*, *in.āk' .kŭ.rā.sĭz*.

Latin *in-accŭrātus*, *-accŭrātio* (v. *in ac[ad]curāre*, not to care for).

Inaction, *in.āk' .shŭn*, absence of action, idleness, rest;

Inactive, *in.āk' .tĭv*; *inac'tive-ly*; *inactivity*, *-ak.tĭv' .i.ty*.

French *inaction*, *inactif*, *inactivité*. Latin *in, activus*, not active.

Inadequate, *in.ād' .ĕ.kwate* (not *un-*, being from the Latin), insufficient; *inad'equate-ly*, *inad'equate-ness*;

Inadequacy, *in.ad' .ĕ.kwa.sy*, insufficiency.

Fr. *inadequate*. Lat. *in, ad-æquātus*, not equal to, v. *adæquāre*.

Inadmissible, *in' .ād.mĭs' .sĭ.b'l* (not *un-*, being from the Latin; not *able*, because not of the first conj.); *in'admissibĭl'ity*.

Fr. *inadmissible*, *inadmissibilité*. Lat. *in, ad-missus*, not admitted to.

Inadvertent, *in' .ad.ver' .tent*, not intentional; *inadver'tent-ly*;

Inadvertency, *plu. inadvertencies*, *in' .ad.ver' .tĕn.sĭz*;
inadvertence, *in' .ad.ver' .tense*, an unintentional error.

French *inadvertant* (wrong), *inadvertance* (wrong). Latin *in*, not, *ad-vertens*, gen. *vertentis*, turning to (*in ad vertēre*, not to turn to).

Inalienable, *in' .āl' .ĭ.ĕ.nā.b'l* (not *un-*, not being from the Latin), not alienable; *ināl'ienable-ness*, *ināl'ien-ably*.

Unalienated, *un.āl' .i.e.nate.ed*, not estranged (Rule lxxii.)

French *inalienable*; Latin *in aliēnāri*, not to be alienated.

Inamorato, *plu. innamoratos*, *in' .ām.ō.rah' .tōze*, a man in love; *fem. innamorata*, *plu. innamoratas*, *in' .ām.o.rah' .tah*, plu.

-tarz, a woman in love. (Eng.-Ital. for *innamorato*, &c.)

Inane, *in.ain'*, vapid, void of energy; *inane'-ly*, stupidly;

Inanity, *plu. inanities*, *in.ān' .ĭ.tĭz*, vanities, sillinesses.

Inanition, *in' .a.nĭsh' .ōn*, feebleness from starvation.

Latin *inānis*, *ināntias*, v. *ināntre*, to make void, to empty.

Inanimate, *in.ān' .i.mate*, destitute of life or animation;

Inanimation, *in' .ān.ĭ.may' .shŭn*, lifelessness, spiritlessness.

Unanimated, *un' .ān' .ĭ.mate.d*, not animated (Rule lxxii.)

(The past part. in Fr. is negatived by *peu* or *non*, and in Eng. by *un-*.)
Latin *in-anĭmus*, without mind or life, *inānimātus*; French *anime*.

Inapplicable, *in.ap'.pĭ.kă.b'l* (not *un-*, being Latin), not applicable; *inap'plicably*; *inap'plicābĭl'ity*. (Double *-p-*.)

Unapplied, *un'.ap.plidē'*, not applied (Rule lxxii.)

Fr. *inapplicable*, *inapplicabilité*; Lat. *ap[ad]plicāre*, to fold together.

Inappreciable, *in'.ap.pree''.she'ū.b'l* (not *in'.a.pree''.sha.b'l*), not appreciable, invaluable, inestimable, not perceptible;

Inappreciably, *in'.ap.pree''.she'a.bly*. (Double *p*.)

Unappreciated, *un'.ap.pree''.shē.ā.tēd*, not valued (R. lxxii.)

Fr. *inappreciable*; Lat. *in ap[ad]preciātus*, not prized to [its value].

Inapprehensible, *in'.ap.pre.hēn''.sĭ.b'l*, not intelligible.

Unapprehended, not understood (Rule lxxii.)

Lat. *in*, not, *ap[ad]prehendere*, supine *apprehensum*, to lay-hold on.

Inapproachable, *in'.ap.prōch''.ū.b'l*, not to be approached.

Fr. *approcher*, to draw nigh (*proche*, near; Lat. *proxime*), with *in-*, neg.

Unapproached, *un'.ap.proched'*, not approached (R. lxxii.)

Inappropriate, *in'.ap.prō''.pri.ate* (not *in'.a.prō''.pri.ate*), not appropriate; *in'apprō'priate-ly*, *in'apprō'priate-ness*.

Unappropriated, *un'.ap.prō''.pri.ā.tēd*, not appropriated.

(The past part. is negatived in Fr. by *peu* or *non*, and in Eng. by *un-*.)

French *approprié*; Latin *in ap[ad]propriāre*, not to appropriate.

Inapt, *in.ap't'* (not *un-*, being Latin), unfit; *inapt'-ly*, *inapt'-ness*. **Inaptitude**, *in.ap'.tĭ.tūde*, unfitness.

French *inaptitude*; Latin *in aptus*, not apt.

Inarticulate, *in'.ar.tĭk''kū.late* (not *un-*, being Latin), not articulate; *inartic'ulate-ly*, *inartic'ulate-ness*.

Inarticulation, *in'.ar.tĭk''kū.lay''.shŭn*, indistinct speech.

Unarticulated, *un'.ar.tĭk''ū.lāte.ēd*, not articulated.

French *inarticulation*; Latin *in articulātus*, not articulated.

Inartificial, *in.ar'.tĭ.fish''.āl* (not *un-*, being Latin), not artificial; *inartific'ial-ly*, artlessly.

French *inartificial* (wrong). Latin *in*, not; *artificialis* (*arte factus*).

In-as-much-as, *in'.az.mŭch''.az*, seeing that, because.

Inattentive, *in'.āt.tēn''.tĭv* (not *in'.a.tēn''.tive*), not attentive; *inatten'tive-ly*; *inattention*, *in'.āt.tēn''.shŭn*.

Unattentive should be discarded. (Double *t*.)

French *inattention*, *inattentif*. Latin *in*, not; *attentus*, attentive, *-attentio* (*at[ad]tendo*, to stretch [the mind] to something).

Inaudible, *in.aw'.dĭ.b'l* (not *un-*, being Latin; not *-able*, because it is not of the first conj.), not audible; *inau'dible-ness*, *inau'dibly*; *inaudibility*, *in.aw'.dĭ.bĭl''.ĭty*.

Latin *in auditus*, not heard; v. *audire*, to hear.

Inaugural, *in.aw'.gŭ.rāl*, made at inauguration.

Inaugurate, *in.aw'.gu.rate*, to invest with office; *inau'gu-*

rāt-ed (R. xxxvi.), inau'gurāt-ing (R. xix.), inau'gurāt-or (R. xxxvii.); inauguration, in.aw'.gū.ray''shūn.

French *inaugural*, *inaugurer*, *inauguration*; Latin *inaugūrāre*, *inaugūrātio* (*augur*, a soothsayer. To consult a soothsayer).

Inauspicious, in'.aus.pīsh''ūs (not un-, being Latin), not auspicious; inauspic'ious-ly, inauspic'ious-ness.

Latin *in auspicium*, not [favoured by] the auspices (*avis spēcio*, to observe the birds [in augury]).

Inborn', innate. (Old English *in boren*, past part. of *bēr[an]*.)

Inbrēd', inherent. (Old Eng. *in bréd*, past part of *bréd[an]*.)

Incalculable, in.kāl'.ku.lū.b'l, not calculable; incal'culably.

Uncalculat-ed, un.kāl'.ku.late.ed, not reckoned up.

(The past part. in Fr. is negated by *non* or *peu*, and in Eng. by *un*.) French *incalculable*; Latin [in]not|calculātus, calculated.

Incandescent, in'.kăn.dēs''sent, glowing with white heat.

Incandescence, in'.kăn.dēs'.sense, the glow of white heat.

French *incandescent*, *incandescence*; Latin *incandescere*.

Incantation, in'.kăn.tay''shūn, the words used by enchanters,

French *incantation*; Latin *in-cantāre*, to enchant or charm.

Incapable, in.kay'.pa.b'l, not capable; incapably.

In'capabil'ity. Incapacity, in'.ka.pās.i.ty.

Incapacious, in'.ka.pay''shūs; incapa'cious-ness.

Incapacitate, in'.ka.pās''.i.tate, to disqualify; incapac'i-tāt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), incapac'itāt-ing.

Fr. *incapable*, *incapacité*; Lat. *in capax*, not capable (*v. capio*).

Incarcerate, in.kar'.se.rate, to imprison; incar'cerāt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), incar'cerāt-ing; incarceration, -se.ray''shūn.

Lat. *incarcerātio*, *incarcerāre* (*carcer*, a prison); Fr. *incarcération*.

Incarnate, in.kar'.nate, embodied in flesh [said of deity];

Incarnation, in'.kar.nay''shūn, assumption of a form of flesh.

Latin *incarnātio*, *incarnāre* (*in caro*, gen. *carnis*, in the flesh).

Incautious, in.kaw'.shūs, not cautious; incau'tious-ness, incau'tious-ly. (Latin *incautus*, not cautious.)

Incendiary, plu. incendiaries, in.sēn'.dī.a.riz, one who maliciously sets fire to [buildings], or inflames the public mind;

Incendiarism, in.sēn'.dī.a.rizm. (Lat. *incendiārius*, *incendēre*.)

Incense, in'.sense, odoriferous exhalation. Incense', to provoke;

incensed, in.sens't; incens'-ing (Rule xix.), provoking to anger; incens'-er; incens-ive, in.sēn'.siv, provokative.

(As a rough rule, if "c" and "s" occur in the same syl. "c" is followed by "s," and "s" by "c," R. lix. "Sense" is an exception.) Lat. *incensum*, *incense*; *incensus*, provoked (*incendēre*, to inflame).

Incentive, in.sēn'.tīv, a stimulus. (Latin *incentivum*.)

Incertitude, *in.ser'.ti.tude*, want of stability.

Uncertain, *un.ser'.t'n*, not sure; **uncer'tain-ness**;

Uncertainty, *plu. uncertainties*, *un.ser'.t'n.tiz*. (These forms are established but cannot be commended.)

French *incertitude*, *incertain*; Latin *incertitudo*, *incertus*.

Incessant, *in.sēs'.sünt*, without cessation; **inces'sant-ly**.

Latin *incessanter* (in *cessāre*, not to cease); French *incessant*.

Incest, *in'sēst*; **incestuous**, *in.sēs'.tū.ūs*; **inces'tuous-ly**.

Latin *incestum*, *incestuōsus* (in *castus*, not chaste); French *inceste*.

Inch, the twelfth part of a foot in length. (Old English *ince*.)

Incidence, **Incidents**. **Accidence**, **Accidents**.

Incidence, *in'.sī.dence*, a term in *optics*, as the line or angle of incidence, opposed to the line or angle of reflexion. The two angles being always equal.

Co-incidence, "a chance concurrence of similar events," is used, but *incidence* is not used to signify "a chance occurrence."

Incident, *plu. incidents*, *in'.sī.dentz*, an occurrence.

Accidence, *ak'.sī.dence*, a rudimentary grammar;

Accident, *plu. accidents*, *ak'.sī.dentz*, a mishap.

Incidental, *in'.sī.dēn''.tal*, casual; **inciden'tal-ly**.

French *incidence* (in *Geom.*), *incident*, *incidentel*; Latin *incidens*, gen. *incidentis*, v. *incidere* (in-*cādo*, to fall on).

French *accident*; Latin *accidens*, gen. *accidentis* (ac-*ad* *cado*).

Incipient, *in.sip'.i.ent*, rudimentary; **incip'ient-ly**.

Lat. *incipiens*, gen. *incipientis*, v. *incipere* (Old Lat. *cēpio*, to begin).

Incisive, *in.sī'siv*, cutting; **inci'sive-ly**. **Incī'sor**, a front tooth.

Incision, *in.sizh'.un*, a cutting into [something].

Latin *incisio*, *incisōres* [*denies*] (in-*cādo*, to cut into).

Incite, *in.sīte'*, to stir up; **incit'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **incit'-er** (Rule xix.), **incit'-ing**, **inciting-ly**, **incite'-ment**.

Incitation, *in'.sī.tay''.shūn*, an incentive, a strong motive.

Insight, *in'sīte*, a discriminating knowledge, a glance.

Latin *incitatio*, *incitāmentum*, v. *incitare*, to spur on.

Incivility, *plu. incivilities*, *in'.sī.vīl''.tīz*, discourtesy.

Unciv'il, not civil; **unciv'il-ly**, not civilly.

Uncivilised, *un.civ'.il.īzd*, not civilised (Rule lxxii.)

(The past part. in *Fr.* is negatived by *peu* or *non*, and in *Eng.* by *un-*)
Fr. *incivilité*, *incivīl*; Lat. *incivilis* (in, not; *civīlis*, like a citizen).

Inclement, *in.klēm'.ent*, not mild; **inclem'ent-ly**, rigorously;

Inclemency, *in.klēm'.en.sy*, severely cold [weather].

Lat. *inclementia* (in *clemens*, not mild); Fr. *inclemence*, *inclement*.

Incline, *in.kline'*, to slope, to feel disposed; **inclined'** (2 syl.), **inclīn'-ing** (Rule xix.), **inclīn'-er**, **inclīn'-able**;

Inclination, *in'.kli.nay''.shūn*, willingness, slope.

Un-inclined not disposed [a passive state]. **Dis-inclined**, positively averse; **disinclination**, aversion, unwillingness.

Latin *inclinabilis*, *inclinatio*, *in-clināre*; French *inclination*.

Inclose, *in.klōze'*, to shut up one thing in another: as a letter in an envelope; **inclosed'** (2 syl.), **inclōs'-ing** (Rule xix.); **inclōs'-er**, one who incloses; **inclosure**, *in.klō'.zhūr*, something inclosed. ("Enclose" is the French form, *enclos*.)

Include, *in.klūde'*, to comprise; **inclūd'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **inclūd'-ing**; **inclusive**, *in.clū'.siv*, comprehending;

Exclusive, not comprehending, leaving out.

Inclū'sive-ly; **Exclusive-ly**.

Inclusion, *in.klū'.zhūn*, the act of including, the state of being included. **Exclusion**, the state of being left out.

Old Eng. *clusa*, a prison; Lat. *inclusio*, v. *inclūdo*, supine *inclusum*, to include; *excludo*, supine *exclusum*, to exclude.

Incognito, *plu. incognitos* (Rule xlii.), *fem. incognita* (Italian), *in.kōg'.nī.tōze*, *in.kōg'.nī.tah*. Contracted form **incog'**, in disguise, in privacy. **Incognisable**, *in.kog'.ni.za.b'l*, not recognisable. (Latin *incognitus*, unknown.)

Incoherent, *in.ko.hē'rent*, not coherent; **incohe'rent-ly**;

Incoherency, *plu. incoherencies*, *in.ko.hē'ren.siz*;

Incoherence, *in.ko.hē'rence*, want of coherence.

Fr. *incoherent*, *incoherence*; Lat. *in, co[con]hæreo*, not to stick together.

Incombustible (not *-able*), *in'.cōm.būs'.tī.b'l*, not combustible; **incombustible-ness**, **incombustibly**, **incombūstibility**.

French *incombustible*, *incombustibilité*; Latin *in-combūrere*, supine *-combustum* (*con-buro* [Old Latin], *uro*, to burn together).

Income, *in'.kūm*, annual amount of property arising from interest, business, pay, &c. (German *einkommen*, income.)

Incommensurable, *in'.kōm.mēn''su.ra.b'l*, not having a common measure; **incommen'surably**, **incommen'surability**.

Incommensurate, *in'.kōm.mēn''su.rate*, disproportionate.

Fr. *incommensurable*, *incommensurabilité* (Lat. *in, com, mensūra*).

Inconmode, *in'.kōm.mōde'* (not *in'.kō.mode'*), to inconvenience; **incommōd'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **incommōd'-ing** (Rule xix.)

Incommodious, *in'.kōm.mō''.dī'ūs* (not *in'.kō.mō''jūs*), inconvenient; **incommo'dious-ness**, **incommo'diously**.

Lat. *incommōdare*, *incommōdus*; Fr. *incommode*, v. *incommoder*.

Incommunicable, *in'.kōm.mu''nī.kā.b'l*, not able to be communicated; **incommu'nicable-ness**, **incommu'nicably**.

Incommunicative, *in'.kōm.mu''nī.ka.tīv*, reserved.

Uncommu'nicated, not communicated (Rule lxii.)

Uncommunicative, *un'.kōm.mū''nī.ka.tīv*.

French *incommunicable*, *incommunicabilité*, *peu communicatif*.

Latin *incommunicabilis*; *in*, not; *communicare* (*communis*).

Incommutable, in'.kõm.mũ''.ta.b'l, indefeasible; **incommu'table-ness**, incommu'tably. **Uncommut'ed** (Rule lxxii.)

French *incommutable*; Latin *in-commutābilis* (in, com, mūtāre).

Incomparable, in.kõm'.pā.ra.b'l (not in kõm patr'.a.b'l), not to be compared together; **incom'parable-ness**; incom'parably, infinitely, beyond all comparison.

Uncompared, un'.kõm.paird', not compared together.

(The past part. in Fr. is negatived by *peu* or *non*, and in Eng. by *un-*) Latin *incomparābilis* (in, compārāri, not to be compared).

Incompatible (not -able), in'.kõm.pāt'.i.b'l, not consistent [with]; **incompat'ible-ness**, incompat'ibly. **Incompat'ibles** (in Chem.), salts which in contact decompose each other.

Incompatibility, in'.kõm.pāt'.i.bīl''.i.ty, unsuitability.

French *incompatible*, *incompatibilité* (Latin in, com pētēre).

Incompetent (not -tant), in.kõm'.pēt.ent, not competent; **incom'petent-ly**, incom'petence, incom'petency.

French *incompétent*, *incompétence*; Latin *incompētens*, gen. -pētentis.

Incomplete, in'.kõm'.pleet' (not un-, being Latin), not complete; **incomplete'-ness**, in an unfinished state; **incomplete'-ly**.

Uncompleted, un'.kom.pleet'.ed, not completed (Rule lxxii.)

French *incomplet*; Latin in, not; *complēre*; supine *complētum*.

Incomprehensible, in.kõm'.pre.hēn''.sī.b'l (not -able), beyond human understanding; **incomprehen'sibly**;

Incomprehensibility, in.kõm'.pre.hēn''.sī.bīl''.i.ty.

Incomprehensive, in.kõm'.pre.hēn''.sīv.

Uncomprehended, un.kõm'.pre.hēn''.dēd, not understood.

Fr. *incompréhensible*, *incompréhensibilité*; Lat. *incomprēhensibilis*.

Incompressible, in'.kom.prēs''.sī.b'l, not to be reduced in size by pressure; **incompressibility**, in'.kõm.prēs' sī.bīl''.i.ty.

Uncompressed, un'.kõm.prest', not pressed together (R. lxxii.)

French *incompressible*, *incompressibilité*. Latin in, not; *comprimēre*, supine *compressum* (in, con, pressus, not squeezed together).

Inconceivable, in'.kõn.see''.vū.b'l, not to be imagined; **inconceiv'able-ness**, inconceiv'ably (Rule xxviii.)

("able," the wrong conj., Rule xxiii. This error, as usual, is French.) French *inconcevable*. Latin in, not; *concipēre* (con cāpio).

Inconclusive, in'.kõn.klū''.zīv, not conclusive; **inconclu'sive-ly**, inconclu'sive-ness. **Unconcluded**, not finished (R. lxxii.)

Fr. *non conclu*. Lat. in, not; *conclūdo*, sup. *conclūsum* (con claudio).

Incondensable, in'.kõn.dēn''.sā.b'l (not -ible, being the 1st conj., Lat.), not to be condensed; **inconden'sably**, **inconden'sability**. Also **uncondensable**, **uncondensability**.

French *non-condensable*, *non-condensibilité*. French *non* and *peu* are represented by *un-*. Latin in, *condensāri*, not to be condensed.

- Incongruent**, *in.kõn'.gru.ent*, not suitable; **incon'gruent-ly**;
Incongruous, *-gru.üs*, not in keeping; **incon'gruous-ly**;
Incongruity, *plu. incongruities*, *in'.kõn.gru'' .i.tiz*.
 French *incongruité*; Latin *incongruus*, *incongruens*, gen. *-entis*, *incongruitas* (*in, con, gruere*, not to flock together).
Inconsequential, *in.kõn'.së.kwën'' .shäl*, not following from the premises, of small moment; **incon'sequen'tial-ly**.
 Latin *inconsequens*, gen. *-sequentis*, *inconsequentia* (*in, con, sequor*).
Inconsiderable, *in'.kõn.sid'' .ë.ra.b'l*, not important; **-sid'erably**;
Inconsiderate, *in'.kõn.sid'' .ë.rate*, thoughtless, rash; **incon-sid'erate-ly**, **inconsid'erate-ness**, thoughtlessness;
Inconsideration, *in'.kõn.sid'' .ë.ray'' .shün*, negligence.
Unconsidered, *un'.kõn.sid'' .erd*, not duly thought about.
 French *peu considéré*. Our *un-* represents the French *peu, mal, non*.
 Lat. *inconsideratio*, *inconsiderare*, not to consider; Fr. *inconsideration*.
Inconsistent, *in'.kõn.sis'' .tent*, not consistent; **inconsis'tent-ly**;
Inconsistency, *plu. inconsistencies*, *in'.kõn.sis'' .tën.siz*;
Inconsistence, *in'.kõn.sis'' .tense*, incongruity.
 Latin *in, con, sistere*, not to bide together.
Inconsolable, *in'.kõn.sõ'' .la.b'l* (not *-ible*, being the 1st. conj., Lat.), not to be solaced; **inconsolably**, *in'.kõn.sõ'' .la.bly*.
Disconsolate, *dis.kõn'.so.late*, lost to comfort, unhappy;
disconsolate-ly, **discon'solate-ness**.
Unconsoled, *un'.kõn.sõled''*, not solaced (Rule lxxii.)
 Fr. *inconsolable*; Lat. *inconsolabilis* (*in, con, solari*, not to be solaced).
Inconstant, *in.kõn'.stant*, not constant; **incon'stant-ly**; **incon-stancy**, *in.kõn'.stän.sy*, fickleness, want of persistency.
 French *inconstant*, *inconstance*; Latin *inconstans*, gen. *-constantis*, *inconstantia* (*in, con, stans [stare]*, not to stand firmly).
Inconsumable, *in'.kõn.su'' .mä.b'l*, not able to be consumed.
Unconsumed, *un'.kõn.sumed''*, not consumed (Rule lxxii.);
unconsüm'-ing [fire], fire which burns without consuming.
 Latin *in, consumere*, not to consume (*con sumo*, to take wholly).
Incontestable, *in'.kõn.tës'' .ta.b'l*, indisputable; **incontest'ably**.
Uncontested, *un'.kõn.tës'' .tëd*, not disputed (Rule lxxii.)
 Latin *in, contestari*, not to be proved by witnesses (*testis*).
Incontinent, *in.kõn'.tî.nent*, not chaste; **incon'tinent-ly**.
Incontinence, *in.kõn'.tî.nence*; **incon'tinency**.
 French *incontinence*, *incontinent*; Latin *incontinens*, gen. *-tinentis*, *incontinentia* (*in, con, teneo*, not [able] to contain [oneself]).
Incontrovertible, *in.kõn'.tro.ver'' .tî.b'l*, indisputable; **incontro-ver'tibly**, **incontrovertibil'ity**, indisputability.
Uncontroverted, *un.kõn'.tro.ver.ted*, not called in question.

Uncontrovertible, not to be changed from one form to another: gold is *uncontrovertible*.

French *incontrovertible*, *non-controverti*, *non-controvertible*, *non* being represented by *un-*. These words are ill-formed. The Latin verb is *controversāri*, to dispute. The French have evidently taken *vertēre* (to turn) for *versāri* (to converse), and we have copied the error.

Inconvenient, *in'.kõn.vě''nĭ.ent*, not commodious; **inconveniently**; **inconvenience**, *in'.con.vě''nĭ.ence*, that which deranges, to derange; **inconvenienced** (5 syl.), **inconveniencing** (Rule xix.), incommoding.

Inconveniency, *plu. inconveniencies*, *in'.con.vě''nĭ.ĕn.sĭz*.

Latin *inconvēniens*, gen. *-vĕnientis* (*in, con, vĕniens*, not coming together [amicably]); French *inconvenient*.

Incorporate, *in'.kor'.põ.rate*, to unite into one body, to intermix; **incorporated** (Rule xxxvi.), **incorporating** (Rule xix.)

Incorporation, *in'.kor'.põ.ray''shŭn*.

Incorporeal (not **incorporal**), *in'.kor.po' rĕ.ăl*, not having a material body. **Incorporeal-ly** (not **incorporal-ly**), *in'.kor.põ''rĕ.ăl.ly*, immaterially, without a material body.

Incorporeity, *in'.kor'.po.rĕ''ĭ.ty*, immateriality.

Incorporealism, *in'.kor.po''rĕ.ăl.ĭzm*, spiritual existence.

Latin *incorporāre*, *incorporātio*; French *incorporer*, *incorporation*.

Latin *incorporālis* or *incorporeus*; French *incorporel*, *incorporeal*.

Latin *incorporālitās*; French *incorporalĭté*, *incorporeality*.

Fr. *incorporeité* (Lat. *in corpus*, without body). See **Corporeal**.

Incorrect, *in'.kor.rekt'*, not correct; **incorrect-ly**, **incorrect-ness**.

Uncorrected, *un'.kor.rĕk''tĕd*, not corrected (Rule lxxii.)

(The past part. is negated in Fr. by *non* or *peu*, and in Eng. by *un-*.)

French *incorrect*; Latin *incorrectus* (*in, corrĭgĕre*, supine *-correctum*).

Incorrigible, *in'.kor'rĭ.jĭb'l*, not able to be reformed; **incorrigible-ness**; **incorrigibly**, beyond the hope of reform.

Incorrigibility, *in'.kor'rĕ.jĭ.bĭl''ĭ.ty*, an incorrigible state.

Fr. *incorrigible*, *incorrigibilitĕ*; Lat. *in corrĭgi*, not to be corrected.

Incorrodible, *in'.kor.rõ''dĭ.b'l*, not possible to be corroded;

Incorrodibility, *in'.kõr.rõ'.dĭ.bĭl''ĭ.ty*.

Uncorroded, *un'.kor.rõ''dĕd*, not corroded (Rule lxxii.)

Fr. *corroder*; Lat. *corrodĕre* (*in, cor[con], rodĕre*, not to gnaw away).

Incorrupt, not subject to decay. **Uncorrupt**, not depraved.

Incorrupted, not turned to corruption.

Uncorrupted, not morally depraved.

Incorrupt-ible, not liable to decay. **Uncorruptible**, not liable to be morally corrupted (1 Cor. xv. 52).

Incorruptible-ness, **incorruptibility**, the quality of not being subject to material corruption;

Uncorruptible-ness, **uncorruptibility**, the quality of not being subject to moral corruption (*Titus* ii. 7).

- Incorruption**, *in'.kor.rüp''.shŭn*, the state of not being subject to material corruption (1 Cor. xv. 50);
- Uncorruption**, *un'.kor.rüp''.shŭn*, the state of not being subject to moral corruption.
- Fr. *incorruptible*, *incorruptibilité*; Lat. *incorruptibilis*, *incorruptio*.
- Increase**, (noun) *in'.krēse*, (verb) *in'.krēse'* (Rule 1.)
- In'crease**, augmentation. **Increase'**, to get larger; **increased'**, **increas'-ing** (Rule xix.), **increas'-ly**, **increas'-able**.
- Latin *increscere*, to grow larger and larger. Verbs in *-eo* are inceptive.
- Incredible**, *in'.krəd'.i.b'l*, not credible; **incred'ible-ness**, **incred'-ibly**; **incredibility**, *in'.krəd'.i.bil''.i.ty*;
- Incredulous**, *in'.krəd'.ŭ.lŭs*, unbelieving; **incred'ulous-ness**, **incred'ulous-ly**. **Incredulity**, *in'.krəd'.ŭ''.i.ty*.
- Uncredited**, *un'.krəd'.it.ed*, not believed, not trusted.
- Uncred'itable-ness**, quality or state of not being trustworthy.
- Discred'itable**, base, ruinous to one's reputation.
- Discredit**, *dis.kred'.it*, dishonour, disgrace.
- French *incrédible*, *incrédibilité*, *incrédulité*, *discrédit*; Latin *incrédibilis*, *incrédibilitas*, *incréditus*, *incrédulitas*, *incrédulus*.
- Increment**, *in'.krē.ment*, increase. (Latin *incrementum*.)
- Incriminate**, *in'.krīm'.i.nate*, to charge with fault; **incrim'ināt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **incrim'ināt-ing**. (In Lat. the second *i* is long.)
- Latin *incrimināri*, to incriminate; French *incriminer*.
- Incrust**, *in'.krŭst'* (not *en-*, being Latin), to form a hard crust; **incrust'-ed**, **incrust-ing**. **Incrustation**, *-tay''shŭn*.
- French *incrustation*, *incruster*; Latin *incrustatio*, *incrustare*.
- Incube**, *in'.kŭ.bate*, to brood; **in'oubāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **in'cubāt-ing** (Rule xix.), **in'cubāt-or** (Rule xxxvii.)
- Incubation**, *in'.kŭ.bay''.shŭn*; **incubative**, *in'.kŭ.bā.tif*.
- Incubus**, *in'.kŭ.bŭs*, a night-mare, a mental oppression.
- Latin *incubatio*, *incubator*, *incubus*, *incubare*; French *incubation*.
- Inculcate**, *in'.kŭl'.kate* (not *in'.kŭl'.kate*), to teach; **incul'cāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **incul'cāt-ing**, **incul'cāt-or** (Rule xxxvii.)
- Inculcation**, *in'.kŭl'.kay''.shŭn*, indoctrination.
- Latin *inculcare* (in *calco*, to tread in; *calx*, a heel), *inculcator*.
- Inculpate**, *in'.kŭl'.pate*, to criminate; **incul'pāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **incul'pāt-ing** (Rule xix.); **inculpatory**, *in'.kŭl'.pa.tō.ry*.
- Inculpation**, *in'.kŭl'.pay''.shŭn*, censure.
- Inculpable**, *in'.kŭl'.pa.b'l*, unblamable; **incul'pably**; **inculpability**, *in'.kŭl'.pa.bil''.i.ty*, freedom from blame.
- French *inculpable*, *inculpation*, *inculper*; Latin *inculpabilis*, *inculpāre*. (In all these cases the *in-* is negative.)
- "Inculpate," to blame, is directly opposite to the Latin *inculpāre* (to hold blameless), and the French *inculper*.
- We have opposed it to the English-Latin word *exculpate*, but having a fixed meaning in Latin, it ought not to be reversed.

- Incumbent**, *in.kũm'.bent*, a clergyman with a "living," obligatory; **incum'bency**, *plu. incum'bencies*, *in.kũm'.bẽn.sĩz*.
 Latin *incumbens*, gen. *incumbentis* (*in-cumbẽre*, to lie upon).
- Incur**, *in.kur'*, to become liable; **incurred'** (2 syl.), **incurr'-ing**,
 Rule iv. (Latin *in-curro*, to run into.)
- Incurable**, *in.kũ'.rũ.b'l*, not to be cured; **incũ'able-ness**, **in-
 oũ'rably**; **incurability**, *in.kũ'.rũ.bĩl''ĩ.ty*.
 French *incurable*, *incurabilitẽ*; Latin *in*, not, *cũrãbilis*, v. *curãre*.
- Indebted**, *in.dẽt'.ẽd* (not *en-*, being Latin), to owe; **indebted-
 ness**, *in.dẽt'.ẽd.ness*. (Latin *indẽbitus*.)
- Indecency**, *plu. indecencies*, *in.dẽe'.sẽn.sĩz*, **indecorum**.
Inde'cent, offensive to modesty; **inde'cent-ly**.
 French *indẽcent*, *indẽcens*; Latin *indẽcens*, gen. *-centis* (*in dẽceo*).
- Indecision**, *in'.dẽ.sĩz'h'.ũn*, want of decision; **indecisive**, *in'.dẽ-
 si''sĩv*; **indecĩ'sive-ly**, **indecĩ'sive-ness**.
 Undecided, *un'.dẽ.si''dẽd*, not decided (Rule lxxii).
 French *indẽcision*; Latin *in*, not, *dẽcidẽre*, sup. *decisum* (*de cãdo*).
- Indeclinable**, *in'.dẽ.kli''nũ.b'l*, not declinable.
 Undeclined, *un'.dẽ.klĩd'*, without case-endings (R. lxxii.)
- Indecorous**, *in'.dẽ.kõr'rũs* (not *in.dẽk'õ.rũs*), not decorous;
indecor'ous-ly; **indeco'rum**, impropriety of conduct.
 Latin *indẽcõrum* (*in*, not, *dẽcor*, decent, v. *dẽcẽo*, to be fit).
- Indeed**, in fact, is it possible? (Old English *in dãd*, in fact.)
- Indefatigable**, *in'.dẽ.fãt'.ĩ.gũ.b'l*, persistently industrious; **in-
 defat'igable-ness**, **indefat'igably**, **indefat'igability**.
 Latin *indẽfãtigãbilis*, *in*, *dẽfãtigãrĩ*, not to be wearied.
- Indefeasible**, *in'.dẽ.fee'.zũ.b'l*, inalienable; **indefea'sibly**.
Indefeasibility, *in'.dẽ.fee'.zũ.bĩl''ĩ.ty*, imprescriptibility.
 Low Latin *in*, not, *dẽfẽsĩbilis* (Latin *de-fĩcio* [*facio*], to undo).
- Indefensible**, *in'.dẽ.fẽn'.sĩ.b'l*, not to be defended; **indefen'sibly**;
Indefensibility, *in'.dẽ.fẽn'.sĩ.bĩl''ĩ.ty*.
 Undefended. *un'.dẽ.fẽn''dẽd*, not defended (Rule lxxii).
 Lat. *in*, not, *dẽfẽdẽre*, supine *dẽfẽnsũm*; Fr. *indẽfẽndable* (wrong).
- Indefinite**, *in.dẽf'.ĩ.nĩt* (not *in.dẽf'.ĩ.nĩte*), not definite;
indefinite-ly, **indefinite-ness**, **indefĩn'ity**; **indefĩnitive**,
in'.dẽ.fĩn''ĩ.tĩv; **indefĩn'itive-ly**.
Indefĩnable (Rule xxiii.), *in'.dẽ.fĩ''nũ.b'l*; **indefĩ'nably**.
 Undefined, *un'.dẽ.fĩnd'*, not defined (Rule lxxii).
 Latin *in*, not, *dẽfĩnĩre*, *-dẽfĩnĩtĩvus*; French *indẽfĩnĩssable* (wrong).
- Indeliberate**, *in'.dẽ.lĩb''.ẽ.rate*, without due consideration;
indelĩb'erate-ly. **Undelib'erated** (Rule lxxii).
 Latin *in*, not, *dẽlĩberãre*, to deliberate (*lĩbra*, a balance).

Indelible, *in.dě'l.i.b'l* (not *-able*), not to be erased;

Indelibly; **indelibility**, *in.dě'l.i.b'il''.i.ty*.

(These words are disgraceful and ought to be corrected into *indeleble*, *indeleibly*, and *indelebility*. The verb is *dēleo*, not *dello*.)

Fr. *indéléble*, *indélébilité*; Lat. *indēlēbilis* (*dēleo*, to blot out).

Indelicate, *in.dě'l.i.kate*, not refined; **indel'icate-ly**, **indel'icate-ness**; **indel'icacy**, *plu. indel'icacies*, *in.dě'l.i.ka.siz*.

French *indélicat*; Latin *in*, not, *dēlicātus*, delicate, dainty.

Indemnify, *in.děm'.nī.fy*, to secure against loss; **indemnifies**, *in.děm'.nī.fize*; **indemnified**, *in.děm'.nī.fide* (Rule xi.); **indem'nifi-er**, **indem'nify-ing**. **Indemnification**, *in.děm'.nī.fī.kay''.shūn*, security against loss.

Indemnity, *plu. indemnities*, *in.děm'.nī.tiz*.

Fr. *indemnité*; Lat. *indemnitas* *ficere* [*facere*], to secure from loss.

Indemonstrable, *in'.dě.mōn''.strā.b'l*, not to be demonstrated.

Undemonstrated, *un'.dě.mōn''.strā.ted*, not proved (R. lxxii.)

Latin *indemonstrābilis* (*in*, not, *demonstrāri*, to be demonstrated).

Indent', to mark with indentations, to make an indenture; **indent'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **indent'-ing**;

Indentation, *in'.děn.tay''.shūn*, a jag, a dent;

Indenture, *in.děn'.tchūr*, a written contract, to bind by an indenture; **indentured**, *in.děn'.tchūrd*; **indent'ure-ing**.

These are ill-formed words. The Latin *in-dent[atus]* means *without* teeth, and "indent" in English means to make teeth or jags.

Latin *dens*, gen. *dentis*, a tooth; Greek *ódous*, gen. *ódontōs*.

"Indentures" are so called because they were originally made in duplicate on one skin. The skin being divided with an indented or zigzag edge, the two parts of which could be fitted together.

Independent, *in'.de.pěn''.dent* (noun), a "dissenter," (adj.) not dependent; **indep'en'dent-ly**. **Independence**, *in'.de.pěn''.dence*, private means, self-reliance, self-confidence; **independency**, *plu. independencies*, *in'.de.pěn''.děn.siz*.

Dependent on [another], "hanging on" another.

Independent of [another]. *Of* unites the two nouns in regimen: so *exclusive of*, *irrespective of*.

French *Indépendant* (wrong), *indépendance* (wrong); Latin *in*, not, *dependens*, gen. *dependentis*, *dependere*, to hang from or on.

Indescribable (R. xxiii.), *in'.dě.skri''.bū.b'l* (not *in'.dēs-kri''.bā.b'l*), not able to be described; **indescr'ibably**.

Undescribed, *un'.dě.skribd*, not described (Rule lxxii.)

Latin *in*, not, *de-scribere*, to write down or describe.

Indestructible, *in'.dě.strūk''.tī.b'l* (not *in'.dēs.trūk''.tī.b'l*), imperishable; **indestruc'tibly**, **indestructibility**.

Undestroyed, *un'.dě.stroid'*, not destroyed (Rule lxxii.)

Fr. *indestructible*, *indestructibilité*; Lat. *in*, *de-struere*, to pull down.

Indeterminate, *in'.dĕ.ter''.mĭ.nate*, indefinite; **indeter'minate-ly**;

Indeterminable, *in'.dĕ.ter''.mĭ.na.b'l*; **indeter'minably**;

Indetermination, *in'.dĕ.ter''.mĭ.nay''.shĭn*, irresolution;

Undetermined, *un'.de.ter''.mĭnd*, not fixed (Rule lxxii.)

Indeterminate [quantities], those which *cannot* be known.

Undetermined [quantities], those which are capable of being known, but have not yet been determined.

Fr. indéterminable, indetermination; Lat. in, not, determināre.


In'dex, *plu. indexes* [of books], *indices* [of figures], *in'.dĭ.sĕz*.

Indices, *in'.dĭ.sĕz*, exponents: in 3^a , a^3 , the little figures 2, 3 are the indices to point out to what power the figure is to be raised; "3" is to be raised to the square or second power, $3 \times 3 = 9$; and a to the cube or third power.

In'dex (*verb*), to make an index; **indexed**, *in'.dext*; **in'dex-ing**, **index'ical**, **index'ical-ly**.

In'dex Expurgatorius, *ex.pur'.gă.tōr''.rĭ.ŭs*, the list of books which Roman Catholics are forbidden to read till the objectionable parts are expurgated.

In'dex Libro'rum Prohibito'rum, the list of books wholly forbidden to the faithful in the Roman Catholic church.

Index-finger, the first finger (). (*See Indicate.*)

Fr. index; Lat. index, plu. indices, inventory of a book, the forefinger.

Indian, *in'.dĭ.ăn*, pertaining to India, a native of India;

Indian-corn, **Indian-red**, **Indian-yellow**;

Indian-ink, or **India-ink**, *in'.dĭ ink*;

India-rubber, *in'.dĭ rŭb'.er*; **India-paper**, *in'.dĭ pă'.per*;

India-man, *in'.dĭ-man*, a large merchant ship for trading to India. (*Persian hind; Sanskrit sind, black.*)

Indicate, *in'.dĭ.cate*, to point out; **in'dicāt.ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **in'dicāt-ing** (R. xix.), **in'dicāt-or** (R. xxxvii.), **in'dicatōry**.

Indication, *in'.dĭ.kay''.shĭn*, a premonstration.

Indicative, *in.dĭk'.a.tĭv*; **indic'ative-ly**. (*See Index.*)

French indication, indicatif; Latin indicatio, indicativus, v. indicāre (indictum, a discovery; index, a discoverer).

(*This is not a compound of dicere, to show or speak, but of dicāre.*)

Indict, *in.dĭtē'*, to charge with crime. **Indite'**, to write.

Indict-ed, *in.dĭtē'.ed*; **indict-ing**, *in.dĭtē'.ing*; **indict-able**, *in.dĭtē'.ă.b'l*, what may be legally indicted.

Indictment, *in.dĭtē'.ment*, a formal charge in writing.

Indict-or, *in.dĭ'.tor*, the person who indicts another.

Indict-ee, *in.dĭ'.tee*, the person indicted.

Latin in-dico, supine in-dictum, to speak against, to denounce. "Indite" is from the same Latin verb meaning "to write out."

Indiction, *in.dik'.shün*, the reckoning by cycles of fifteen years.

(This system was introduced by Constantine, A.D. 312, in connection with the payment of tribute.)

Latin *indictio*, declaration [of a tax prior to its being collected].

Indifferent, *in.dif'.fē.rent*, regardless; **indifferent-ly**, not well.

Indifference, *in.dif'.fē.rence*, absence of interest in a matter.

French *indifférent*, *indifférence*; Latin *indifferens*, gen. *-differentis*, *indifferentia* (*in*, not, *differo*, to distract [oneself]).

Indigenous, *in.didg''.ē.nūs*, native to a place.

Latin *indigēna*, a native (*indu geno* [*in-gigno*], born within).

Indigent, *in'.dī.djēnt*, needy; **indigent-ly**, indigency.

French *indigent*, *indigence*; Latin *indigentia*, *indigeo*, to want.

Indigestion, *in'.dī.djēs''.tchün*, constipation; **indigestible** (not *-able*), *in'.dī.djēs''.tā.b'l*; **indigestibly**.

Undigested, *un'.dī.djēs''.tēd*, not digested (Rule lxxii.)

French *indigestion*, *indigestible*; Latin *indigestio*, *indigestibilis*, *in*, not, *digere*, supine *digestum*, to dissolve, to digest.

Indignant (not *indignant*), *in.dig'.nant*, scornfully angry; **indignant-ly**. **Indignation**, *in'.dig.nay''.shün*;

Indignity, *plu. indignities*, *in.dig'.nī.tiz*, insult.

Latin *indignatio*, *indignitas*, v. *indignari*; French *indignation*, &c.

Indigo, *plu. indigos* (Rule xlii.), a blue dye, a plant.

Fr., Ital., Span., *indigo*; Lat. *indicum*, the Indian plant.

Indirect, *in'.dī.rēkt*, not direct; **indirect-ly**, obliquely; **indirect'-ness**. (Fr. *indirect*; Lat. *indirectus*, *rectus*, right.)

Indiscernible, *in'.diz.zer''.nā.b'l* (not *-able*), imperceptible;

Undiscerned, *un'.diz.zernd'* (not *un'.de.zernd'*), Rule lxxii.

Latin *in*, not, *discernere*, to sift [flour], to discern.

Indiscoverable, *in'.dis.cūv''.ēr.ā.b'l*, not to be found out;

Undiscovered, *un'.dis.cūv''.erd*, not discovered.

French *in*, not, *découvrir*. Low Latin *cofera*, a coffer; *de-cofera*, to take out of a coffer; *in*, *de*, *cofera*, not to take from its coffer.

Indiscreet, *in'.dis.kreet'*, imprudent; **indiscreet-ly**, **-creet'-ness**;

Indiscretion, *in'.dis.krēsh''.ün* (not *in'.dis.kree''-shün*).

French *indiscrétion*, *indiscret*; Latin *in*, not, *discernere*, supine *discrētum*, not to sift or separate [right from wrong].

Indiscriminate, *in'.dis.krīm''.ī.nate*, promiscuous; **indiscriminate-ly**; **indiscrimināt-ing**, not making any distinctions;

Indiscrimination, *in'.dis.krīm''.ī.nay''.shün*;

Indiscriminative, *in'.dis.krīm''.ī.na.tiv*; **-native-ly**;

Undiscriminated, *un'.dis.krīm''.ī.nā.tēd*, not sorted (R. lxxii.)

Lat. *in*, not, *discriminare*; Gk. *dis-krima*, judgment between [things].

Indispensable, *in'.dis.pēn''.sa.b'l*, absolutely necessary; **indispensably**, **indispensable-ness**, **indispensability**.

Undispensed, *un'.dis.pēnst*, not dispensed (Rule lxxii.)

Fr. *indispensable*, *indispensabilité*; Lat. *in*, not, *dispensare*.

Indisposed, *in'.dis.pōzed'*, not in health, disinclined;

Indisposed towards, averse to.

Indisposition, *in'.dis'.pō.zish''ūn*, ill-health, reluctance.

Undisposed of, *un'.dis.pōzed' ov*, not sold (Rule lxxii.)

French *indisposer*, *indisposition*; Latin *dispōnere*, to set aside, hence to put in order; *in-dispōnere*, to put out of order, hence to be disordered or unwell; not set aside, hence not parted with.

Indisputable, *in'.dis'.pū.tū.b'l* (not *in'.dis.pū''.tū.b'l*), without dispute; *indis'putable-ness*; *indis'putably*, beyond all doubt.

Undisputed, *un'.dis.pū''.tēd*, not disputed (Rule lxxii.)

French *indisputable*; Latin *in*, not, *disputābilis*, *disputāre*.

Indissoluble, *in'.dis'.zō.lū b'l* (not *in'.dis.sōl''.ū.b'l*), not capable of being melted; *indis'soluble-ness*, *indis'solubly*.

Indissolubility, *in'.dis'.zō.lū.bil''.ī.ty*.

Irreissoluble, *in'.dis.zōl''.vū.b'l*, not able to be dissolved.

Undissolved, *un' dis.zolv'd'*, not dissolved (Rule lxxii.)

French *indissoluble*, *indissolubilité*; Latin *in*, not, *dis-solvere*, to loose thoroughly; Greek *sun luo*, to loose altogether.

Indistinct, *in'.dis.tinct'*, not distinct; *indistinct'-ness*, *indistinct'-ly*. *Indistinction*, *in'.dis.tīnk''shūn*.

Indistinguishable, *in'.dis.tīn''.gwish.ā.b'l*, not able to be distinguished. (An ill-formed word, the Latin corresponding one is *indistinguishibilis* [*in'.dis.tīn.gwi.b'l*]).

Undistinguished, *un'.dis.tīn''.gwīsh't*, not distinguished.

Fr. *indistinct*, *indistinction*; Lat. *in*, not, *distinctio*, *distinctus*, *distinguere*, *distinctum*, to notify by a mark (Gk. *stigma*, a mark).

Indite, *in.dite'*, to write. **Indict**, *in.dite'*, to accuse; *indit'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *indit'-ing* (Rule xix.), *indit'-er*.

Latin *in-dicere*, supine *indictum*, to set forth in writing. Hence Cicero says "*non idem loqui est, et dicere*" [to write].

Individual, *in'.dī.vīd''.u.āl* (not *in'.dī.vī''.jū.āl*), one person or thing; *individ'ual-ly*; *individuality*, *in'.dī.vīd''.u.āl''.ī.ty*;

Individualise (R. xxxi.), *in'.dī.vīd''.u.āl.īze*, to particularise; *individ'ualised* (6 syl.), *individ'ualis-ing*;

Individualisation, *in'.dī.vīd''.u.āl.ī.zay''.shūn*;

Individualism, *in'.dī.vīd''.u.āl.īzm*;

Individuate, *in'.dī.vīd''.u.ate*; *individ'uāt-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *individ'uāt-ing*; *individuation*, *in'.dī.vīd''.u.ā''.shūn*.

Fr. *individuel* (!), *individualité*, *individualisation*, *individualiser*; Lat. *indivīdus* (*in*, not, *divīdī*, to be divided).

Indivisible, *in'.dī.vīz''.ī.b'l* (not *-able*), not capable of being divided: *indivisibles*, *in'.dī.vīz''.ī.b'lz* (in *Mathematics*); *indivisibly*, *in'.dī.vīz''.ī.b'ly*, inseparably;

Indivisibility, *in'.dī.vīz''.ī.bil''.ī.ty*, inseparability.

Undivided, *un'.dī.vī''.dēd*, not divided (Rule lxxii.)

Fr. *indivisible*, *indivisibilité*; Lat. *indivīsibilis* (*in-divīdēre*).

Indocile, *in.dōs'ile*, not docile; **indocility**, *in'.dō.sil''.ī.ty*.
French *indocile*, *indocilité*; Latin *indocilis*, *indocilitas*.

Indoctrinate, *in.dōk' tri.nate*, to instruct; **indoc'trināt-ed** (xxxvi.), **indoc'trināt-ing**; **indoc'trination**, *-nay''sh*.
As the Latin word *in-doctus* is "un-learned," *endoctrinate* (I *endoctriner*) would have been a better form.

Indolent, *in'.dō.lent*, slothful; **indolent'-ly**, listlessly;

Indolence, *in'.dō.lence*, laziness, sluggishness.

Latin *indolentia* (v. *in-dōlere*, not to feel pain, not to grieve), in which there is no grief, "labour" being trouble.

Indomitable, *in.dōm'.ī.tā.b'l* (not *-ible*, the first Latin c untamable, persistent; **indom'itably**, persistently.

Fr. *indomptable* (!!) Lat. *indomābilis* (*in*, not, *dōmāre*, to tame. We have taken the freq. v. *dōmittāre*, to tame, to weary.

Indoors, *in'.dōrz* (not *indoor*, in the house. (It is the *-s* which gives the adverbial form, as in *backwards*, *forwards*, *anights*, *adays*.) Old English *in dōr* [*in-dōre*

Indorse, *in.dorce'*, to write one's name on the back [of a cheque, &c.]; **indorsed'** (2 syl.), **indors'-ing** (Rule x

Indorse'-ment (only five words omit *e* before *-ment*, R. 3

Indors'-er, the person who indorses a bill, &c.

Indorsee', the person to whom a bill of exchange is assigned by indorsement; **indors'-able**.

Latin *indorsāre*, to put on the back (*dorsum*, the back).

Indubitable, *in.dū'.bī.tū.b'l*, beyond all doubt; **indu'bitable**;
indu'bitably, doubtlessly.

French *indubitable*; Latin *indubītabilis*, *in-dūbtāre*, not to d

Induce, *in.dūce'*, to persuade; **induced'** (2 syl.); **indu**
(Rule xix.), *in.dūce'.ing*; **induc-er**, *in.dūce'.er*.

Induce'-ment (Rule xviii.); **induc-ible**, *in.dūce'.i.b'l*.

Latin *in-dūcere*, to lead into [a scheme], to persuade.

Induct, *in.dūkt'*, to put formally into possession [of a "livin
induct'-ed (R. xxxvi.), **induct'-ing**, **induct'-or** (R. xx

Induction, *in.dūk'.shūn*, introduction into a benefice
drawing of inferences from given data;

Inductive [philosophy], *in.dūk'.tīv*, the science of dra
general conclusions from given data; **inductiv**
induction-al, *in.dūk'.shūn.āl*, adj. of induction.

(In the following examples the prefix is negative.)

Inductile, *in.dūk'.tīl*. [metal] not capable of being d
out into threads; **inductility**, *in'.dūk.tīl''.ī.ty*.

French *induction*. *inductile*; Latin *inductio*, *inductor* (*indūcē*
It is most undesirable to blow hot and cold with the same prefix.

Indue, *in.dū'*, to invest. **Endue**, *en.dū'*, to endow.

Indued' (2 syl.), **indu'-ing**. (Verbs ending with any
vowels, except *-ue*, retain both before *-ing*, Rule xix.

Latin *indūere*, to put on [a garment]; Greek *enduo*.

Indulge, *in.dūlge'*, to humour, to cocker; **indulged** (2 syl.), **indulg'-ing** (Rule xix.); **indulg'-er**; **indulg'-ent**, **indul'-gent-ly**; **indulgence**, *in.dūl'jence*.

Fr. *indulgent*, *indulgence*; Lat. *indulgentia*, *indulgens*, gen. -*entis*.

Indurate, *in'dū.rate*, to harden; **in'durāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **in'durāt-ing** (Rule xix.); **induration**, *in'dū.ray''shūn*.

Latin *induratio*, *indurare* (*dūrus*, hard); French *induration*.

Industry, *in'dūs.try* (not *in.dūs'.try*), diligence in work; **industries**, manual trades; **industrial**, *in.dus'.trī.āl*; **indus'trial-ly**; **industrial school**, where trades, &c., are taught; **industrious**, *in.dūs'.trī.ūs* (not *in.dūs'.trūs*), hard-working; **indus'trious-ly**, diligently.

French *industrie*, *industriel*; Latin *industria*, *industrius*.

Indweller, *in.dwell'.er*, an inhabitant; **indwell'-ing**.

Norse *in dwale*, to dwell in; *dwæler*, a dweller.

-ine (Latin *-in[us]*), adj., pertaining to, as *canine* (*canis*, a dog).

-ine (Latin *-in[us]*), nouns, (in *Chem.*) a gas or simple substance.

-ine (Latin *-ina*), feminine termination, as *hero-ine*.

Inebriate, *in.ē.brī.ate*, to make drunk; **inē'brīāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **inē'brīāt-ing** (R. xix.); **inebriety**, *in'.ē.brī''.ē.ty*.

Inebriation, *in.ē.brī.ā''shūn*, intoxication.

Lat. *inebriatio*, *inebriator*, v. *inebriare* (*in* intensive, *ebrius*, drunk).

Inedited, *in.ēd'.i.tēd*, not published. (Latin *inēditus*)

Ineffable, *in.ēf'.fū.b'l*, unspeakable; **inef'fably**.

French *ineffable*; Latin *ineffabilis* (*in*, not, *fari*, to speak).

Ineffaceable, *in.ēf.face'.ū.b'l* (only *-ce* and *-ge* retain the *e* before *-able*, Rule xx.), not to be effaced; **inefface'ably**.

Fr. *ineffaçable* (Lat. *in*, *ex*[*facies*, not [wiped] from the face).

Ineffectual, *in'.ēf.fēk''.tū.āl* (not *in'.ēf.fēk''.tchū.āl*), failing to produce the desired result; **inefec'tual-ly**.

Ineffective, *in'.ēf.fēk''.tīv*; **ineffeo'tive-ly**, **ineffec'tive-ness**.

Inefficacious, *in'.ēf.fī.kay''shūs*, inadequate; **inefficacious-ly**, **ineffica'cious-ness**, **inefficacy**, *in.ēf'.fī.kā.sy*.

Inefficient, *in'.ēf.fīsh''.ent*, not sufficient for the purpose; **ineffic'iently**; **inefficiency**, *in'.ēf.fīsh''.ēn.sy*.

Lat. *inefficax*, gen. -*efficacis*, without potency (*in*, *ex*[*facio*]).

Inelastic, *in'.ē.lās''.tīk*, not elastic; **inelasticity**, *in'.ē.lās.tīs''i-si.ty*, not possessed of elastic power.

Non-elastic, **non-elasticity**. (Fr. forms *non-élastique*, &c.)

French *in*, not, *élastique*, *élasticité* (Greek *elawnó*, to draw out).

Inelegant, *in.ēl'.ē.gūnt*, not elegant; **inel'egant-ly**; **inelegance**, *in.ēl'.ē.gānce*; **inelegancy**, *in.ēl'.ē.gūn.sy*.

Ineligible, (with *-li-* not *-le-*), *in.él'.x.gí.b'l*, not eligible; **ineligibly**; **ineligibility**, *in.él'.x.gí.bíl''.x.ty*.

French *inélégance*, *inélégant*, *inélégable*, *inélégibilité*; Latin *inēlegantia* (*in*, not, *e[ex]līgo* [*lēgo*], to pick out).

An "elegant" thing is something "picked out" for its beauty.

An "eligible" person is one "picked out" for his suitability.

(If we had not Cicero's assurance of the fact, the derivation of *elegant* from *eligens*, gen. *eligentis*, would be quite incredible.)

Inequality, *plu. inequalities*, *in'.ē.kwōl''.x.tiz*, want of equality.

Inequitable, *in.ēk'kwī.tā.b'l*, not just or impartial.

Unequal, *un.ē.kwāl*, not equal; **unequal-ly**, **unequalled**.

Latin *in*, not, *aequalitas*, *aequitas* (*aequus*, equal).

Ineradicable, *in'.ē.rūd''.x.kā.b'l*, not to be rooted out.

Uneradicated, *un'.ē.rūd''.x.kū.tēd*, not uprooted (R. lxxii.)

Latin *in*, not, *e[ex]radicare*, to root out (*radix*, a root).

Inert, *in.ert'*, slow to act, sluggish; **inert-ly**, **inert'-ness**.

Inertia, *in.er'.shē.ah*, the reluctance of material bodies to change motion for rest, or rest for motion.

French *inerte*; Latin *iners*, gen. *inertis*, *inertia*, sluggishness.

In esse (Lat.), *in ēs'.sy*, in actual existence, in actual possession;

In posse (Lat.), *in vōs'.sy*, in expectancy, what may be.

Inestimable, *in.ēs'.tī.mā.b'l*, invaluable; **ines'timably**.

Unesteemed, *un'.ēs.teemd'*, not esteemed (Rule lxxii.)

Fr. *inestimable*; Lat. *inestimabilis*, *-æstimāre* (Gk. *eis timō*).

Inevitable, *in.ēv'.x.tū.b'l*, not to be avoided; **inev'itable-ness**, **inevitably**; **inevitability**, *in.ēv'.x.tū.bíl''.x.ty*.

Unavoided, *un'.ā.void'.ēd*, not avoided; **unavoid'-able**.

Fr. *inévitabile*; Lat. *inēvitabilis* (*in*, *e[ex]vitāri*, not to be avoided).

Inexact, *in'.ex.act'*, not exact; **inexact'-ness**; **inexac'titude**.

Unexacted, *un.ex.ak'.ted*, not exacted or insisted on.

Fr. *inexacte*, *inexactitude*; Lat. *in*, *exactus*, not exact (*exactus*, done throughout; *ex-ago*, to do to-the-end).

Inexcitable, *in'.ex.sī''.tū.b'l*, not excitable; **inexci'table-ness**; **inexcitability**, *in'.ex.sī'.tū.bíl''.x.ty*, insensibility.

Unexcited, *un.ex.sī'tēd*, not excited (Rule lxxii.)

Fr. *in*, not, *excitable*, *excitabilité*; Lat. *-excitāre* (*ex cito*, to stir up).

Inexcusable, *in'.ex.kū''.sū.b'l*, not to be excused; **inexcu'sably**, **inexcu'sable-ness**. **Unexcused**, *un'.ex.kūsed'*, not ...

Fr. *inexcusable*; Lat. *inexcusabilis* (*in*, *ex*, *causa*, not free from motive).

Inexhausted, *in'.ex.haus'.tēd*, not exhausted; **inexhaustible**, *in.ex.haus'.ti.b'l* (not *-able*); **inexhaus'tible-ness**, **inexhaus'tibly**; **inexhaustibility**, *in'.ex.haus'.tī.bíl''.x.ty*.

Unexhausted, *un'.ex.haus''.tēd*, not exhausted (Rule lxxii.)

Latin *in*, not, *exaurio*, supine *exhaustum* (to draw [all] out).

Inexorable, *in.ex'ð.ră.b'l*, not to be appeased; **inex'orably**, **inex'orable-ness**; **inexorability**, *in.ex'ð.ră.bil''î.ty*.

French *inexorable*; Latin *inexorabilis* (*in, ex orârî*, not to be induced by prayers not-to-do a thing).

Inexpedient, *in'.ex.pē''.dî.ent* (not *-ex.pee'jënt*), unfit, undesirable; **inexpe'dient-ly**; **inexpedience**, *in'.ex.pee''.dî.ence*; **inexpediency**, plu. **inexpedencies**, *in'.ex.pee''.dî.ën.sîz*.

French *in, not, expédient*; Latin *in-expédire* (*in, ex, pede*, not to put the foot forth, i.e., not to bestir oneself, not to expedite).

Inexpensive (Not connected with *pence*), *in'.ex.pěn.sîv*, not costly; **inexpen'sive-ly**, **inexpen'sive-ness**.

Unexpended, *un'.ex.pěn''.dîd*, not all spent (Rule lxxii.)

Latin *in, not, expendo*, sup. *expensum* (*pendo*, to weigh out money).

Inexperience, *in'.ex.pē''.rî.ence*, want of experience; **inexpe'rienced** (5 syl.) or **Unexperienced** (Rule lxxii.)

Fr. *inexpérience*; Lat. *in, not, experientia*, v. *expértiri* (*peritus*).

Inexpiable, *in.ex'.pî.ă.b'l*, not atonable; **inex'piably**.

French *inexpiable*; Latin *inexpiables*, *-expîare* (*pio*, to purge).

Inexplicable, *in.ex'.pî.kă.b'l*. **Unexplainable**, *un.ex.plain''.a.b'l*.

Inexplicable, impossible to be explained from mysterious obscurity, hence we say an *inexplicable mystery*.

Unexplainable, impossible to be explained for moral or physical reasons, thus the *processes of algebra are unexplainable* to young children and rustics.

Inex'plicable-ness, **inex'plicablely**; **inexplicability**, *in.ex'.pî.kă.bîl''î.ty* (not *in'.ex.pîk''.ă.bîl''î.ty*).

Unexplained, *un'.ex.plaind'*, not explained (Rule lxxii.)

French *inexplicable*; Latin *inexplicabilis*, *inexplānābilis*, *in, ex-plîcārî*, not to be unfolded (*pîca*, a fold or plait); *in, ex-plānārî*, not to be smoothed out or made level.

Inexplicit, *in'.ex.plîs''.ît*, not clear; **inexplic'it-ly**.

Latin *inexplico*, supine *-explicitum*, not to unfold or reveal.

Inexplorable, *in'.ex.plōr''ră.b'l*, not able to be explored.

Unexplored, *un'.ex.plōrd'*, not explored (Rule lxxii.)

Latin *in, explorârî*, not to be explored (*ploro*, to bewail, to burst into tears. The connection is not manifest).

Inexpressible, *in'.ex.prēs''.sî.b'l* (not *-able*), indescribable; **inexpres'sibly**. **Inexpressive**, *in'.ex.prēs''sîv*; **inexpres'sive-ly**, **inexpres'sive-ness**. **Unexpressed**, *un'.ex.prest'*.

Lat. *in, not, exprimère*, sup. *expressum* (*ex prēmo*, to press or draw out).

Inextinct, *in'.ex.tînk't'*, not extinct.

Latin *inextinctus*, not extinguished.

Inextinguishable (Rule xxiii.), *in'.ex.tîn''.gwîsh.ă.b'l*.

Unextinguished, *un'.ex.tîn''.gwîsh't*, not quenched (R. lxxii.)

Latin *in, not, extingquere*, supine *extinctum* (*stînguo*, to quench).

Inextricable, *in.ex'.trĩ.kă.b'l*, not to be disentangled; **inex'tricable-ness**, *inex'tricably*. **Unex'tricated** (Rule lxxii.)

Fr. *inextricable*; Lat. *inextricabilis* (*in*, not, *ex* *trix*, out of the "hair leggings" wrapped round the feet of fowls to prevent their roaming).

Infallible (not *-able*), *in.făl'.lĩ.b'l*, not liable to err; **infall'ibly**.

Infallibility (double l), *in.făl'.lĩ.bıl''ĩ.ty*; **infall'ible-ness**.

Lat. *infallibilis* (*in*, *fallere*, to deceive; Gk. *ophallō*, to make to fall).

Infamous, *in'.fă.mūs* (not *in.fă'.mūs*), shameful; **in'famous-ly**.

Infamy, *in'.fă.my*, public disgrace, extreme baseness.

Lat. *infamia*, *infamis* (*in fama*, the reverse of fame); Fr. *infamie*.

In'fant, a babe. **Infante**, *in.făn'.ty* (in Spain or Portugal), any royal prince except the eldest. **Infanta**, *in.făn'.tah*, any royal princess except an heiress-apparent to the throne.

Infancy, *in'.făn.cy*. **Infanticide**, *in.făn'.tĩ.side*, infant murder. **Infantile**, *in'.făn.tile*; **infantine**, *in'.făn.tine*.

Infantry, *in'.făn.try*, foot soldiers. **Cavalry**, horse soldiers.

Fr. *infant*, *infanticide*; Lat. *infantia*, *infanticidium*, *infantiles* (*in-fans*, gen. *-fantis*, not able to speak).

"Infantry," the servants of the knights. They went on foot, while the knights rode on horseback. ("Infant" = Latin *puer*, a boy or servant = French *garçon* = Italian *fante*, a serving-man.)

Italian *fanteria*; Spanish *infanteria*; French *infanterie*.

Infatuate, *in.făt'.ũ.ate*, to bewitch; **infat'uāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **infat'uāt-ing** (Rule xix.) **Infatuation**, *in.făt'.ũ.ă''.shũn*.

French *infatuer*, *infatuation*; Latin *infatuationis*, v. *infatigare* (*fatigus*, a fool; *in-fatuus*, to make a fool of one).

Infect', to taint; **infect'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **infect'-ing**, **infect'-er**.

Infection, *in.fĕk'.shũn*. **Infectious**, *in.fĕk'.shũs*; **infect'ious-ness**, **infect'ious-ly**; **infect-ive**, *in.fĕk'.tĩv*.

Infectious disease, one communicated by the air.

(Latin *inficere* [*-ficio*], supine *infectum*, to unmake, to deprave.)

Contagious disease, one communicated by contact.

(Latin *con-tago* [*tango*], to touch together.)

Epidem'ic disease, one not restricted to a locality.

(Greek *epi-demos*, on [all] the people, popular.)

Endem'ic disease, one restricted to a narrow locality.

(Greek *en-demos*, at home, local.)

Infer', to deduce; **inferred**, *in.ferd'*; **infern'-ing**, Rule iv. (with double r). **Infer'-able**, Rule xxiii. (better **infern'-ible**).

In'fer-ence; **infer-ential**, *in'.fer.rĕn''.shāl*; **infern'ential-ly**.

Latin *inferre*, to bring in, to infer; *infernens*, gen. *inferentis*.

Inferior, *in.fĕ'.rĩ.or*, of lower rank or quality.

Infe'rior plan'ets, those which have their orbits *nearer* to the sun than our own. **Superior planets**, those which have their orbits *further* from the sun than our own.

Inferiority, *in.fĕ'.rĩ.ŏr''rĩ.ty*. (Lat. *inferior*; Fr. *infériorité*.)

Infernal, *in.fer'.nāl*, diabolical, pertaining to hell; *infer'nal-ly*.

French *infernal*; Latin *infernalis* (*infra*, below).

Infertile, *in.fer'.tīle*, not fertile; *infertile-ly*, *in.fer'.tīl-ly*.

Infertility, *in'.fer.tīl'.ī.ty*, sterility, barrenness.

French *infertile*, *infertilité*; Latin *infertilitas*.

Infest, to annoy, to haunt [as vermin, weeds, beggars, thieves, &c.]; *infest'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *infest'-ing*, *infest'-er*.

Latin *infestare* (*in*, *festus*, not joyful); French *infester*.

Infidel, *in'.fī.dēl*, a disbeliever in the national religion.

In England, one who does not believe in the "atonement."

In Turkey, one who does not follow the Mahometan faith.

Deist, one who does not believe in revelation.

Atheist, *a'.thē.ist*, one who does not believe in a God.

Infidel'ity, *de'iam*, **a'theism**, the notions of infidels, deists, and atheists respecting God and the Bible.

Fr. *infidèle*, *infidélité*; Lat. *infidelis*, *infidelitas* (*fides*, faith).

Infiltrate, *in.fil'trate*, to enter through the pores; *infil'trat-ed*, *infil'trat-ing* (R. xix.); **infiltration**, *in'.fil.tray".shūn*.

French *infiltration*, v. *infiltrer* (*in* *seutre*, [strained] through felt).

Infinite, *in'.fī.nīt* (not *in'.fī.nite*), endless; *in'finite-ly*.

Infinitive, *in.fīn'.ī.tīv* [mood], part of a verb in Grammar; *infin'itive-ly*. **Infinitude**, *in.fīn'.ī.tude*.

Infinitesimal, *in'.fīn.ī.tēs''.ī.māl*, infinitely small.

Ad infinitum (Lat.), *ad in'.fī.nī''.tūm*, for ever, without end.

French *infinite*, *infinitésimal*, *infinité*; Latin *infinitas*, *infinitus*, *infinitus* *modus* (*in* *finitis*, without end).

Infirm, feeble. **Unfirm**, not steady; *infirm'-ly*, *unfirm'-ly*.

Infirmity, *plu.* *infirmities* (Rule xlv.), *in.fir'.mā.īz*.

Infirmary, *plu.* *infirmaries*, *in.fir'.mā.īz*, a hospital.

French *infrme*, *infrmerie* (wrong), *infrmité*; Latin *infirmus*, *infirmarium*, *infirmitas* (*in* *firmus*, not firm or strong).

Inflame' (2 syl.), to kindle; **inflamed**' (2 syl.), *inflām'-ing* (Rule xix.), *inflām'-er*. (The verb should have been *inflamm*.)

Inflammable, *in.flām'.mā.b'l*; **inflam'mable-ness**, *inflam'-mably*. **Inflammatory**, *in.flām'.mā.tō.ry*.

Inflammability, *in.flām'.mā.bīl.ī.ty*.

Inflammation, *in'.flam.may".shūn* (not *in'.flū.may".shūn*).

French *inflammable*, *inflammabilité*, *inflammation*, *inflammatoire*; Latin *inflammatio*, v. *inflammare* (*flamma*, a flame).

Inflate' (2 syl.), to puff out; *inflāt'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *inflāt'-ing* (R. xix.), *inflāt'-ing-ly*, *inflāt'-er*. **Inflation**, *in.flay".shūn*.

Lat. *inflatio* ("inflation," not Fr.), *inflāre*, to blow or puff out.

Inflect, to bend; *inflect'-ed*, *inflect'-ing*; **inflective**, *in.flēk'.tīv*;

Inflection, *in.flēk'.shūn*; **inflec'tion-āl**, *inflec'tionāl-ly*.

Inflexed, *in.flěxt'*, bent; **inflex'-ible** (not *-able*), **inflex'i-ness**, **inflex'ibly**; **inflexion**, *in.flěk'shŭn*;

Inflexibility, *in.flěx'.i.bĭl''i.ty*, obstinacy, stiffness.

Latin *infectio*, v. *infectĕre*, supine *inflexum*, *inflexio*, *inflexi* *inflexibilitas* (*in-flecto*, not to bend); French *inflexible*, *inflexib* *inflexion*. (The other forms are not French.)

Inflict', to impose (followed by *on*); **inflict'-ed** (Rule xxx **inflict'-ing**, **inflict'-er**; **inflict-ive**, *in.flĭk'.tĭv*;

Infliction, *in.flĭk'.shŭn*, a hardship, a calamity.

French *infliction*, *inflictif*; Latin *in-fligĕre*, supine *inſtictum*.

Inflorescence, *in'.flō.rěs''sense*, a flowering, a mode of flower

Fr. *inflorescence*; Latin *inſlōrescĕre*, frequent. of *flōreo*, to flourish

Influence, *in'.flŭ.ence*, authority, social or moral power induce, to affect by social or moral force; **in'fluer** (3 syl.), **in'fluenc-ing** (R. xix.), **inſlu'enc-er**; **influen** *in'.flŭ.ĕn''shāl*, **influential-ly**, *in'.flŭ.ĕn''shāl-ly*.

Influenza, *in'.flŭ.ĕn''zah*, an epidemic catarrh or cold.

In'flux, an inpouring, a large number of strangers arriv

French *influence*, v. *influencer*; Latin *influētia*, *influens*, *in-fl* supine *-fluxum*, to flow in. (The idea is that one liquor aff another by flowing into it.) "Influenza" (Ital.), an astrom. no that the disease is under the "influence" of the stars.

Infold' (not *en-fold*. It is to "fold in," not to "make" a fo **infold'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **infold'-ing**, **infold'-ment**.

Old Eng. *in*, *in*, *ſeald[an]*, past *-ſeald*, past part. *-geſealden*, to in

Inform', to instruct, to tell; **informed'** (2 syl.), **inform'-ing**.

Inform'-ant, one who tells another a piece of news or gos

Inform'-er, one who tells a magistrate of persons violate the laws, one who prosecutes a law-breaker.

Information, *in'.for.may''shŭn*. To inform against, to acc

Inform'-al, irregular; **inform'al-ly**; **informal'-ity**.

Fr. *information*, v. *informer*; Lat. *informāto*, *informāre* (*forma*, fo

Infraction, *in.frāk'.shŭn*. (See **Infringe**.)

Infrangible, *in.fran'.gi.b'l*, &c. (See **Infringe**.)

Infrequent, *in.frē'.quent*, **Unfrequent**, *un.frē'.quent*, seldom; or **un-frē'quent-ly**; **in- or un-frē'quency**;

Unfrequented, *un.frē.quĕn'.ted*, rarely visited (Rule lxxii

Latin *infrĕquens*, gen. *-frequentis*, *infrĕquentia*, *infrĕquentatus*.

Infringe' (2 syl.), to violate, to encroach on; **infringed'** (2 s **infring'-ing**, **infring'-er** **infringe'-ment** (Rule xviii.);

Infrangible, *in.fran'.gi.b'l*, not to be violated or brok **infran'gible-ness**, **infran'gibly**, **infrangibil'ity**.

Infraction, *in.frāk'.shŭn*, a violation, a breach.

Latin *infringĕre* [*frango*], *fractum*, to break in pieces, to viol *infractio*, *infrangibilis*. French *infraction*, *infrangible*.

Infuriate, *in.fū'ri.ate*, to enrage; **infuriat-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **infuriat-ing**; **infuriate** (*adj.*), enraged; **infuriat-er**.

Latin *in*, intensive, *furiāre*, to madden, *-furiātus*.

Infuse, *in.fūzé'*, to steep in water without boiling (followed by *in*), to instil (followed by *into*); **infused'** (2 syl.), **infus-ing**, **infus-ible** (not *-able*); **infusibil'ity**.

Infusion (R. xxxiii.), *in.fū.zhūn*. **Decoction**, *de.kōk'.shūn*.

Infusion is maceration without boiling: as tea;

Decoction is a boiled infusion: as gruel and barley-water.

Infusive, *in.fū'siv*; **infusive-ly** (*in-* meaning "in").

(In the following examples the prefix "*in-*" is used negatively, and the same words are used in a directly contradictory sense.)

Infusible, able to be infused, or not able to be infused.

Infusibil'ity, capacity of being made into an infusion (*see above*), incapacity of being made into an infusion.

(Some other negative prefix, as "*non-*," ought to have been employed.)

Infusoria, *in.fu.zōr'ri.ah*, minute animal organisms in impure water. Obtained from *infusions* of vegetable matter, after being exposed to the air; **infusorial**; **infusory**, an order of infusoria, containing infusoria.

French *infusible*, *infusibilité*, *infusion*, *infusoire*, *infusoires*; Latin *infusorium* (a cruse), *infusio*, *v. infundere*, sup. *infusum*.

-ing (native suffix), the pres. part. (representing *-ende* or *-inde*), as "he is coming" [*cum-ende*].

-ing (native suffix), in verbal nouns (representing *-ung*), as "the preaching" [*predic-ung*]. It is much to be regretted that this termination has been discarded.

-ing (native suffix), a patronymic, originating from. Common in the names of places, with or without *-ham*, *-ton*, *den*, &c.

Ingenious, *in.gee'.nī.ūs*, skilful. **Ingenuous**, *in.gēn'.ū.ūs*, frank.

Ingénious-ness, **ingénious-ly**. **Ingenuity**, *in'.gē.nu''i.ty*.

Latin *ingéniosus*, *ingénuitas* (*ingentum*, talent); French *ingénuité*.

Ingenuous, *in.gēn'.ū.ūs*, frank, candid. **Ingénious**, skilful.

Ingēn'uous-ness; **ingēn'uous-ly**, candidly.

Latin *ingénus*, honest, frank (becoming a gentleman, *gens*)

Inglorious, *in.glor'ri.ūs* (R. lxvi.), ignominious; **inglorious-ly**, **inglorious-ness**. (Latin *inglōrius*, *inglōrius*.)

Ingraft. (*See Engraft.*)

Ingratiate, *in.grā'.shē.ate*, to secure the goodwill and favour of a person. (Followed by *with* before the person concerned); **ingra'tiat-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **ingra'tiat-ing**.

(In the following examples "*in-*" with *gratia* is negative.)

Ingratitude, *in.grāt'.i.tude*, want of gratitude. **Ingrate'**.

Ungrateful, *un.grāte'.fūl*; **ungrate'ful-ly**.

Fr. *ingrat*, *ingratitude*; Lat. *ingrātītudo*, *ingrātus* (*gratia*, thanks).

Ingredient, *in.gree'.dī.ent* (not *in.gree'.djent*), one of the it of a mixture, a component part.

In'gress, entrance; **E'gress**, exit. **Ingression**, *in.grēsh'*
French *ingrédient*; Latin *ingredior* [*gradior*], to enter in.

Ingulf. (*See Engulf*.)

Inhabit, *in.hăb'.it*, to occupy as a residence, to dwell in;
hab'it-ed (Rule xxxvi.), **inhab'it-ing**, **inhab'it-able**.

Inhab'itant, a rightful and permanent resident;

Inhab'it-er, one living in a house permanently or not.

Habitation, *hab'.i.tay''.shŭn*; **habitable**, *hăb'.i.tă.b'l*; **h table-ness**; **habitancy**, *hab'.i.tŭn.sy*.

Latin *inhăbităbĭlis*, *inhăbitantes*, *inhăbitătio*, *inhăbităre*; Fr *habitable*, *habitation*; "in-habitable" (French), not-habitable

Inhăle' (2 syl.), to draw into the lungs; **inhăled'** (2 syl.),
hăl'-ing (R. xix.), **inhăl'-er**, **inhăl'-able** (first Lat. coi

Inhalation, *in'.hă.lay''.shun*, inspiration [of fumes].

Latin *inhălătio*, *in-hălăre* (to breathe in); French *inhalation*.

Inharmonic, *in'.har.mŏn''.ĭk*, sequence of sounds at abnor intervals; **inharmonical**, *-mŏn''.ĭ.kŭl*; **inharmonic'al**

Inharmonious, *in'.har.mŏ''.nĭ.ŭs* (Rule lxvi.), not har nious; **inharmo'nious-ly**, **inharmo'nious-ness**.

Fr. *in*, not, *harmonique*, *harmonieux*; Lat. *harmŏnia*, *harmŏnic*

Inherent, *in.hĕ'.rent*, innate; **inhĕ'rent-ly**, **inhĕ'rency**.

French *inhérent*, *inhérence*; Latin *in-hærére*, to stick fast in.

Inherit, *in.hĕr'rit*, to possess by inheritance; **inhĕrit**
inhĕrit-ing, **inhĕrit-able**, **inhĕritably**, **inhĕrit-an**

Inhĕrit-or, *fem.* **inhĕritress** or **inhĕritrix**.

Inheritability, *in.hĕr'ri.tă.bĭl''.ĭ.ty*.

(The prefix "in-" should not have been added to these words, for *hæres* (Lat.) is "one who is not the heir" or one who has no h

Heritage, *hĕr'ri.tage*; **hĕritable**, **hĕrit-or**.

Hereditable, *he.rĕd'.ĭ.tă.b'l*; **hered'itably**, **hered'ity**.

Hereditary, *he.rĕd'.ĭ.tă.ry*; **hereditament**, *her're.dĭt''.ă.m*
(In the following the "h" is not sounded.)

Heir, *fem.* **heir-ess**, **air**, *air'-ess*; with the compounds.

French *hériter*, *héritage*, *héritier*, *héréditaire*; Latin *hæredĭta hæredĭtas*, *hæres*, an heir. No verb in the Latin.

Inhospitable, *in-hŏs.pĭ.tă.b'l* (not *in'.hŏs.pĭt''.ă.b'l*), not hos able; **inhos'pitably**. **Inhospitality**, *in'.hŏs.pĭ.tăl''.ĭ.t*

Latin *inhospitălis*, *inhospitătĭtas* (*in*, neg., *hospes*, a host).

Inhuman, *in.you'.măn*, cruel; **inhŭ'man-ly**, cruelly.

Inhumanity, *plu.* **inhumanities** (R. xlv.), *in'.you.măn''.ĭ*

Latin *inhŭmănus*, *inhŭmănitās*; French *inhumain*, *inhumanité*

Inhume, *in.hewm'*, to bury. **Exhume**, *ex.hewm'*, to disinter.

Inhūmed' (2 syl.), *inhūm'-ing*; **in'humation**, *-may''shūn*.

Fr. *inhumation*, v. *inhumer*; Lat. *inhūmatio*, *inhūmare* (*humus*).

Inimical, *in.im'ī.kāl* (not *in'ī.mī''kāl*), hostile; **inim'ically**.

Latin *inimicus* (*in*, not, *amicus*, a friend).

Inimitable, *in.im'ī.tā.b'l*, exquisite, beyond imitation; **inim'i-**
tably; **inimitability**, *in.im'ī.tā.bīl''ī.ty*.

Lat. *inimitabilis* (*in*, not, *imitari*, to be copied); Fr. *inimitable*.

Iniquity, *plu. iniquities*, *in.īk'kwī.tiz*, atrocity; **iniquitous**,
in.īk'kwī.tūs; **iniquitous-ly**, *in.īk'kwī.tūs.ly*.

French *iniquité*; Latin *iniquitas* (*in*, not, *aequus*, even or just).

Initials, *in.īsh'.ālz*, the first letters of a person's name: as J. S.
[John Smith]; **initial**, *in.īsh'.āl*, at the beginning.

Initiat-or (Rule xxxvii.), *in.īsh'.ī.a.tor*, one who initiates.

Initiate, *in.īsh'.ī.ate*, to teach, to introduce; **initiat-ed**
(Rule xxxvi.), *in.īsh'.ī.ate.ēd*; **initiat-ing** (Rule xix.),

in.īsh'.ī.ate.ing. **Initiative**, *in.īsh'.ī.ā.tiv*; **initiative-ly**,

in.īsh'.ī.ā.tiv.ly; **initiatory**, *in.īsh'.ī.ā.tō.ry*.

Initiation, *in.īsh'.ī.ā''shūn*, formal admission.

French *initiation*, *initiation*; Latin *initiatio*, *initiator*, *initiare*
(*initium*, the beginning; *in-eo* supine *in-itum*, to go in).

Inject', to force in; **inject'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **inject'-ing**, **inject'-er**.

Injection, *in.jēk'.shūn*, the act of injecting, what is to be...

Fr. *injection*, v. *injecter*; Lat. *injection*, *injectare* (*in facto*, to throw in).

Injudicious, *in.djū.dīsh''ūs*, not judicious; **injudic'ious-ly**,
injudic'ious-ness. **Injudicial**, *in'.djū.dīsh''āl*, not judicial.

Injudicable, *in.djū'.dī.ka.b'l*, not amenable to law-courts.

Latin *injudicabilis*; *in*, not, *iudicialis* (*iudex*, a judge).

Injunction, *in.jūnk'.shūn*, command. (Latin *injunctio*.)

Injury, *plu. injuries*, *in'.djū.rīz*, damage; **in'jūr-er**.

Injurious, *in.djū'.rī.tis*; **inju'rious-ly**, **inju'rious-ness**.

Injure, *in'.djūr*, to damage; **in'jured** (2 syl.), **in'jūr-ing**.

Latin *injuria*, *injuriōsus*, v. *injuriāri* (*in*, not, *ius*, what is right).

Injustice, *in.jūst'.īs*, failure or violation of justice.

Unjust' (should be *injust*), **unjust'-ly**, **unjustifi'able**.

Unjustified, *un.djūs'.tī.fide*, not justified (Rule lxxii.)

French *injustice*, *injuste*; Latin *injustitia*, *injustus*, *injuste* (adverb).

Ink, a fluid for writing, &c., to daub with ink; **inked**, *inkt*;

ink'-ing, **ink'-y**, **ink'i-ness** (R. xi.), **ink'i-ly**, **ink'-stand**.

French *encre*; Italian *inchiostro*; Latin *encaustum*; Dutch *inkt*.

Inkling, *ink'.līng* (no connection with *ink*), an intimation.

Welsh *ngagen*, to hint or intimate.

Inlāce' (2 syl.), to embellish with lace, to lace together; **inlāced'**

(2 syl.); **inlāc-ing**, *in.lāse'.ing*; **inlāc-or**, *in.lāse'.er*.

Latin *in lācino*, to make holes in [cloth]; *lācina*, fringe.

Inlaid', *-laid, paid, said*, with their compounds. (*See Inlay.*)

In'land, remote from the coast; **in'land-er**, one who dwells inland.

Inland Revenue, *re.vén'ú*, derived from taxes, excise, stamps.

Old Eng. *in-land, inlanda*, an inlander; *inlandise*, born in the land.

Inlay, (noun) *in'lay*, insertion; (verb) *in.lay'*, to lay brass, ivory, &c., in furniture. **Inlay**, *past inlaid, past part. inlaid* (R. xiv.), **inlay'-ing, inlay'-er**. (O. E. *in læg*.)

In'let, a small bay, a passage into.

Old Eng. *in* with *læt*, v. *læt[an]*, to lead in, or *læt[an]*, to let in.

Inly, *in'ly*, internally. (Old Eng. *inlīc* (adj.), *inlīce* (adv.), *inly*.)

In'mate (2 syl.), a mate in the same house. (Dutch *maat*.)

In'most, furthest from the outside. **In'nermost** (a corruption of the Old English *innemest* [*in'.ne.mest*]).

Inn, an hotel. **In**, a prep. **Inn-keep'er, Inn-yard**.

Inns of Court, the four "societies" which exercise the right of admitting persons to practice at the bar: (1) *The Inner Temple*, (2) *The Middle Temple*, (3) *Lincoln's Inn*, (4) *Gray's Inn*. **Inns of Chancery**, nine appendages to the "Inns of Court": (1) *Clement's*, (2) *Clifford's*, (3) *Lyon's* (of the "Inner Temple"); (4) *Furnival's*, (5) *Thavies'*, (6) *Symond's* (of "Lincoln's Inn"); (7) *New Inn* (of the "Middle Temple"); (8) *Barnard's*, (9) *Staples' Inn* (of "Gray's Inn").

Old English *inn*, an hotel, a mansion. *In*, prep. "Clifford's Inn," once the mansion of *De Clifford*; "Lincoln's Inn," of the earls of *Lincoln*; "Gray's Inn," of the lords *Gray* [of *Wilton*].

Innate' (2 syl.), inborn; **innate'-ly, innate'-ness**. (Lat. *innātus*.)

In'ner, comparative of **in**, (*super.*) **in'ner-most or in'-most**.

"Inner-most," a corruption of *innemost* or *innemest* (*in'.ne.mest*), not *inner* and *most*. Old English *in, inner, innemest*.

Innervation, *in'.ner.vay''shun*, a state of weakness, a vital process by which nervous energy is imparted.

Unnerved, *un.nervd'*, the nerves unstrung. (Lat. *nervus*.)

("In" (*intens. and neg.*) in the same word is objectionable.)

Innings, *in'.ningz*, the turn of a player to use the bat in cricket.

Old Eng. *innung*, an inning. "Outing," a jaunt into the country.

Innocence, *in'.nō.sense*. **In'nocents**, idiots.

In'nocence, freedom from impurity, even in thought;

in'nocency. In'nocent, in'nocent-ly.

The Innocents, the babes slain by Herod.

French *innocence, innocent*; Latin *innōcens*, gen. *-centis, innōcentia*.

Innocuous, *in.nok'kü.ūs*. **Innoxious**, *in.nōk'she'us* (Rule lxvi.)

Innocuous, productive of no harm, safe from harm.

Innoxious, free from harmful qualities.

You may take (chloral) *innocuously*, because it is *innocuous*.

The drug is *innocuous* [harmless], because it is *innocuous*.

Innocuous-ly, **innocuous-ness**, freedom from harming;
innoxious-ly, *in.nök'.shüs.ly*; **innoxious-ness**.

Latin *innocuus* (*in nōcens*, not hurting); *innoxius* (*noxa*, a hurt).

Innovate, *in'.no.vate*, to introduce change; **in'novāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **in'novāt-ing** (R. xix.); **in'novāt-or** (R. xxxvii.); **innovation**, *-vay''.shun*, a change of established custom.

Lat. *innovatio*, *innovator* *innovare* (*nōvus*, new); Fr. *innovation*.

Innoxious, *in.nök'.she'us*. (See **Innocuous**.)

Innuendo, *plu. innuendoes* (double *n*), *in'.nu.ĕn''.dōze*, an indirect hint. (Lat. *in-nuendo*, [to hint] by nodding to one.)

Innumerable, *in.nu'.mĕ.rā.b'l*, numberless; **innu'merably**.

Unnumbered, *un.nūm'.berd*, not numbered (Rule lxxii.)

Latin *innūmerābilis* (*in nūmerus*, without number).

Innutritious (not *-cious*, *nutricius* [in Lat.] is the adj. of *nutrix*, gen. *nutricis*, a nurse), yielding nourishment (Rule lxvi.)

Innutritive, *in.nu'.trī.tiv*, **innutrition**, *in'.nu.trīsh''.ŭn*.

Latin *innutritio*, v. *innutrire* (*in nūtrio*, not to nourish).

Inobservant, *in'.ob.zer''.vant*, not observant; **inobser'vant-ly**;
inobservance, *in'.ob.zer''.vance*; **inobservable**, *-zer''.va.b'l*.

Unobserved, *un'.ob.zervd'*, not observed. (Rule lxxii.)

Latin *inobservābilis*, *inobservantia*, *inobservans*, gen. *-vantis* (*in*, not *observare*, to observe); French *inobservable*, v. *inobserver*.

Inoculate (only one *-c-*), *in.ok'.ŭ.late*, to bud, to propagate disease by introducing infectious matter into the blood; **inoc'ulāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **inoc'ulāt-ing** (Rule xix.)

Inoculation (one *-n-* and one *-c-*), *in.ok'.ŭ.lay''.shĭn*.

Inoc'ulāt-or (only one *-c-*), one who inoculates (R. xxxvii.)

Latin *inoculatio*, *inoculātor*, *inoculāre* (*in ōculus* [to put] an eye in). French *inoculation*, v. *inoculer*, *inoculiste*, a partisan of inoculation.

Inodorous, *in.ō'.dō.rūs*, scentless.

Latin *inodōrus* (*in odor*), without scent.

Inoffensive, *in'.ōf.fĕn''.siv* (not *in'.o.fĕn''.siv*), giving no offence;
inoffensive-ly (double *-f-*), **inoffen'sive-ness**.

Latin *inoffensus*, *inoffendĕre*, supine *-offensum* (*in*, of [ob]fendo, not to strike against, not to provoke to anger); French *inoffensif*.

Inofficial, *in'.ōf.fĭsh''.ŭl* (not *in'.o.fĭsh''.al*, a common error), not official; **inofficial-ly**, *in'.ōf.fĭsh''.ŭl.ly* (double *-f-*).

Latin *in*, not, *officialis* (*officium*, office); French *in officiel* (wrong).

Inoperative, *in.op'.ĕ.rā.tĭv*, not effectual; **inop'orative-ly**.

Lat. *in*, not, *opĕrārī*, to work (*opus*, gen. *opĕris*); Gk. *hēpō*, to be busy.

Inopportune, *in.op'.por.tune*, not opportune; **inop'ortune-ly**.

Latin *inopportūnus*, *in*, not, *op[ob]portunus*, in the port.

Inoppressive, *in'.ōp.prĕs''.siv* (not *in'.o.prĕs''.sive*, a common error), not oppressive; **inoppressive-ly** (*-pp-* and *-ss-*).

Unoppressed, *un'.op.prest'* (not *un'.o.prest'*), not oppressed.

Lat. *in*, not, *opprimĕre*, sup. *oppressum* (*op[ob]prĕmo*, to press against).

Inordinate, *in.or'.dī.nate*, immoderate; **inor'dinate-ly**, **inor'dinate-ness**. (Latin *inordinātus*, *in ordināre*, *ordo*, order.)

Inorganic, *in'.or.găn''ik*, not organic, as earths and minerals; **inorganical**, *in'.or.găn''ik.ül*; **inorgan'ical-ly**.

Inorganised, *in.or'.găn.ized*, not having organic structure;

Unorganised, not methodised, not arranged;

Disorganised, deranged, broken up.

French *inorganique*; Latin *in*, not, *orgānīcus*; Greek *orgānōn*.

Inosculate, *in.ös'.kü.late*, to unite as two vessels in a living body; **inos'culāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **inos'culāt-ing** (R. xix.)

Inosculatation, *in.ös'.kü.lay''shün*, union by ducts.

Lat. *in osculārē*, to [fit] one little mouth into another (*osculum*, *os dim.*)

Inquietude, *in.kwī'.ē.tude*, anxiety. (Lat. *inquētūdo*, disquiet.)

Disquiet, *dis.kwī'.et*, discomfort; **disqui'et-ed**, distressed.

Unquiet, *un.kwī'.et*, not in repose, restless.

Inquire, *in.kwīr'*, to ask about, to search after; **inquired'** (2 syl.), **inquir'-ing** (Rule xix.), **inquir'ing-ly**, **inquir'-er**.

Inquiry, *plu. inquiries*, *in.kwī'.rīz*, investigation, a question.

Inquisitive, *in.kwīz'.ī.tīv*, prying, apt to ask questions; **inquis'itive-ly**, **inquis'itive-ness**, impertinent curiosity.

Inquest', an official investigation into the cause of a death.

Inquisition, *in'.kwī.zīsh''ün*, a court for trying "heretics";

inquisition-al, *in'.kwī.zīsh''ün.ül*, adj. of inquisition;

inquisition-ary, *in'.kwī.zīsh''ün.ä.ry*;

Inquisit-or, *in.kwīz'.ī.tor*, an officer of the inquisition;

inquisitorial, *in.kwīz'.ī.tör''rī.ül*; **inquisito'rial-ly**.

French *enquérir*, *enquête* now *enquête*, *inquisition*, *inquisitorial*, *inquisiteur*; Latin *inquisitio*, *inquisitor*, v. *inquirere*, supine *inquisitum* (*in quæro*, to search into).

Inroad, *in'.rōde*, an encroachment. (Old English *in rád*.)

Insalubrious, *in'.sä.lü''brī.üs* (R. lxvi.), unhealthy; **insalu'brity**.

Insalutary, *in.säl'.ü.tä.ry*, not favourable to health.

Latin *insälubus*, *insälubritas* (*salus*, health); French *insalubrité*.

Insane, *in.sain'*, mad; **insane'-ly**, **insane'-ness**, madness.

Unsound, not sound; **unsound'-ly**, **unsound'-ness**.

Insanity, *plu. insanities*, *in.sän'.ī.tīz*, madness.

Latin *insānia*, *insāntias*, v. *insānīre* (*in sānus*, not sound).

Insatiable, *in.say'.shē.ä.b'l*, greedy; **insä'tiably**, **insä'tiable-ness**; **insatiability**, *in.say'.shē.ä.bīl''ä.ty*.

Insatiate, *in.say'.shē.ate*, never satisfied; **insatiated**, *in.say'.shē.ä.tēd*, not satisfied; **insä'tiate-ly**.

Insatiety, *in'.sa.tī''ē.ty*, state of hungering for more.

French *insatiable*, *insatiabilité*; Latin *insätiabilis*, *insätiabīlī'*

Inscribe, *in.skribe*, to write, to draw, to address [to]; **inscribed'** (2 syl.), **inscrib'-ing** (Rule xix.), **inscrib'-er**.

Inscription, *in.skrip'.shŭn*; **inscriptive**, *in.skrip'.tŭv*.

Latin *inscriptio*, *inscribere*, supine *inscriptum*; French *inscription*.

Inscroll' (not *inscrol*), to insert on a scroll; **inscrolled'** (2 syl.), **inscroll'-ing**. **inscroll'-er** (*in-seroll*, *in-roll*, see *Roll*.)

Inscrutable, *in.skru'.tă.b'l*, mysterious; **inscrū'table-ness**.

Inscrutability, *in.skru'.tă.bil''.i.ty*; **inscrū'tably**.

French *inscrutable*, *inscrutabilité*; Latin *inscrutābilis*, *inscrutābilitas* (*in-scrūtāri*, not to scrutinise).

In'sect, a small animal (like a bee or fly) whose body seems to be almost cut through in parts; **insectivora**, *in'.sĕk.tŭv''-o.rah*, a family of animals, like the hedgehog and mole, that lives on insects; **insectivorous**, *in'.sĕk.tŭv''-ŏ.rŭs*.

Latin *insecta vorāre*, to devour insects.

Insectile, *in.sĕk'.tile*, having the nature of insects.

Insection, *in.sĕk'.shŭn*, an incision; **insect'-ed**.

Latin *insecta*, *insectio* (*in sĕco*, supine *sectum*, to cut into slices).

Insecure, *in'.sĕ.kŭrĕ'*, not secure; **insecure'-ly**, **insecu'rity**.

Unsecured, *un'.se.kured'*, not secured (Rule lxxii.)

Latin *in*, not, *sĕcŭrus*, *-sĕcŭritas* (*sĕcŭrŭm*) *cura*, special care).

Insensible (not *-able*), *in.sĕn'.sĭ.b'l*, without feeling; **insen'sible-ness**; **insen'sibly**, by imperceptible degrees.

Insensibility, *in.sĕn'.sĭ.bil''.i.ty*, loss of sensibility.

Insensate, *in.sĕn'.sate*, destitute of sense or sensibility.

Insentient, *in.sĕn'.shĕ.ent*, not having perception.

Fr. *insensible*, *insensibilité*; Lat. *insensibilis*, *-sensibilitas* (*sensus*).

Inseparable, *in.sĕp'.ă.ră.b'l* (*-pa-* and only one *p*), not separable; **insep'arable-ness**, **insep'arably**, **inseparabil'ity**.

Inseparables, *in.sĕp'.a.ra.b'lz*, things, &c., not to be parted.

Unseparated, *un.sĕp'.ă.ră.tĕd*, not separated (Rule lxxii.)

Fr. *inséparable*, *inséparabilité*, *inséparables*; Lat. *in-sĕpărābilis*.

Insert', to put in; **insert'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **insert'-ing**, **insert'-er**.

Insertion, *in.ser'.shŭn*, a putting in, something inserted.

French *insertion*; Latin *insertio*, *in-sĕro*, to put in.

Insessores, *in'.ses.sŏ.reez*, birds which live perched on trees; **insessorial**, *in'.sĕs.sŏr'rĭ.ăl*, adj. of the above.

Latin *insidĕre* [*sedeo*] *insessum*, to perch on [a tree], *insessor*.

Inshrine. (See *Enshrine*.)

Inside, *in'.side*, the part within. **Out-side**, the part without.

Old English *in side*, *ut side*, *v. insith[ian]*, *utsith[ian]*.

Insidious, *in.sid'.i.ŭs* (not *in.sid'jŭs*), treacherous, crafty; **insid'ious-ness**, **insid'iously**, craftily, treacherously.

Latin *insidiŏsus*, *insidia*, a snare.

Insight, *in'sīte*, a clear comprehension, a sight beyond the
Old Eng. *in gesiht*, v. *gesēdn*, [to see], past *gesedh*, past part. *geseah*.

Insignia (*plu.*), *in.sig'nī.ah*, badges [of office], &c. (Lat. *in-*

Insignificant, *in.sig.nīf''ī.kānt*, of no importance; **insig-**
cant-ly; **insignificance**, *in.sig.nīf''ī.kānce*; **insig-**
cancy; **insignificative**, *in.sig.nīf''ī.kā.tīv*, not
sive by symbols.

Lat. *in-*, not, *significans*, gen. *-cantis*, *significātivus* (*signum*,

Insincere, *in'sīn.seer'*, not sincere; **insincere-ly**, untrut

Insincerity, *in'sīn.sēr''rī.ty*, want of candour and fi

Fr. *insincère*; Lat. *insinētrus* (*in, sine-cera*, not without wa:
reference is to honey from which the wax has been carefully ex

Insinuate, *in.sīn'.ū.ate*, to screw oneself into [place or f
to hint insidiously; **insin'uat-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **insin'at-**
(R. xix.), **insin'uating-ly**, **insin'uat-or** (R. xxxvii.

Insinuation, *in.sīn'.u.ā''shūn*; **insinulative**, *in.sīn'.*

Latin *insinuātio*, *insinuātivus*, *insinuātor*, *insinuāre* (*in s*
creep) into one's bosom; French *insinuation*, v. *insinuer*.

Insipid, *in.sīp'.īd*, without flavour; **insip'id-ly**, vapidly;

Insipidity, *in.sī.pīd''ī.ty*; **insip'id-ness**, vapidity.

French *insipide*, *insipidité*; Latin *insipidus* (*in, not, sīpīdu*.

Insist', to demand (followed by *on*), **insist'-ed** (Rule
insist'-ing, **insistence** (not *insistance*). We ha
consistent and *consistence*, *persistent* and *persi*
but have copied the French error in *resistant*, *res*
("Desistent" is not fixed.)

Latin *insistens*, gen. *insistentis* (*in-sistere*, to sit or sta
French *insistant* (wrong), v. *insister*.

In situ (Latin), *in sī'tu*, in position. (Said of a fossil
found in its original locality.)

Insnares, *in.snair'*, to allure into a trap; **insnares'** (2 s
snar-ing (R. xix.), *in.snair'.ing*; **insnar-er**, *in.sna*

Old English *in snedre*, [to drive] into a snare; Danish *snare*.

Insobriety, *in'so.bri''ē.ty*, drunkenness. **Unsō'ber**, dru

Latin *in, neg., sōbrietas* (*sōbrius*, sober, *s* priv. and *ebrius*

The corresponding Greek word is *sō-phrōn*, of sound mind

Insolent, *in'sō.lent*, impertinent; **in'solent-ly**, **in'solence**

French *insolent*, *insolence*; Latin *insōlent*, gen. *-lentis*, *in*
(*in-sōlēre*, to be unusual). "Insolence" means *unusual* c

Insoluble, **Insolvable**, *in.sōl'.ū.b'l*, *in.sōl'.vū.b'l*.

Insol'uble, incapable of being melted or dissolved;

Insol'vable, incapable of being solved or guessed.

Insolubility, *in.sōl'.ū.b'l''ī.ty*. **Insolvabil'ity**.

Insolvent, *in.sōl'.vent*, one not able to pay his debts

Insol'vency, the state of being insolvent. (Lat. *solvo*, to pay.)

French *insoluble*, *insolvable*, *insolubilité*, *insolvabilité*; Latin *insolubilis*, *insolvens*, gen. *insolventis* (*solvēre*, supine *solūtum*).

In so much that, so that, to such a degree that... (Old Eng.)

Inspect', to review; **inspect'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **inspect'-ing**, **inspect'-or** (Rule xxxvii.), **inspect'or-ship** (-ship, office).

Inspection, *in.spēk'.shŭn*; **inspective**, *in.spēk'.tīv*.

Inspeximus, *in.spēx'.i.mŭs*, confirmation of a grant. So called from the first word. "We have inspected" the grant and, being satisfied, confirm it.

Latin *inspectio*, *inspector*, v. *inspecto* (freq. of *in-spīcto*, to pry into); French *inspection*, *inspecter*, *inspecteur*.

Inspire, *in.spī'r*, to infuse courage or divine afflatus; **inspired'** (2 syl.), **inspir'-ing** (R. xix.), **inspir'-er**, **inspir'-able**.

Inspiration, *in'.spī.ray''.shŭn*, divine afflatus.

Plenary Inspiration, *plē'.nŭ.ry*, inspiration which renders a person incapable of committing error.

Verbal Inspiration, inspiration of words as well as thoughts.

Inspire, to draw air into the lungs; **Respire**, to exhale it.

Inspiration, inhalation; **Respiration**, exhalation.

Inspiratory, *in'.spī.ra.t'ry*; **Respiratory**, *rēs'.pī.ra.t'ry*.

Uninspired, *un'.in.spī'rd'*, not inspired (Rule lxxii.)

Fr. *inspiration*, v. *inspirer*; Lat. *inspiratio*, v. *in-spirāre*, to breathe in.

Inspissate, *in.spīs'.sate* (double -s-), to thicken [by evaporation]; **inspis'sāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **inspis'sāt-ing** (Rule xix.);

Inspissation, *in'.spīs.say''.shŭn*, the act of inspissating, &c.

Lat. *in*, intens., *spissāre*, to thicken; *spissatio* ("spissament," [Lat. *spissamentum*], what is used for thickening, might be introduced).

Inst., **Prox.**, **Ult.**, for *in'stant*, *prox'.i.mo*, *ŭl'.i.mo*.

Instant, the current month: as *On the 10th Inst.* or *inst.*

Ultimo, the month just past: as *On the 10th ult.*

Proximo, the next month: as *On the 10th prox.*

"Instant," for *instante mense*, in the current month, *proximo mense*, in the next month; *ultimo mense*, in the last month (Latin).

Instability, *in'.stā.bīl'.i.ty*, want of stability.

Unstable, *un.stay'.b'l*, not steady, not permanent.

French *instabilité*; Latin *instabilitas* (*in*, not, *stare*, to stand).

Install (not *instal*), *in.stawl'*, to invest with office by placing the person on a stall or chair; **installed**, *in.stawld'*; **install-ing**, *in.stawl'.ing*; **install-er**, *in.stawl'.er*;

Installation, *in'.stāl.lay''.shŭn*, the ceremony of...

Instalment (would be better *installment*), *in.stawl'.ment*.

Fr. *installation*, v. *installer*; Germ. *installiren*, *installation*.

Instance, *in'stance* (R. lix.), an example in point, to give an ...

For instance, for example. **In'stanced** (2 syl.), **in'stanc-ing**.

In'stant, a moment, present; **in'stant-ly**, directly.

Instanter, *in.stăn'tet* (Lat.), directly.

Instantaneous, *in.stăn.tay''nĕ.ŭs*, momentary; **instanta'-neous-ness**; **instanta'neous-ly**, momentarily.

Latin *instans*, gen. *instantis*, *instantāneus*, *instanter*, *instantia* (in *stāre*, to stand by); French *instance*, v. *instant*.

Instate' (2 syl.), to put in office; **instāt-ed'** (Rule xxxvi.), **instāt'-ing**, Rule xix. (Latin *in-stātus*, [to put] in state.)

Instead, *in.stĕd*, in the place. (Followed by *of*.)

Old English *stede*, a place, hence *sted-ig*, steady or fixed in its place, *sted-fæst*, *stednes*, steadiness, &c.

In'step, the upper curve of the human foot. (Old Eng. *insteppe*.)

Instigate, *in'stĭ.gate*, to urge, to induce; **in'stigāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **in'stigāt-ing** (Rule xix.), **in'stigāt-or**.

Instigation, *in'stĭ.gay''shŭn*, inducement.

Latin *instigatio*, *instigātor*, *instigare* (in *stigo*, to prick on; Greek *stizo*, to prick); French *instigation*.

Instill' (*better instill'*), to infuse by drops; **instilled'** (2 syl.); **instill'-ing** (Rule iv.), **instill'-er**, **instill'-ment**.

Instillation, *in'stĭ.lay''shŭn*, infusion by drops.

Fr. *instillation*, v. *instiller*; Lat. *instillatio*, *instillare*, to drop in.

Instinct, (noun) *in'stinct*, (adj.) *in.stinct'* (followed by *with*).

In'stinct, the "intellectual" faculty of animals below man.

Reason, *ree'-son*, the intellectual faculty of man.

Instinct' [with], replete; **instinctive**, *in.stink'.tĭv*, impulsive, spontaneous; **instinc'tive-ly**, spontaneously.

Latin *instinctus*, *instinguere*, supine *instinctum*, to provoke, to spur on (*stigo*, Greek *stizo*, to provoke); French *instinct*, *instinctif*.

Institute, *in'stĭ.tute*, a literary society, a law, to found, to install: **in'stitūt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **in'stitūt-ing** (Rule xix.), **in'stitūt-or** (Rule xxxvii.), **in'stitūt-ist**.

Institution, *in'stĭ.tu''shŭn*; **institu'tion-āry**, **institu'tion-āl**; **institut-ive**, *in'stĭ.tu''tĭv*.

Latin *institūtio*, *institūtor*, *institūtum*, v. *instituo* (*instāluo*, to appoint); French *institut*, *institution*, *instituer*.

Instruct', to teach, to direct; **instruct'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **instruct'-ing**, **instruct'-ible** (not *-able*).

Instruct'-er, one who gives directions to another.

Instruct'-or, *fem.* **instruct'ress**, a teacher.

Instruction, *in.strŭk'.shun*; **instructive**, *in.strŭk'.tĭv*.

Latin *instructio*, *instructor*, *instruere*, supine *-structum* (to pile up, to draw up in rank); French *instruction*, *instructif*.

Instrument, *in'strū.ment*, a machine; **instrument-al**, *in'strū.mēn''.tūl*, conducive, [music] by instruments; **vocal** [music] by voices, **instru'mental-ly**.

Instrumentation, *in'strū.mēn.tay''.shūn*; **instrumen'tist**.

Instrumentality, *in'strū.mēn.tūl''.ī.ty*, agency.

French *instrument*, *instrumental*, *instrumentation*, *instrumentiste*;
Latin *instrūmentura*, *instrūmentālis*, *v. instrūere*, to instruct.

Insubjection, *in'sūb.jēk''.shūn*, unruliness, want of subjection;

Unsubjected, *un'sūb.jēk''.tēd*, not subjected (Rule lxxii.)

Lat. *in*, neg., *subjectio* (*sub-jicio* [*jācio*], supine *-jectum*, to lie under).

Insubordination, *in'sūb.or''.dī.nay''.shūn*, resistance of authority;

Insubordinate, *in'sūb.or''.dī.nate*, not yielding to authority.

Fr. *insubordination*; Lat. *in*, neg., *ordnātio*, body of rules (*v. ordināre*).

Insufferable, *in.sūf''.fer.ā.b'l* (Rule xxiii.), not to be tolerated;
insufferable-ness, **insufferably**, **intolerably**.

Latin *in*, *su*/[*sub*]/*ferro*, not to bear up under.

Insufficient, *in'sūf.fish''.ent*, not sufficient; **insuffici'ent-ly**;

Insufficiency, *-fish''.ent.sy*; **insufficiency**, *-fish''.ence*.

Lat. *in*, not, *sufficiens*, gen. *-entis*, *-sufficiētia* (*su*/[*sub*]/*ficio*, i.e. *facio*).

Insular, *in'sū.lar*, adj. of island; **insularity**, *in'su.lūr''.rī.ty*.

Insulate, *in'sū.late*, to detach; **in'sulāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.),

in'sulāt-ing (Rule xix.). **in'sulāt-or** (Rule xxxvii.);

insulation, *in'su.lay''.shūn* (Latin forms).

Isolate, *ī.sō.late*, to detach, **ī'solāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.),
ī'solāt-ing (R. xix.), **ī'solāt-or**; **isolation**, *ī.sō.lay''.shūn*
(French forms).

Lat. *insularis* (*insula*, an island). Fr. *isoler*, *isolement* (ill-formed).

Insult, (noun) *in'sult*, (verb) *in.sult'*, an affront, to affront;
insult-ed (R. xxxvi.), **insult'-ing**, **insult'ing-ly**, **insult'-er**.

Latin *insulto* [*salto*], to leap on one. Similarly "Result" to leap back, and hence to connect effect with cause: but "Consult" has quite another derivation, being from the *v. consūlo*, sup. *consultum*.

Insuperable, *in.sū.per.a.b'l*, insurmountable; **insu'perably**.

Latin *insuperabilis* (*in-super*, [not to be got] over).

Insupportable (double *-p-*). *in'sūp.por''.tū.b'l*, insufferable;
insuppor'tably. **Unsuppor'ted**, not supported (R. lxxii.)

Fr. *insupportable*; Lat. *in*, not, *sup*/[*sub*]/*porto*, to bear up under.

Insuppressible, *in'sūp.prēs''.sī.b'l*, not to be suppressed; **insup-press'ibly**; **insuppressive**, *in'sūp.prēs''.siv*.

Unsuppressed, *un'sūp.prēst'* (Rule lxxii.)

Latin *in*, not, *sup*/[*sub*]/*primo* [*prēmo*], sup. *pressum*, to press in.

Insure, *in.shure'*; **Assure**, *as'.shure*; **Ensure**, *en.sure*.

Insure. (This word, in the sense of "assure," ought to be abolished; the Latin *in-secūrus* means "unsure," "insecure;" it never means "secure.")

Assure, to contract for an indemnity in case of fire, &c.

Ensure, to make sure, to certify, to guarantee.

Insured, *in.shûred'*; **insur-ing** (Rule xix.), *in.shûre'-ing*.

Insur-er, *in.shûre'.er*. (So with **Assure** and **Ensure**.)

Insurance (better **Assurance**), *in.shûre'.ance*.

Insurable, *in.shûre'.ă.b'l* (better **Assurable**).

Insurer, *in.shûre'.er*, one who makes a contract to indemnify himself against loss (better **Assurer**).

French *assurer*; Latin *ad securus*, to make secure to one.

Insurgent, *in.sur'.djent*, one who rises in arms against government; **insurgency**, *plu. insurgencies*, *in.sur'.djën.siz*.

Insurrection, *in'.sur.rëk''.shün*, a revolt, an uprising; **insurrec'tion-ist**, **insurrec'tion-al**, **insurrec'tion-ary**.

French *insurgent*, *insurgence*, *insurrection*, *insurrectionnel*; Latin *insurgens*, gen. -*gentis*, *insurrectio* (in-*surgo*, supine *surrectum*).

Insurmountable, *in'.sur.mount''ă.b'l*, insuperable; **insurmount'-ably**. (French *insurmontable*; Latin *in sursum montes*.)

Insurrection, *in'.sur.rëk''.shün*. (See **Insurgent**.)

Insusceptible, *in'.süs.sëp''.të.b'l*, not susceptible; **insuscep'tibly**, **insusceptibility**, *in'.süs.sëp''.të.bil''ä.ty*, callousness.

Latin *insusceptus* (in, not, sus[*sub*]cepto [*capiö*], supine *susceptum*).

Intact', untouched, uninjured. (See **Intangible**.)

Intaglio, *plu. intaglios* (Rule xlii.), *in.täl'.yö*, *in.täl'.yöze*.

Intaglio rilievo, *in.täl'.yo rël'.i.vah''.to* (Eng.-Ital. for *rilevato*), **intaglio in relief**. "Intaglio" is a gem or stone with a design cut in it, like that of a seal. When designs are raised above the general surface they are called **Relievos** (Eng.-Ital. for *rilevo* or *rilevo*); **intag'liated**.

Intangible (not -able), *in.tän'.djä.b'l*, insensible to touch; **intan'gible-ness**, **intan'gibly**, **intangibil'ity**.

Intact, *in.tact'*, not touched, uninjured.

French *intangible*, *intangibilité*, *intact*; Latin *in*, not, *tangere*, supine -*tactum*, to touch, *intactus*, intact.

Integer, *in'.të.djër*, a whole number. **Frac'tion**, less than a whole number. **Integral**, *in'.të.gräl*, whole, entire; **in'tegral-ly**; **integrant**, *in'.të.gränt*, a component part.

Integral Calculus (in *Math.*), *in'.të.gräl käl'.kü.lüs*.

Integration, *in'.të.gray''shün* (in *Math.*)

Integrate, *in'.të.grate*, to renew, to complete; **in'tegräted** (Rule xxxvi.), **in'tegrät-ing**, **in'tegrät-or** (Rule xxxvii.)

Integrity, *in.tëg'.rë.ty*, honesty, entirety.

French *intégral*, *intégrant*, *intégration*, v. *intégrer*, *intégrité*; Latin *integer*, *integratio*, *integritas*, *integrare* (intact).

Integument, *in.těg'gŭ.ment*, a covering [like the skin];
integumentary, *in.těg'gŭ.měn''.tŭ.ry* (adj.)

Latin *intēgumentum* (*in.těgěre*, to cover in, to cover entirely).

Intellect (double -l-), *in.tě.l.lekt* (not *in.tě.lekt*), talent, the understanding; **intellect-ual**, *in.tě.l.lěk''.tŭ.ăl*; **intellect-ual-ly**, **intellect-ual-ist**, **intellect-ual-ism**.

Intellection, *in.tě.l.lěk''.shŭn*; **intellective**, *in.tě.l.lěk''.tŭ*.

Intelligence, *in.tě'.l.l.jence*, intellectual acuteness, news; **intelligencer**; **intelligent**, **intelligent-ly**.

Intelligible, *in.tě'.l.l.gŭ.b'l*, clear, lucid, perspicuous; **intelligible-ness**, **intelligibly**; **intelligibility**, *in.tě'.l.l.gŭ.b'il''.i.ty*, perspicuity.

French *intellect*, *intellectif*, *intellection*, *intellectuel* (wrong), *intelligence*, *intelligent*, *intelligibilité*, *intelligible*; Latin *intellectuālis*, *intellectus*, *intelligens*, gen. -*gentis*, *intelligentia*, *intelligibilis*, v. *intelligere*, supine *intellectum* (*inter*, *legere*, to read).

Intemperance, *in.těm'.pě.rance*, excess; **intemperate**, *in.těm'.pě.rate*; **intemperate-ly**, **intemperate-ness**.

French *intempérance*, *intempérant*; Latin *intempérantia*, *intempérans*, gen. -*rantis* (*in*, not, *tempérare*, to mix, to abstain).

Intend', to mean, to design; **intend'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **intend'-ing**.

Intend'-ant, a manager; **intend'-ancy**, management.

(Two French words, and both, as usual, conjugationally wrong.)

Intense, *in.tense*, extreme; **intense'-ly**, **intense-ness**.

Intensity, *in.tě'n'.sŭ.ty*; **intension**, *in.tě'n'.shŭn*.

Intensify, *in.tě'n'.sŭ.fy*, to render more intense; **intensifies** (Rule xi.), *in.tě'n'.sŭ.fize*; **intensified**, *-fide*; **intensifier**, *in.tě'n'.sŭ.fier*; **intensify-ing**.

Intensive, *in.tě'n'.sŭ*; **intensive-ly**, **intensive-ness**.

Intent', having the mind bent on a subject, meaning, drift; **intent'-ly**, earnestly; **intent'-ness**, close application.

Intention; **Intension**, *in.tě'n'.shun*; **Attention**, *at.ten.shŭn*.

Inten'tion, meaning, purpose, determination;

Inten'sion, same as *tension*, state of being strained;

Atten'tion, diligence, vigilance, a listening state.

(Obs. "-sion" is restricted to the mechanical word.)

Intention-al, *in.ten'.shŭn.ăl*, with design, on purpose; **inten'tional-ly**; [well] or [ill] **intentioned**, *in.ten'.shŭnd*.

Attentive, *at.ten'.tŭ*, bent on a subject, diligent; **atten'tive-ly**; **atten'tive-ness**, state of being attentive.

To all intents or To all intents and purposes, virtually.

French *intendant*, *intendance* !! *intense*, *intensif*, *intensité*, *intention*, [bien] or [mal] *intentionné*, *intentionnel* !! *attentif*, *attention*; Latin *intendens*, gen. *intendens*, *intentio* and *intensio*, *intentus* and *intensus*, v. *in.tenděre*, supine *intensum*, to strain on [something].

In'ter- (Lat. prep.), between, among: as *inter-vene*, *inter-cept*.
In the word *inter-dict* it is a negative.

Inter', to bury in the earth; *interred*, *in.terd'*; *interr'-ing* (Rule iv.), *interr'-er*, *inter'-ment*. (Should be *interr.*)

Ital. *interrare*; Lat. *in terra* (*ter*, thrice, *terr[a]*, earth).

Intercalated (only one -l-), *in.ter.kāl.ā.ted*, interposed [applied to Feb. 29 in Leap Year]; **intercalation** (not *intercallation*), *in'.ter.kāl.ā'.shūn*, addition of a day to the calendar.

Latin *annus intercalāris*, leap year, *dies intercalāris*, the extra day in leap-year; *intercalātio* (*inter calāre*, to call [the extra day] between [the ordinary ones]).

Intercede, *in'.ter.sēd''*, to go between, to interpose; *intercēd'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *intercēd'-ing* (Rule xix.), *intercēd'-er*.

Intercession, *in'.ter.sēs''.shūn*; *interces'sion-āl*, *interces'sional-ly*, *intercess'-or* (Rule xxxvii.); *intercessor-ial*, *in'.ter.sēs.sōr'ri.ūl*; **intercessory**, *in'.ter.sēs''.sō.ry*.

(We have ten words from the Latin "*cedo*" (to go), seven of which spell the word "*-cede*," and three "*-ceed*." The three ["*exceed*," "*proceed*," "*succeed*"] ought to be written "*-cede*" like the other seven, R. xvii.)

Lat. *intercessio*, *intercessor*, *inter-cedo*; Fr. *intercéder*, *intercession*.

Intercellular (double -l-), *in'.ter.sēl''.lū.lar* (in *Bot.*), lying between the cellular tissues. (Lat. *inter*, *cellūla*, a little cell.)

Intercept, *in'.ter.sēpt'*, to take or seize while on the way; *intercept'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *intercept'-ing*; *interception*, *in'.ter.sēp''.shūn*; *interceptive*, *-sēp''.tiv*; *intercept'-or*.

French *interception*, v. *interceptor*; Latin *interceptio*, *interceptor*, *inter-ceptio* [*āpio*], supine *-ceptum*, to take [on the way] between [the sender and the proper recipient].

Intercession, *in'.ter.sēs''.shūn*, &c. (See *Intercede*.)

Interchain, *in'.ter.chain*, to link together with a chain.

Fr. *inter chaîne* (Lat. *cātēna*), v. *-chainer*, to put a chain between [two].

Interchange, (noun) *in'.ter.tchānge*, (verb) *in.ter.tchange'*, an exchange, to exchange; *in'terchānged'* (3 syl.), *interchang-ing*, *in'.ter.tchange''.ing*; *interchang-er*, *in'.ter.tchange''.er*; *interchange'-able* (-ce and -ge retain the -e before -able, Rule xx.); *interchangeable-ness*, *interchange'-ābly*; *interchangeability*, *-tchānge'ū.bīl''.ī.ty*.

French *inter changer*; Low Latin *cambiāre*, to change.

Intercolonial (only one -l-), *in'.ter.kō.lō''.nī.āl* (not *in'.ter.cōl.lō''.nī.āl*), relating to mutual colonial intercourse.

Latin *inter*, between, *colōnia*, a colony.

Intercommunicate (double -m-), *in'.ter.kōm.mū''.nī.kāte* (not *in'.ter.kō.mū''.nī.kāte*), to communicate mutually; *intercommu'nicāt-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *intercommu'nicāt-ing* (R. xix.), *intercommunication*, *in'.ter.kōm.mū''.nī.kay''.shūn*.

Intercommunion, *in'.ter.kōm.mū''.nī.ōn*, mutual communion; *intercommunity*, *in'.ter.kōm.mū''.nī.ty*.

French *inter*, *communication*, *communion*; Latin *commūntas*, *commūnic*, *commūncatio*, *commūntāre* (*commūnis*, common).

Intercostal, in'.ter.kōs''.tāl, lying between the ribs.

French *intercostal*; Latin *intercostālis* (*inter costa*, between the ribs).

Intercourse (R. lix.), in'.ter.kō'rce, good fellowship, trade.

French *inter course*; Latin *-cursus*, a running from one to another.

Interdict, (noun) in'.ter.dīkt, (verb) in.ter.dīkt'.

In'terdict. Excommunication, ex'.kōm.mū'.nī.kay''shūn.

An *interdict* is a papal bull forbidding the clergy to perform religious rites to the person or state named in the document. "To interdict" is to issue this bull.

An *excommunication* (the necessary effect of an interdict), is the cutting off from church fellowship the person or state interdicted.

"To excommunicate" is to cut off from church fellowship the person or state interdicted.

An *in'terdict* carries excommunication, and excommunication implies the issue of an interdict.

An *excommunication* is capable of degrees, and the amount is always stated in the bull.

Interdict', interdict'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), interdict'-ing.

Interdiction, in'.ter.dīk''shūn; **interdictive**, in'.ter.dīk''-tīv; **interdictory**, in'.ter.dīk''tō.ry.

Fr. *interdiction*, *excommunication*; Lat. *interdictio*, *interdictum*, *interdicere*, sup. -dictum, to forbid; *excommunicatio*, *excommunicāre*. ("Interdict" is the only word in which "inter" has a neg. sense.)

Interest, in'.ter.est, concern, influence, a premium for a loan, to amuse. To interest [oneself], to use one's influence and exertion (followed by *in* or *on behalf of*);

Interest-ed, in'.ter.ēs.tēd, amused, biased, concerned;

Interest-ing, in'.ter.est.ing, amusing, exciting an interest; **interest'ing-ly**; **interest'ed-ness**, bias.

¶ *In loans*: the sum lent is the **Prin'cipal**, the premium paid for it is the **Interest**, the amount of premium is the **Rate**.

If £5 is given for the year's use of £100, then £100 is the *principal*, £5 the *interest*, and 5 per cent. (5 %) the *rate*.

Simple Interest is when the annual premium is paid to the lender, so that the interest is limited to the original loan.

Compound Interest is when the annual premium is *not* paid, but being added to the loan increases it. In the following year interest is paid on the original loan + the interest due thereon.

Thus: If £100 is lent at 5 per cent., at the end of the first year the loan will be £100 + £5, on which interest must be paid at the end of the second year. At the end of the third year the accumulated loan will be 100 + 5 + 5½ (£110 5s.), on which interest will be due, and so on, the "principal" increasing every year.

Germ. *interessent*, a partaker; *interesse*, interest, (Lat. *inter esse*).

Interfere, in'.ter.fee'r', to intermeddle; **interfered**, in'.ter.fee'rd'; **interfer-ing**, in'.ter.fee'r'-ing; **interfer-er**, in'.ter.fee'r'.er; **interference** (not -ance), in'.ter.fee'r'.ence.

Latin *inter fere*, to carry [oneself] between, or *inter ferre*, to strike between. Similarly, "interpose" is *inter ponere*, to put [oneself] between, and "interrupt" is *inter rumpere*, to burst in between.

Interim, in'.tĕ.rĭm, meanwhile. (Latin *intĕrim*.)

Interior, in.tĕe'.rĭ.or, inside, internal. **Exte'rior**, outside, external; **inte'rior-ly**; **exte'rior-ly**. (Not comp. degrees.)

Lat. *interior*, *exterior*, comp. deg. of *intra* and *extra*, but in English used sometimes substantively and sometimes as positive adj.

Interjacent, in'.ter.jay'.sent, lying between.

Interject, in'.ter.jĕkt', to throw in, to throw between; **interject'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **interject'-ing**, **interject'-er**;

Interjection, in'.ter.jĕk'.shŭn, an exclamation, an oath; **interjec'tion-al**; **interjec'tional-ly**.

Interlace, in'.ter.lace', to intertwine; **interlaced'** (3 syl.), **interlao-ing** (Rule xix.), in'.ter.lace''.ing; **interla'cing-ly**, **interlace'-ment**.

French *entrelacer*; Latin *laqueus*; Greek *lugos*, a wither.

Interlard, in'.ter.lard', to intermix [fat with the lean]; **interlard'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **interlard'-ing**.

French *entrelarder*; Latin *lardum*, lard.

Interleave, in'.ter.leev', to insert blank leaves between printed ones, **interleaved**, in'.ter.leevd' (not -left); **interleav'-ing**.

A hybrid, Latin *inter*, between, and Anglo-Saxon *leaf*, a leaf.

Interline, in'.ter.lĭne, to write between other lines; **interlined''** (3 syl.), **interlĭn'-ing** (R. xix.), **interlĭn'-er**; **interlinear**, in'.ter.lĭn''.ĕ.ar; **interlineary**, in'.ter.lĭn''.ĕ.ă.ry;

Interlineation, in'.ter.lĭn''.ĕ.ă''.shŭn, remarks between lines.

French *interlinéaire*, *interlinéation* v. *interlĭnĕr*; Latin *interlĭnĕa*, *interlĭnĕaris*, *interlĭnĕre*, (*lĭnea*, a line).

Interlocutor, in'.ter.lŏk''ku.tor, one of the speakers in a dialogue; **interlocutory**, in'.ter.lŏk''ku.tŏ.ry, consisting of dialogue.

Latin *interlŏcŭtŏrius*, *inter-loquor*, to speak between [each other].

Interloper, in'.ter.lŏ''.per, an intruder; **interlope**, in'.ter.lŏpe'', to intrude; **interlŏped'** (3 syl.), **interlŏp'-ing** (Rule xix.)

French *interlope*, which is compounded of *inter* and the Anglo-Saxon verb *hleoþ[an]*, to leap or loop; past *hleop*, past part. *hleoþen*.

Interlude, in'.ter.lŭde, a slight dramatic piece performed between the main drama and the "afterpiece." (Lat. *interlŭdium*.)

Interlu'nar (not -er), pertaining to that dark period which comes between the disappearance of one moon and the visible appearance of the new one. (Latin *interlŭnium lŭna*.)

Intermarry, *in'.ter.mür''ry*, to marry a relative; **intermarried**, *in'.ter.mür''rîd* (Rule xi.); **intermāry-ing**. (Latin *inter-mūrītāre*; French *marier*.)

(The double "r" in "marry" is disgraceful. In "bury" we have a similar "r," but never think of doubling it to help out the sound.)

Intermeddle, *in'.ter.mēd''d'l*, to interfere; **intermeddled**, *in'.ter.mēd''d'ld*; **intermed'dling**, **intermedd'ler**.

German [*ver*]mitteln, to mediate, to interpose, -mittler, an interposer, -mittlung an interposing; -mittler, a mediator.

Intermediate [space, colour], *in'.ter.mē''dī.ate*, between two extremes; **interme'diate-ly**. (Lat. *inter mēdius*.)

Interminable, *in'.ter.mi.na.b'l*, boundless; **inter'minable-ness**, **interminably**; **interminate**, *in'.ter.mi.nate*, endless.

Inde'rminate, *in'.de.ter''mi.nate*, uncertain.

French *interminable* (not a compound of [Latin] *inter mināre*, to threaten severely, but of *in-termināre*, not to terminate).

Intermingle, *in'.ter.mīn''g'l*, to mix together; **intermingled**, *in'.ter.mīn''g'ld*; **intermīn'gling**, **intermīn'gler**.

German *inter. [ge]mengsel*, a confused mixture, [*ge*]menge.

Intermission, *in'.ter. mīsh''ūn*, temporary interruption;

Intermit, *in'.ter.mīt''*; **intermitt'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.); **intermitt'-ing** (Rule iv.), **intermitt'ing-ly**.

Intermitt'-ent [*fever, spring*], ceasing at intervals.

Fr. *intermission*, &c.; Lat. *inter mittēre*, to cease between whiles.

Intermix', to mix confusedly; **intermixed**, *in'.ter.mīxt''*, (past part.) **intermixt'**; **intermixture**, *in'.ter.mīxt''tchūr*.

Latin *intermixtus* from *inter-misceor*, to intermix.

Intermural [burials], *in'.ter.mū''rāl*, within the city walls, between wall and wall. (Lat. *intermūrālīs*, *mūrus*, a wall.)

Inter'nāl, interior, domestic. **Exter'nāl**, exterior, foreign; **inter'nāl-ly**. **Exter'nāl-ly**. (Latin *internus*, *externus*.)

International, *in'.ter.nash''ūn.āl*, mutual between nations.

International-ly, *in'.ter.nash''ūn.āl.ly*, mutually...

Internationality, *in'.ter.nash''ūn.āl''tīty*.

French *international*; Latin *inter nationes*, between nations.

Internuncio, *plu. internuncios* (Rule xlii.), *in'.ter.nūn''shē.ōze*, a representative of the pope in inferior states, a messenger between two courts. (English-Italian *internunzio*.)

In'terpellation, *-pēl.lay''shūn*. **Inter'polātion**, *-po.lay''shūn*.

Interpella'tion (double -l-), a citation, a summons.

Inter'polation, a spurious word or sentence foisted in.

Latin *interpellatio* (*inter pellāre*, to drive or force between).

Interpolate, *in'.ter.po.late*, to add something without authority to what has been written by another; **inter'polāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **inter'polāt-ing** (R. xix.), **inter'polāt-or** (R. xxxvii.)

- Interpolation**, *in.ter'.po.lay''shūn*, **In'terpellā'tion**, *q.v.*
 Latin *interpōlātio*, *interpōlātor*, *interpōlāre* (*inter pōlto*, to polish or furbish between [the parts supplied]); French *interpolation*.
- Interpose**, *in'.ter.pōze''*, to intervene; **interposed**, *in'.ter.pōzd''*; **interpos-ing**, *in'.ter.pōze''ing*; **interpos-er**, *in'.ter.pōze''er*.
- Interposition**, *in.ter'.po.zish''ūn*, intervention.
 French *interposition*, *v. interposer*; Latin *interpōsitiō*, *inter pōno*.
- Interpret**, *in.ter'.prēt*, to explain, to translate; **inter'prēt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **inter'prēt-ing**, **inter'prēt-er**, **inter'prēt-able**.
- Interpretation**, *in.ter'.prē.tay''shun*, explanation, meaning.
- Interpretive**, *in.ter'.prē.tiv*; **inter'pretive-ly**.
 French *interprétation*, *interprétif*, *v. interpréter*; Latin *interpretātiō*, *interpretātor*, *interpretābilis*, *interpretāri* (*interpres*, an interpreter).
- Interregnum** (double *r*), *in'.ter.rēg''nūm*, the interval between the death of one sovereign and the succession of another.
 Latin *inter regnum*, space between two reigns. (So *inter-vallum*.)
- Interrogate**, *in.tēr.ro.gate*, to question; **inter'rogāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **inter'rogāt-ing** (R. xix.), **inter'rogāt-or** (R. xxxvii.).
- Interrogation**, *in'.tēr.ro.gay''shun*, examination by questions.
- Interrogative**, *in'.ter.rōg''.a.tiv*; **interrog'ative-ly**.
- Interrogatory**, *in'.ter.rōg''.a.try*, a question, containing a question.
 Lat. *interrogātiō*, *interrogatīvus*, *interrogātor*, *interrogatōrius*, *interrogāre* (*inter*, *rogo*, to ask questions); Fr. *interrogation*, *interrogatif*.
- Interrupt**, *in'.ter.rupt''*, to hinder, to stop; **interrupt'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **interrupt'-ed-ly**, **interrupt'-ing**, **interrupt'ing-ly**.
- Interruption**, *in'.ter.rūp''shūn*; **interrupt'-er** (should be *-or*, R. xxxvii.); **interruptive**, *in'.ter.rūp''.tiv*; **interrupt'ive-ly**.
 Latin *interruptiō*, *interruptor*, *inter-rumpere*; French *interruption*.
- Intersect**, *in'.ter.sēkt''*, to meet and cross [like two lines]; **inter-sect'-ed**, **intersect'-ing**; **intersection**, *in'.ter.sēk''shūn*.
 Latin *intersectiō*, *inter-sēcāre*, to cut midway; French *intersection*.
- Intersperse**, *in'.ter.sperce''*, to scatter; **interspersed'** (3 syl.), **interspers'-ing** (R. xix.) **Interspersion**, *in'.ter.spēr''shūn*.
 Latin *interspersus* (*inter spargo*, to scatter among).
- Interstice**, *in.ter'.stīs*, a chink; *plu. interstices*, *in.ter'.stī.sēz* (Rule xxxiv.); **interstitial**, *in'.ter.stīsh''āl*.
 French *interstice*; Latin *interstitium*. (*-sisto*, past *stīti*.)
- Intertwine**, *in'.ter.twine''*, to twist one thing into another; **intertwined'**, **intertwin'-ing**, **-twin'-ing-ly**, **-twin'-er**.
 Old English *inter* (Latin), *twīn[an]*, to twine or twist.
- Interval**, the space between two events, two points of time, two musical sounds, &c. (Fr. *intervalle*, Lat. *intervallum*.)
- Intervene**, *in'.ter.veen''*, to come between; **intervened'** (3 syl.), **intervēn'-ing** (R. xix.) **Intervention**, *in'.ter.vēn''shūn*.
 Latin *interventio*, *inter-venio*, to come between; French *intervention*.

Interview, *in'ter.vew*, appointment between two persons to see each other. (Fr. *entrevue*; Lat. *inter*, *vidēre*, to see.)

Inter-weave (*past*) **inter-wove**, (*past part.*) **inter-woven**, *in'ter.weev'*, *in'ter.wōve'*, *in'ter.wō''v'n*.

Latin *inter*, Old English *wēf*(an), *past wæf*, *past part. wafen*.

Intestate, *in.tēs'.tate*, without a will at the time of death.

Intestacy, *in.tēs'.ta.sy*, the state of being intestate.

Latin *in-testātus*, not witnessed (*testis*, a witness), an "intestate" is one whose will is not duly attested; French *intestat*.

Intestine, *in.tēs'.tīn* (not *in.tēs'.tīne*), domestic, home, internal;

The **Intestines**, *in.tēs'.tīnz*, the entrails; **intes'tinal**.

Lat. *intestina*, *intestinus* (*intus*, within); Fr. *intestin*, *intestinal*.

Inthral, *in.thrawl'*; **inthrall'd**, **inthrall'-ing**. (See **Enthral**.)

Intimate, *in'.tī.mate*, a familiar friend, to hint, to announce; **in'timāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **in'timāt-ing**, **in'timate-ly**.

Intimation, *in'.tī.may''shūn*, a hint, an announcement.

Intimāt-er (should be **intimat-or**, R. xxxvii.), *in'.tī.mā.tor*.

Latin *intīmas*, gen. *in'tīmātis*, *intīmātio*, *intīmātor*, *intīmāre*, *intīmatus* (*intra*, within); French *intimation*, v. *intimer*.

Intimidate, *in.tīm'.i.date*, to frighten; **intim'idāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **intim'idāt-ing**, **intim'idāt-or** (R. xxxvii.); **intimidation**, *in.tīm'.i.day''shūn*. (Fr. *intimidation*; Lat. *tīmīdus*.)

("Entimidate" (en tīmīdus "to make" timid) would be better. *Intimidate* should properly mean "not to frighten.")

Into follows verbs of motion. **In** follows verbs of rest.

Intolerable (-tol only one l), *in.tōl'.ē.rā.b'l*, insufferable; **intol'e-rable-ness**, **intol'erably**. **Tolerable**, pretty good, bearable.

Intolerance (not *intollerance*), *in.tōl'.e.rance*, want of toleration; **intol'erant** (only one -l), prejudiced; **intol'e-rant-ly**. **Intoleration** (only one l), *in.tōl'.e.ray''shūn*.

Latin *intōlērābilis*, *intōlērans*, gen. *intōlērantis*, *intōlērantia*, *intōlērāre*, not to tolerate; French *intolérable*, *intolérance*, *intolérant*.

Intonate, *in'.to.nate*, to modulate the voice in speaking; **in'to-nāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **in'tonāt-ing**, **intonation**, *-nay''shūn*.

Intone, *in.tōne*, to read with a monotonous chanting voice; **intoned'** (2 syl.), **intōn'-ing** (Rule xix.), **intōn'-er**.

Latin *intōnāre*, to speak with a strained or stretched voice (*tōnus*, tone); Greek *tōnōs*, from *teino*, to stretch; French *intonation*.

Intoxicate, *in.tox'.i.kate*, to make drunk; **intox'icāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **intox'icāt-ing** (Rule xix.); **intox'icant**.

Intoxication, *in.tox'.i.kay''shūn*, drunkenness;

French *intoxication* (Latin *toxicum*; Greek *tōrikōn*, rank-poison).

Intra, *in'.tra* (Latin prep.), within.

Intractable (not *-ible*), *in.trāk'.tā.b'l*, stubborn; **intrac'table-ness**, **intrac'tably**, **intractabil'ity**, stubbornness.

Latin *intractabilis*, *in trāhēre*, supine *-tractum*, not to draw.

Intra-mu'ral, within the city walls. **Extra-mu'ral**, outside...

Latin *mūralis* (*mūrus*, a wall). The Latin forms are *intra-mūranus* and *extra-mūranus*, within and without the city walls.

Intransient, *in.trans'i'ent*, not transient.

Intransitive [verb], *in.trans'i.tiv*, a verb with "subject" but no "object." A **Transitive** [verb] has both.

"I sit": *sit* has the "subject" *I*, but no "object," and therefore is an intransitive verb. "I love him": *love* has the "subject" *I* and the "object" *him*; it is, therefore, a transitive verb.

Lat. *intransitivus*, *in trans itum*, not to go over [to an "object"].

Intrench. (See **Entrench**.)

Intrepid, *in.trép'id*, fearless; **intrep'id-ly**, fearlessly.

Intrepidity, *in.tre.pid'i.ty*, fearlessness.

Latin *intrepidus*, *intrepiditas* (*in trēpidus*, not trembling).

Intricate, *in'tri.kate* (not *in.trik'it*), complicated; **in'tricate-ly**; **in'tricate-ness**, state of being complicated;

Intricacy, *plu. intricacies*, *in'tri.kas.iz*, complication.

Latin *intricatus*; *intricatio* (*in trices*, in the clogs of: half called *trices* fastened round the legs of fowls to prevent their roaming).

Intrigue, *in.treeg'*, a cabal, a plot, to plot; **intrigued**, *in.treegd'*; **intrigu-ing**, *in.treeg'ing* (verbs ending in any two vowels, except *-ue*, retain both before *-ing*; Rule xix.); **intriguing-ly**, *in.treeg'ing.ly*; **intrigu-er**, *in.treeg'er*; **intriguant**, *in.treeg'ant*.

French *intrigant*, *intrigue*, *intrigueur*, v. *intriguer* (Latin *intricare*, to entangle). (See **Intricate**.)

Intrinsic, *in.trin'sik*, real, not merely outside show; **intrin'sic-ly** or **intrin'sical-ly**, truly, really, genuinely.

Latin *intrinsecus* (*intra secus*, in the inside); French *intrinseque*.

In'tro- (Latin prepositional prefix), within, into, in.

In'tro-duce (3 syl.), to bring in, to begin, to make acquainted; **introduced** (3 syl.); **introduc-ing**; *in'tro.duce'ing*; **introduc-er**, *in'tro.duce'er*; **introductive**, *in'tro.dük'iv*; **introduc-tive-ly**, **introduc'tory**, **introduc'tori-ly**.

Introduction, *in'tro.dük'shün*, the beginning; &c.

Latin *introduc-tio*, *intro-ducere*, to lead in; French *introduction*.

Intro-it, *in'tro.it*, what is sung while the priest is going to the altar. (Latin *intro-īt*, {while the priest} goes in.)

Intrude, *in.trüde'*, to come without right or welcome; **intrüd'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **intrüd'-ing** (R. xix.), **intrüd'ing-ly**, **intrüd'-er**.

Intrusion, *in.trü.zhün* (Rule xxxiii.); **intru'sion-ist**; **intru-sive**, *in.trü.ziv*; **intru'sive-ness**, **intru'sive-ly**.

Latin *intrudere*, supine *trusum*, to thrust in; French *intrusion*.

Intuition, *in'tu.ish'ün*, instinct; **intuitive**, *in.tu'i.tiv*, instinctive; **intu'itive-ly**. (Fr. *intuition*, *intuitif*; Lat. *in tueor*.)

Inundate, *in'ũn.date* (not *in.ũn'.date*), to overwhelm; *in'un-dāt-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *in'undāt-ing* (R. xix.), *in'undāt-or*;

Inundation, *in'un.day''shũn*, a flood, an overflow.

Latin *inundatio*, *inundator*, *inundāre* (*unda*, a wave).

Inure, *in nũrė'*, to habituate; *inured*, *in nũrėd'*; *inur-ing* (Rule xix.), *in nũrė'-ing*; *inure-ment*, *in.nũrė'.ment*.

Should be *Enure*. Archaic *ure*, use, habit; French *en heure*, hourly.

Inurn, to put into an urn; *inurned'* (2 syl.), *inurn'-ing*.

Latin *in urna*, [to put] into an urn.

Inutility, *in'.u.til''.ĩ.ty*, uselessness; *inutile*, *in'.u.teel'*;

Unuseful, *un.ũse'.ful*, not useful;

Unused' (2 syl.), not used; **Dis'used**, the use discontinued.

Use-less (2 syl.), *use'less-ly*, *use'less-ness*.

Latin *inutilis*, *inũtor* [*usus*], not to use; French *inutilitė*, *inutile*, *inutile* (*user*, to use).

In vacuo (Latin), *in. vak'ku.o*, in a place from which all air has been extracted. **A vacuum**, *vũk'.ũ.ũm*.

Invade' (2 syl.), to violate another's rights, to enter a country hostilely; *invād'-ed*, *invād'-ing* (Rule xix.), *invād'-er*.

Invasion (R. xxxiii.), *in.vay'.zhũn*; **invasive**, *in.vay'.ziv*.

Lat. *in-vādere*, supine *invasum*, to go against, *invasio*; Fr. *invasion*.

Invalid, (noun) *in'.va.leed'*, (adj.) *in.vũl'.ĩd* (Rule li.)

In'valid', one not in health, one disabled; **invalid'-ed**.

Inval'id, worthless, of no authority; **invalid'ity**.

Invalidate, *in.vũl'.ĩ.date*, to render worthless; **inval'idāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **inval'idāt-ing**, R. xix. (All with *-li*.)

Invaletudinarian, *in.vũl'.e.tu.dĩ nair''ri.an*, one always ill.

Fr. *invalides*, *invaliditė*; Lat. *invaleto* (*in*, *valeo*, not to be well). ("Invalid," the noun, ought to be written "invalides.")

Invaluable, *in.vũl'.u.ũ.b'l*, inestimable; **inval'uably**.

Unvalued, *un.vũl'.ude*, not appreciated (Rule lxxii.)

French *in value*; Latin *vālor*, value (*vālere*, to be worth).

Invariable, *in.vair'rĩ.ũ.b'l*, without variation; **inva'riable-ness**; **inva'riably**. (Fr. *invariable*; Lat. *in vāriābilis*, *varius*.)

Invasion, *in.vay'.zhũn*; **invasive**, *in.vay'.ziv*. (See **Invade**.)

Invective, *in.vėk'.tiv*, a tirade; **invective-ly**.

Inveigh, *in.vay'* (followed by *against*), to rail at; **inveighed**, *in.vaid'*; **inveigh-ing**, *in.vay'.ĩng*; **inveigh-er**, *in.vay'.er*.

Invade, *in.vāde'*, to enter a country hostilely.

(The spelling of "inveigh" cannot be commended, and the interpolation of "g" before "h" to lengthen a vowel or to give "-ei" the sound of "a" is certainly a very clumsy contrivance, to say the least.)

Latin *invehō*, supine *vectum*, to inveigle (*in vehi*, to be carried against one), *invektiva*, *invektivus*; French *invektive*, v. *invektiver*.

Inveigle, *in.vee'.g'l* (not *in.vay'.g'l*), to allure; inveigled, *in.vee'.g'ld*; inveigling, *in.vee'.gling*; inveigler, *in.vee'.gler*; inveigle-ment, *in.vee'.g'l.ment*, enticement to evil.

Norman *eneuegler*; French *aveugler*, to blind, to hoodwink.

Invent'. Discover, *dis.küv'.er*.

We **invent'** (or find out) a work of art, as a machine;

We **discover** (or find out) a country or work of science.

To *invent* is to create what did not before exist.

To *discover* is to make known what was before unknown.

Invent'-ed (R. xxxvi.), **invent'-ing**, **invent'-er** (should be **invent'-or**, R. xxxvii.), *fem. inventress*, *in.vën'.tress*.

Invention, *in.vën'.shün*, a discovery in art.

Inventive, *in.vën'.tív*; **inven'tive-ness**, **inven'tive-ly**.

Inventory, *in'.vën.tõ.ry* (ought to be *inventory*), a list of movable property; **inventorial**, *in'.ven.tõr'ri.ül*.

Invention of the Cross, the alleged discovery of the cross in the fourth century, by certain agents of St. Helena. (This use of the word is quite abnormal.)

French *inventaire*, *inventif*, *invention*, *v. inventer*, *v. inventorier*; Latin *inventarium*, *inventio*, *inventor*, *in venio*, supine *ventum*.

Inverse, *in'.verse* (adj.), *in.verse'* (verb) (Rule li.); **inverse'-ly**.

Inversion, *in.ver'.shün*, a reversion of the order.

Invert', to turn upside down; **invert'-ed**, **invert'-ing**.

Inversely as (not *to*): as "Velocity is *inversely as* the time."

In inverse ratio to (not *in inverse ratio as*): Thus, 1, 2, 3, is in *inverse ratio to* 3, 2, 1.

In the inverse ratio of (not *in the inverse ratio to*): as "Time is *in the inverse ratio of* velocity."

Latin *inversio*, *in verto*, supine *versum*; French *inverse*, *inversion*.

Invertebrate (obs. *-te-*), *in.ver'.tě.bräte*, an animal with no backbone; **invertebral**, *in.ver'.tě.bräl*, without a backbone.

Invertebrata, *in.ver'.tě.bray'tah*. Lamarck divided the animal kingdom into *vertebrata* and *invertebrata*; the former embraces all animals which have a backbone or bony skeleton; the latter, those animals which are devoid of such a structure: as molluscs [snails, &c.]

Latin *in vertebra*, without backbone, *vertebrātus*.

Invest', to dress; **invest'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **invest'-ing**.

Invest'-ment; **investive**, *in.ves'.tív*, covering, clothing.

Investiture, *in.vēs'.tī.tchūr*, the act or right of giving legal possession [of church preferment].

Roman Catholic bishops have a ring and crosier given as external signs of office. An Anglican bishop, a crosier. A university student has a cap and gown. A freemason has an apron, &c.

Latin *in-vestio*, to clothe in [official symbols], *vestis*, a robe.

Investigate, *in.vēs'.tī.gate*, to examine into; *inves'tigāt-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *inves'tigāt-ing* (Rule xix.), *inves'tigāt-or* (Rule xxxvii.); **investigable**, *in.vēs'.tī.gā.b'l*.

Investigation, *in.vēs'.tī.gay''shūn*; **investigative**, *in.vēs'.-tī.ga.tīv*; **investigatory**, *in.vēs'.tī.gā.t'ry*.

Latin *investigābile*, *investigātio*, *investigātor*, *investigāre* (*vestigia*, a slot); French *investigation*.

Inveterate, *in.vēt'.ē.rate*, confirmed by long habit; *invet'eratē-ly*, *invet'eratē-ness*; *invet'erācy*, long habituation.

Latin *inveterātus* (*vētus*, old, long-standing).

Invidious, *in.vīd'.ī.ūs* (not *in.vīd'.jūs*), obnoxious, provocative, ill-natured; *invid'ious-ness*, *invid'ious-ly* (Rule lxvi.)

Latin *invidiōsus* (*invidiā*, envy).

Invigorate, *in.vīg'.ō.rate*, to strengthen; *invig'orāt-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *invig'orāt-ing*; **invigoration**, *in.vīg'.ō.ray''shūn*; *invig'orāt-er*. (Latin *vigor*, vigour, strength.)

Invincible, *in.vīn'.sī.b'l*, unconquerable; *invīn'cibly*;

Invincibility, *in.vīn'.sī.bīl''ī.ty*; *invīn'cible-ness*.

Fr. *invincibilité*, *invincible*; Lat. *invincibilis* (*vincere*, to conquer).

Inviolable, *in.vī'.ō.lā.b'l*, not to be profaned or polluted; *invī'olably*; *inviolate*, *in.vī'.ō.late*, unbroken, unpolluted.

Inviolability, *in.vī'.ō.lā.bīl''ī.ty*, state of being inviolable.

Fr. *inviolable*, *inviolabilité*; Lat. *inviolabilis* (*violāre*, to violate).

Invisible (not *-able*), *in.vīz'.ī.b'l*, imperceptible to the eye; *invis'ible-ness*, *invis'ibly*. **Invisibility**, *in.vīz'.ī.bīl''ī.ty*.

Fr. *invisible*, *invisibilité*; Lat. *invisibilis* (*video*, sup. *visum*, to see).

Invite (2 syl.), to request the company of, to challenge, to solicit; *invīt'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *invīt'-ing* (Rule xix.), *invīt'ing-ly*, *invīt'-er*. **Invitation**, *in'.vī.tay''shūn*.

Latin *invitātio*, v. *invītāre* (*in vītāre*, to do the contrary of shunning, i.e., to seek, to court); French *invitation*, v. *inviter*.

Invoke, *in'.vo.kate*, to address in prayer; *in'vocāt-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *in'vocāt-ing* (Rule xix.), *in'vocāt-or* (R. xxxvii.)

Invocation, *in'.vo.kay''shūn*, an address to deity.

Invoke, *in.vōke'*, to address in prayer; *invokēd'* (2 syl.), *invōk'-ing* (Rule xix.), *invōk'-er*.

("Invoke" is used in poetry, but "invokē" in ordinary speech.)

Latin *invocātio*, *in-vocāre*, to call on [one] for help.

Invoice, *in'.voice*, a written priced list of goods sent to a customer, to make such a list; *in'voicēd*, *invoic'-ing*, Rule xix. (French *envois*, things sent.)

Lat. *in vīa*, [a list of goods] on the way; Spanish *enviado*, Italian *inviato* (an envoy), show the compound more distinctly.

Invokē, *in.vōke'*; **invocation**, *in'.vo.kay''shūn*. (See **Invoke**.)

Involuntary, *in.vol'ăn.tă.ry*, not done by the will; **invol'untari-ly** (Rule xix.), **invol'untari-ness**.

Latin *involuntarius* (*in* voluntas, *in-volo*, not to will).

Involve' (2 syl.), to implicate, to surround, to embarrass; **involved'** (2 syl.), **invöl'ing** (Rule xix.), **involve'-ment**.

Involution, *in'.völ.lü".shün*. **Evolution**, *e'.völ.lü".shün* (in *Math.*), "Involution," the raising of a number to a given power. "Evolution," extracting the given root.

Involution: as 4^3 , i.e., multiply 4 thrice by itself = 64.

Evolution: as $\sqrt[3]{64}$, $\sqrt[3]{a}$, i.e., extract the third or cube root of 64, and the 5th root of "a": ($\sqrt[5]{64} = 4$).

Latin *in-volve*, to roll on [itself]; *e-volve*, to roll out, extricate, or extract; *involütio*, *evolütio*; French *involution*, *evolution*.

Invulnerable, *in.väl'.ně.ră.b'l*, not able to be wounded; **invul'nerable-ness**, **invul'nerably**, **invulnerabil'ity**.

French *invulnérable*, *invulnérabilité*; *invulnérabilité* (*vulnus*).

Inward, *in'.wărd*, internal, placed inside; **in'ward-ly**.

Inwards (adv.), towards the inside. (As the *-s* [*-es*] is the adverbial suffix, it is wrong to use *inward* as an adv.)

Old English *inweard*, inward; *inweardlice*, inwardly.

Inweave, (*past*) **inwove**, (*past part.*) **inwoven**, *in.weev'*, *in.wöve'*, *in.wö'.v'n*, to intertwine; **inweav'-ing** (Rule xix.)

Old Eng. *in wēf[an]*, *past wēf* or *wēfode*, *past part. wējen* or *wēfod*.

Inwrap, *in.răp'*, to envel'op; **inwrapped**, *in.răpt'*; **inwrapp-ing** (Rule iv.), *in.răp'.ing*. **Enrapt'**, inspired.

Inwrought, *in.rawt'*, worked in, adorned with figured work.

Old English *in weorc[an]*, *past worhte*, *past part. ge-worht*.

There are 672 words beginning with "in," all of which, except 31, are directly or indirectly from the Latin. In 540 cases the force of "in" is negative, in 26 it is part of another prep.: as "inter," "intro," &c., in 11 it means "to make," and in 9 it is radical.

Iodine, *i'.o.dine* (not *i'.o.deen*), an element.

In *Chem.* the termination *-ine* denotes a simple substance.

Iodate, *i'.o.date*, a salt of iodic acid.

In *Chem.* *-ate* denotes a salt from an acid ending in *-ic*.

Iodic [acid], *i'.o.dik*. (In *Chem.* *-ic* denotes an acid containing the greatest possible quantity of oxygen.)

Iodous [acid], *i'.o.dūs*. (In *Chem.* *-ous* denotes an acid with less oxygen than *-ic*.)

Iodide, *i'.o.dide*, a compound of iodine with a base.

In *Chem.* *-ide* denotes a compound with a base.

Iodite, *i'.o.dite*, a non-acid compound of oxygen.

Greek *iodēs*, violet, so called from its colour.

Ionian, *i.ō'.nī.ăn*, relating to Iōnia, in Asia Minor.

Ionic, *i.ōn'.ic*. (The *-o-* is long in Greek *ionikos*.)

Iota, *i.ō'tah*, a jot, a tittle. (The smallest Greek letter.)

I. O. U. (*I owe you*), a brief acknowledgment of a debt.

Ipecacuanha, *ip'ē.kūk'ā.ăn''ah*, a South American plant.

Peruvian *ipe*, the root, *cacuanha*.

Ipomœa, *ip'o.mee''ah*, a plant allied to the convolvulus.

Greek *ips*, gen. *ipôs hōmōids*, like a worm.

Ir- for *in-*, before the letter *r*.

Irascible, *i.rās'.sī.b'l*, prone to anger; **iras'cible-ness**;

Irascibility, *i.rās'.sī.bīl''ī.ty*; **iras'cibly**.

Fr. *irascible*, *irascibilité*; Lat. *irascor*, to be angry (*ira*, anger).

Ire, *i'r*, anger; **ire-ful**, *i'r'.ful*; **ireful-ly**, *i'r'.ful.ly*.

Old English *yrre* or *irre*, Latin *ira*, anger.

Iris, *i'.ris*, the rainbow, the coloured circle which surrounds the pupil of the eye; **irised**, *i'.rist*; **irised**, *i'.ris.ā.tēd*.

Iridescence (not *irrediscence*), *i'r'ri.dēs''sense*, a rainbow-like exhibition of colours; **irides'cent**;

Iridium, *i.rīd'.ī.ūm*, a metal which assumes divers colours while under dissolution in hydrochloric acid.

Latin *iris*, the rainbow; Greek *iris*.

Irish, *i'.rish*, the language of Ireland, the people of Ireland, a cotton cloth made in Ireland, pertaining to Ireland;

Irish-ism, *i'.rish.izm*, a blunder of speech conveying a contradiction of terms. **Ireland**, *i'r'.land*.

Irishman, *plu.* Irishmen, *fem.* Irishwoman, *plu.* -women.

Proper names of a people ending in *-ch*, *-sh*, and *-x*, have two plural forms, one partitive made by adding *-man*, and one collective by placing *The* before the word: as *The Irish*, 2, 3, 4, &c., **Irishmen**. Celtic *Eri-in* or *Iar-in* [*iwnis*], the western island.

Irk, *erk*, to distress; **irk-some**, *erk'.sūm*, distressing (*-some* denotes "full of"); **irk'some-ness**, **irk'some-ly**.

Old English *earg*, wretched, evil, *earg-sum*.

Iron, generally pronounced *i'on*, sometimes *i'ron*.

In irons, *i'ōnz*, in chains. **Fire irons**, poker, shovel, and tongs.

To iron, *i'ōn*, to smooth with a hot instrument for the purpose; **ironed**, *i'ōnd*; **iron-ing**, *i'ōn.ing*; **iron-er**, *i'ōn.er*.

Iron-y, *i'ōn.y*, containing iron. **Ironry**, *i'.rōn.ry*, satire.

Old English *iren*, *iren-bend*, an iron band, *iren-felor*, an iron fetter, *iren-grey*, iron-grey, *iren-sid*, iron-side.

Ironry, *i'.rōn.ry* (never *i'ōn.ry*), ironical speech, sarcasm; **ironical**, *i.rōn'.i.kāl*; **iron'ical-ly**. **Irony**, *i'ōn.y* (*v.s.*)

Latin *irōnīcus*, *irōnīa*; Greek *eirōneia* (*eirōn*, a dissembler).

Irradiate, *ir.rād'.ā.te*. **Eradiate**, *ē.rād'.ā.te*.

Irradiate, to adorn with rays of light. **Eradiate**, to shoot forth like rays of light; **irrad'iāt-ed**, **irrad'iāt-ing**.

- Irradiation**, *ir rād' .i.ā'' .shūn*, the act of being irradiated;
Eradiation, *ē.rād' .i.ā'' .shūn*, emission of beams of light.
Irradiance, *ir rād' .i.ance*, lustre; **irrad'iancy**; **irrad'iant**.
 Lat. *irradiatio*, *ir[in]radiāre*, to cast rays on [objects]; Fr. *irradiation*.
Irrational, *ir rash' .ōn.āl*, unreasonable; **irrational-ly**, *ir rash' .-ōn.āl.ly*; **irrationality**, *ir rūsh' .ōn.āl'' .i.ty*.
 Lat. *irrationalis* (in *ratio*, without reason); Fr. *irrational* (wrong).
Irreclaimable, *ir'rē.claim'' .ā.b'l*, not to be reclaimed; **irreclaim'-ably**. **Un'reclaimed'** (3 syl.), not reclaimed (Rule lxxii).
 Latin *ir[in]reclaimāre*, not to claim again (*clamo*, to demand).
Irreconcilable, *ir'rē kōn.si'' .lū.b'l*, not re-concila'ble; **irreconcil'-able-ness**, **irreconcil'-ably**; **irreconciliation**, *ir're.kōn.-sil' .i.ā'' .shūn*, want of reconciliation.
Unreconciled, *un' .rēk' .ōn.silā*, not reconciled (Rule lxxii).
 French *irréconciliable*; Latin *ir[in]reconciliatio*, v. *re-conciliāre*, not to conciliate again (*concilium*, a meeting; *con cālo*, to call together).
Irrecoverable, *ir'rē.cīv'' .er.ā.b'l*, not to be recovered; **irrecov'-erable-ness**, **irrecov'erably**.
Unrecovered, *un' .re.cīv'' .erd*, not recovered (Rule lxxii).
 Fr. *recouvrable* (*re-couvrir*); Lat. *recupērāre*, to recover; with neg. *ir*.
Irredeemable, *ir'rē.deem'' .a.b'l*, not to be redeemed; **irredeem-ably**. **Unredeemed**, (3 syl.) not redeemed (Rule lxxii).
 Latin *redimere* (*red*)*imere*, to buy back; with *ir-[in]* neg.
Irreducible, *ir'rē.dū'' .sī.b'l*, not to be reduced; **irredu'cibly**.
Unreduced, *un're.dūced''*, not reduced (Rule lxxii).
 Latin *re-dūcere*, to reduce, to bring back again; with *ir-[in]* neg.
Irrefragible, *ir'rē.frūn'' .jī.b'l*. **Irrefragable**, *ir'rēf'.rū.gū.b'l*.
Irrefran'gible, not to be refracted; **irrefran'gibly**, **irre-frangibil'ity**. **Irref'ragible**, not to be gainsaid.
 Latin *refringere* (*re-frango*, supine *fractum*), to refract or bend back, with *ir[in]*, neg. Used chiefly in reference to rays of light.
Irrefragable, *ir'rēf'.rū.gū.b'l*, not to be gainsaid; **irref'ragably**.
 French *irrefragable*; Latin *irrefragābilis*, v. *refragāri*, to gainsay.
Irrefutable, *ir're.fū'' .tā.b'l*, not to be refuted; **irrefu'tably**.
 Latin *irrefutābilis* (*ir[in]re-futāri*, not to be refuted).
Irregular, *ir rēg' .u.lar*, not regular; **irreg'ular-ly**;
Irregularity, *plu. irregularities*. *ir rēg' .u.lūr'' .rī.tiz*.
 Latin *irregulāris*, *irregulārītas*, *ir[in]regulāre* (*rēgūla*, rule).
Irrelative, *ir rēl' .ā.tiv*. **Irrelevant**, *ir rēl' .ē.vānt*.
Irrelative, unconnected: as *irrelative chords* (in music), chords which have no common sound; **irrelative-ly**.
Unrelated, *un' .rē.late'' .ed*, not relat'ed (Rule lxxii).
 Latin *ir[in]relātivus* (*re-ferro*, supine *lātum*, to refer).

Irrelevant (not *irrevelant*), inapplicable, not to the point :
as. *irrelevant to the subject, irrelevant testimony* ;
irrel'evant-ly, irrel'evancy ; *irrelevancy, ir rēl' ē.vānce*.

Latin *ir[im]rēl'vāre*, not to lift off or relieve. Something that does not "lift off" the difficulty.

Irreligion, ir rē.lidj' ūn, want of religion or contempt of it ;
irreligious, ir rē.lidj' ūs ; *irrelig'ious-ness, irrelig'ious-ly*.

French *irreligion* ; Latin *irreligiōsus*.

Irremediable, ir're.mē' dī.ā.b'l, not curable ; *irreme'diably*,
irreme'diable-ness. *Remedi-less, re.mēd' i.less*.

Unremedied, un.rēm' i.dēd, not cured (Rule lxxii.)

Lat. *irremediābilis* (*ir[not]rēmedium*, without remedy) ; Fr. *irremé-
diable, irremédiābilis*.

Irremovable (not *irremoveable*, only *-ce* and *-ge* retain the *e*
before *-able*, Rule xx.), *ir're.moov' a.b'l*, not able to be
moved ; *irremov'ably* ; *irremovability, ir're.moov' ā.bil' -
i.ty*. **Unremoved, un'rē.moovd'** (Rule lxxii.)

Latin *re-mōvō*, to remove ; with *ir* [in] negative.

Irreparable, ir rēp' ā.rā.b'l (not *ir rē.pair' rā.b'l*), not to be re-
paired or recovered ; *irreparably, irrecoverably*.

Unrepaired, un'rē.paird', not repaired (Rule lxxii.)

Lat. *ir[in]rēpārābilis* (*re pārāre*, to make anew) ; Fr. *irreparable*.

Irrepealable, ir rē.peel' ā.b'l, not to be repealed.

Unrepealed, un're.peeld', not repealed (Rule lxxii.)

Latin *ap[ad]pellare*, to call to one ; *re-appellare*, to call back again ;
ir[in]re-ap[ad]pellare, not to recall or repeal.

Irreprehensible, ir rēp'rē.hēn' sī.b'l, not blamable ; *irrepre-
hen'sibly*. (Lat. *irreprehensibilis* ; Fr. *irreprehensible*.)

Irrepressible, ir're.prēs' sī.b'l, not to be repressed ; *irpres'sibly*.

Unrepressed, un're.prēst', not repressed (Rule lxxii.)

Latin *re-primere* (*prēmo*), sup. *pressus*, to press back ; with *ir* neg.

Irreproachable, ir rē.prōtch' ā.b'l, not worthy of censure ; *irre-
proach'able-ness, irreproach'ably*.

Unreproached, un.re.prōtchd, not censured (Rule lxxii.)

French *irréprochable, re-procher* (*proche* [Latin *proximus*], near, *re-
procher*, not to admit, to reprove ; *ir-reprocher*, not to reprove).

Irreprovable, ir rē.proov' ā.b'l, blameless ; *irreprov'ably*.

Unreproved, un're.proovd', not censured (Rule lxxii.)

Latin *prōbare*, to prove ; *re-prōbare*, to reprove ; with *ir* neg.

Irresistance, ir rē.zis' tānce, forbearance to resist.

(Would be better *irresistance*, but, as usual, we have been led astray by
the French, which gives "*résistance*," but *résist-ible* !)

Irresistible (not *-able*), *ir rē.zis' ā.b'l*, not to be resisted ;
irresis'tibly, irresistibil'ity.

- Resist'**-less, not to be resisted; **resist**'less-ness, **resist**'less-ly.
Unresisted, *un' rĕ.zis'' tĕd* not resisted (Rule lxxii.)
 French *résistance*, *irrésistible*, *irrésistibilité*; Latin *re-sistere*, to make to stand back, with *ir*[in], negative.
- Irresolute**, *ir rĕz' ŏ.lūte*, not decided; **irres'**olute-ness,
Irresolution, *ir rĕz' ŏ.lū'' shŭn*; **irres'**olute-ly.
Irresoluble, *ir rĕz' ŏ.lu.b'l*, incapable of being resolved into parts or into a more elemental state.
Irresolvable, *ir rĕ.zŏl'' va.b'l*, not to be resolved
Unresolved, *un' rĕ.zŏlvŏd''*, not resolved (Rule lxxii.)
 Fr. *irrésolution*, *irresolu*; Lat. *irresolūbilis*, *resolūtio*, *re-solvere*, supine *-solūtum*, to melt back [to its simple state], with *ir*, neg.
- Irrespective**, *ir' re.spĕk'' tŭv* (not *ĕr' rĕ.spĕk'' tŭv*), independent; **irrespec'**tive-ly. **Unrespect'**ed, not respected (R. lxxii.)
 Latin *re-spectio*, supine *respectum*, to look back upon, to respect, with *ir*[in], negative, not to respect, to disregard.
- Irrespirable**, *ir rĕs'.pĭ.ră.b'l*, not fit for respiration.
Unaspired, *un' re.spĭred'*, not exhaled (Rule lxxii.)
 Latin *re-spirāre*, to exhale breath, with *ir*[in], negative.
- Irresponsible** (not -able) *ir' rĕ.spŏn'' sĭ.b'l*, not responsible;
Irresponsibility, *ir' rĕ.spŏn'.sĭ.bŭl'' ŭty*; **irrespon'**sibly.
Unresponded-to, *un' rĕ.spŏn'' dĕd-too* (Rule lxxii.)
 Latin *re-pondere*, supine *responsum*, to respond, with *ir*[in], neg.
- Irretrievable**, *ir' rĕ.tree'' vŭ.b'l*, not to be retrieved or recovered;
irretriev'ably; **irretrievable**-ness, *ir' rĕ.tree'' vŭ.b'l.ness*.
Unretrieved, *un' rĕ.treevŏd''*, not recovered (Rule lxxii.)
 Latin *re-tribuere*, to give back, with *ir*[in], neg.; French *trouver*.
- Irreverent**, *ir rĕv'.ĕ.rent*, not reverent; **irrever'**ent-ly; **ir-**reverence, *ir rĕv'.ĕ.rence*, want of reverence.
Unreverenced, *un' rev'.e.rencd*, not revered (R. lxxii.)
 Fr. *irrévérent*, *irrévérence*; Lat. *irrévérentia*, *irrévérens*, gen. *-entis*.
- Irreversible**, *ir' rĕ.ver'' sĭ.b'l* (not *ĕr' re.ver'' sŭ.b'l*), not to be reversed or recalled; **irrever'**sable-ness, **irrever'**sably.
Unreversed, *un' rĕ.verst''*, not reversed (Rule lxxii.)
 Lat. *re-vertĕre*, sup. *reversum*, to turn back, to reverse, with *ir*[in], neg.
- Irrevocable**, *ir rĕv'.ŏ.kă.b'l* (not *ĕr' rĕ.vŏkĕ'.ă.b'l*), not to be reversed or annulled; **irrev'**ocably (not *ĕr' rĕ.vŏkĕ''.ă.b'ly*).
Unrevoked, *un' re.vŏkt'*, not revoked (Rule lxxii.)
 Latin *ir*[in] *re-vocābilis*, not to be recalled; French *irrévocable*.
- Irrigate**, *ir' rĭ.gate*, to pour water over [land]; **ir'rigāt**-ed (Rule xxxvi.), **ir'rigāt**-ing (Rule xix.);
Irrigation, *ir' rĭ.gay'' shŭn*; **ir'rigāt**-or (Rule xxxvii.)
 Lat. *irrigātio*, *irrigātor* (*ir*[in] *irigāre*, to throw water on); Fr. *irrigation*

Irritate, *ir'ri.tāte*, to provoke, to inflame; *ir'ritāt-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *ir'ritāt-ing* (R. xix.), *ir'ritāt-or* (R. xxxvii.)

Irritation, *ir'ri.tay''shūn*; **irritative**, *ir'ri.ta.tiv*; **irritative-ly**. **Irritant**, that which irritates; **irritancy**.

Irritable, *ir'ri.tā.b'l*, passionate; **irritably**, **irritabil'ity**.

Irritatory, *ir'ri.tā.t'ry*, productive of irritation.

French *irritable*, *irritable*, *irritant*, *irritation*, v. *irriter*; Latin *irritabilis*, *irritabilitas*, *irritatio*, *irritator*, v. *irritare*.

Irruption, *ir'rūp'shūn*, incursion. **Eruption**, a bursting out; **irruptive**, *ir'rūp'tiv*. **Eruptive**, *e.rūp'tiv*.

Lat. *irruptio*, *ir'intrumpere*, sup. *ruptum*, to break in; Fr. *irruption*. (There are thirty-nine words beginning with the prefix "ir," all directly or indirectly from the Latin, and in all (except the first one and the last three) the prefix is negative.)

Is, *iz*, third sing. pres. ind. of the anomalous verb **To be**.

Gothic *i-m*, *i-s*, *i-t*. Old English *eo-m*, *ear-t*, *is*, plu. *ar-on*.

-ise (Latin *-itum*) nouns, "act of," "habit of": as *exercise*.

-ise (Latin *-ire*) verbs, "to give," "to make": as *apologise*.

(The corresponding Greek ending is *-ize*.)

-ish (Old English *-isc* or *-isch*) adj., pertaining to: as *Engl-ish*.

Added to adj. it is a dimin. as *good-ish*, *bad-ish*.

Added to nouns it means "like": as *boy-ish*, *girl-ish*.

-ish (Lat. *-ire*, Fr. *-ir*, *-iss*) verbs, "to make," "to give": *fin-ish*.

Isinglass, *i'sin.glass* (a corruption of German *hausenblase*, that is, *hausen-blase*, the surgeon's bladder).

This is a very disgraceful word, and quite misleads (see Rule lxi.)

Islamism, *iz'.lāmizm*, the religious creed of Mohammedans.

Islam, *iz'.lām*, the religion of Mohammed, the countries where it is professed, the whole body of Mohammedans.

Arabic *islam*, obedience to the will of God, *salama*, to submit.

Island, *i'land*, land surrounded by water. **Highland**, *hi'land*.

Island-er, *i'lān.der*, an inhabitant of an island.

Highland-er, *hi'lān.der*, one who lives in the Highlands.

Old Eng. *ed*, water; *ed-land*, water-land, an island; Lat. *insula*.

Isle, *ile*. **Aisle**, *ile*. **I'll**, *ile*. **Ill**, *hill*.

Isle, *ile*, an island; **islet**, *i'let*, a little island.

French *isle*, now *île*; Lat. *insula*, an island.

Aisle, *ile*, the side "wings" of a church.

French *aisle*, now *allée* [of a church]; Latin *ala*, a wing.

I'll, *ile*, contraction of *I will*.

Ill, *il*, not well. (Old English *yfel*.)

Hill, *hil*, an elevation less than a mountain. (O. Eng. *hyll*.)

-ism (Gk. suffix *-ism-os*), nouns, "system," "doctrine" "imitation of": as *baptism*, *despot-ism*, *Mohammed-ism*.

I'so- (Greek prefix), equal, similar. (Greek *isos*, equal.)

Iso-chronal, i.sōk'.rō.nal, occurring at equal intervals, like the beats of the pulse. (Greek *isos chrōnōs*, equal time.)

Iso-clinal, i'so-kli''.nāl, having equal inclines or dips.

Greek *isos klīnā*, to make equal slopes or inclines.

I'so-pōd, plu i'so-pōds, an insect which has all its legs alike; **isopoda**, i.sōp'.ō.dah, the order ...;

Isopodous, i.sōp'.ō.dūs. (Greek *isos pōdēs*, equal feet.)

Isosceles, i.sōs'.kē.leez or i.sōs'sē.leez, applied to triangles which have two sides equal. (Greek *skēlēōs*, a leg.)

Iso-thermal, i'so-rher'.māl, having the same temperature.

Greek *isos thermē*, equal heat.

Isolate, i'so.late, to cut off from all connections, to detach; **i'solāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **i'solāt-ing**; **isolation**, i'so.lay''shūn.

In'sulate, in'sulāt-ed, in'sulāt-ing, **insulāt-or** (R. xxxvii.); **insulation**, in'.su.lay''shūn; **in'sular**.

"Isolate," &c., the French form, *isoler*, *isolation*. "Insulate," &c., the Latin form, *insūla*, *insulāris*, *insulāre*, supine *insulātum*.

Israelite, iz'.rā.ēlite (not iz'.rēl.ite), a descendant of Israel or Jacob, a Jew; **Israelitish**, iz'.rā.ēlite''ish.

Issue, iss'.su (not ish'.shu), result, offspring, exit, an artificial ulcer, to proceed out of; **issued**, iss'.sude; **issu-ing**, iss'.su.ing (verbs ending in any two vowels, except -ue, retain both before -ing, Rule xix.); **issu-er**, iss'.su.er.

Fr. *issue*, outlet; *issu*, born (past part. of *issir*); Lat. *ex-ire*, to go out.

-ist (Greek suffix *-ist-ēs*) nouns, "an agent": **art-ist**.

-ister or -ster, nouns, "one engaged in": **chorister**. (R. lxii.)

Isthmus, isth'.mūs, a neck of land joining a continent or peninsula to the mainland; **isthmian**, isth'.mī.ăn.

Latin *isthmus*; Greek *isthmōs*, a neck or bridge.

It, possessive *its*, plu. *they*, *theirs*, *them*. **Hit**, to strike.

(The introduction of "its" dates from the beginning of the reign of James I. (1603). In the Bible "his" is used for *its*.)

Old English nom. *hit*, gen. *his*, dat. *him*, acc. *hit*.

Italian, i.tāl'.yăn, adj. of Italy; **Italian-ise**, i.tāl'.yăn.ize, to reduce to Italian habits or idiom; **Ital'ianis-ing** (R. xix.); **Ital'ianised**, i.tal'.yăn.izd; **Ital'ianis-er**.

Italics, sloping type. **Italicise**, i.tāl'.i.size, to print in sloping type; **italicised**, i.tāl'.i.sized; **ital'icis-ing** (R. xix.); **italicism**, i.tāl'.i.sizm, an Italian idiom; **Ital'ian-iron**.

Latin *Italia*, the land of the *Vituli*, *Vituli*, or *Stuli*.

Itch, a cutaneous irritation. **Hitch**, an obstruction.

Itched, itcht; **itch'-ing**, **itch'-y**, **itch'i-ness**, (Rule xi.), **itch'ing-ly**. (Old English *gictha*, *itch* or *tetter*.)

-ite (Latin *-it-us*), adj., "quality of," "pertaining to," "like".

-ite (Latin *-it-us*), nouns, subject of an action: *favour-ite*.

-ite (in *Chem.*), a salt formed from an acid ending in *-ous*: as *sulphite* [of silver], sulphurous acid combined with silver.

-ite (Greek *lithos*, stone), in *Geology*, a fossil: *ammon-ite*.

Item (Latin), *ī.tēm*, furthermore, also, a separate article.

Itinerant, *ī.tīn'ē.rānt*, a vagrant; *itīn'erant-ly*, *itīn'erancy*; *itinerary*, *plu. itīn'ērārīes*, *ī.tīn'ē.rā.rīz*, a route-book, a traveller's book for jottings on the way.

Latin *iter*, gen. *itineris*, a journey (eo, supine *itum*, to go).

-itis, *ī.tīs*, added to Greek words to denote *inflammation*: as *card-itis* (*kardia*), inflammation of the heart.

Itself, *plu. themselves*, a reciprocal pronoun. (O. E. *hit sylf*.)

-ity, *it'y* (Latin *-itas*), abstract nouns: as *curiosity*.

-ium (in *Chem.*), a metal: as *potass-ium*, *salt-ium*.

-ium (in *Bot.*), a species: as *delphin-ium* (larkspur).

-ive (Lat. *-iv-us*), adj., "able to," "inclined to": *cohesive*.

-ive (ditto), nouns formed from adj., "one who is": *captive*.

I've, *we*, contract. of *I have*. *Hive*, a place for bees. (O. E. *hyfe*.)

Ivory, *ī.vo.rī*, the tusk of male elephants, made of ivory;

Ivories, *ī.vo.rīz*, works of art in ivory;

Ivory-black, charred ivory or bone mixed with charcoal.

Fr. *ivoire*; Lat. *ebur*, gen. *eboris* (ē[ex]barrus, from elephant's tooth).

Ivy, *plu. ivies*, *ī.vīz*, a plant. (Old English *ifig*.)

-ize (Gk. *hizō*), "to make," "to make like," "to give": *tantal-ize*.

The corresponding Latin suffix is "-ize."

Jabber, *djāb'ber*, to gabble unintelligibly; *jab-bered*, *djāb'berd*; *jab-ber-ing*, *jab'bering-ly*, *jab'ber-er*. (French *jaboter*.)

Jacinth, *djās'cīnth*, a pellucid gem (*Rev.* xxi. 20).

Latin *jacinthus* or *hyacinthus*; Greek *huakinthos*. This gem is so called because its colour is like that of the purple hyacinth.

Jack, a machine for sundry purposes.

Jack-ass, the male ass. *Jack-daw*, a daw.

Jack-pike, a young pike. *Jack-rat*, a male rat.

Jack-plane, a large rough plane. *Jack-towel*, a long coarse towel hung on a roller. *Jack-pudding*, a clown.

Jack o' lantern, *ignis fatuus*. *Jack-in-office*, official prig.

Jack of all trades, a man who can turn his hand to anything.

Jackal, *jāk'awl*, an animal half dog and half fox. (Span. *chacal*.)

Jackanapes, *jāk'anāpēs*, an impertinent vulgar prig.

Jacket, *jāk'ēt*, a short coat without tails; *jack'et-ed*, put into jackets, wearing a jacket. (French *jaquette*.)

Jacobin, Jacobite, *zhăk.o.bîn, djăk'.o.bite*.

Jacobins, a revolutionary party in France who met, during the first revolution, in an old monastery of Jacobin monks; **Jac'obin-ism**, **Jacobin'ical**.

Jacobites, favourers of the pretenders, when the Stuart dynasty was set aside. So called from *Jac'obus*, Latin for James; **Jac'obit-ism**; **Jacobitical**, *djăk'.o.bît' i.kāl*.

Jacob's ladder, *djă'.côbz lăd'.dər* (not *djă'.cups...*), the common Greek val'e'rian. Its successive leaflets form a ladder.

Jaconet, *zhăk'.o.nêt*, a thick muslin. (French *jaconas*.)

Jacquard loom, *zhăk'.ard loom*, for weaving figures on silks and muslins. Invented by M. Jacquard, of Lyons.

Jade, *djăde*, a sorry horse, or woman; **jăd'-ed**, wearied out. French *jadis*, once, in times gone by. A "jade," "once" a horse.

Jag, *djăg*, a rough tattered edge, to notch like a saw; **jagged** (1 syl.), **jagg'-ed-ly** (3 syl.), **jagg'-ed-ness**, **jagg-ing** (Rule i.), **jagg'-er**, **jagg'-y**, not smooth at the edge.

Welsh *gag*, a hole; or German *zacke*, dented, a jag or spike.

Jaguar, *djăg'.u.ar* or *djă.gwâr'*, the American tiger.

Jail, *djăle*, a prison; **jail'-er**; **jail-bird**, a prisoner.

Spanish *jaula*; French *geôle*; Low Latin *gaola*, *gaolarius*, a jailer.

Jalap, *djăl'.ăp* (not *djöl'.ôp*), a purgative drug.

Fr. *jalap*; made from the root of a plant common in Xalapa (Mexico).

Jalousy, *plu. jalousies*, *zhăl'.ô.zeez'*. **Jealousy**, *djêl'.ô.sy*. (q.v.)

Jalousy, *zjăl'.o.zee'*, a Venetian blind. **Jealousy**, suspicion...

French *jalousie*, both senses; Italian *gelosia*, jealousy.

The *persienne* (*pair'.se enn'*) is a folding outside shutter with bars like those of a louver [window]. The **Jalousy** is an inside blind.

Jam, a conserve of fruit, to squeeze. **Jamb**, *djăm* [of a door]; **jammed**, *jămd* (Rule i.); **jamm'-ing**, **jamm'-er**.

Jamb, *djăm*, the side supports of a door-way, fireplace, &c.

French *jambage* (*jambe*, a leg); Greek *kamaz*, a pole or stake.

Jangle, *djăn'.g'l*, to wrangle; **jan'gled** (2 syl.), **jan'gling**, **jan'gler**. (Germ. *zanken*, to quarrel, *zanker*, *zankerin*.)

Janitor (Lat.), *djăn'.i.tor*, a door-keeper (*janua*, a door).

Janizary, *plu. janizaries*, *djăn'.i.ză.riz*, Turkish foot-guards.

The Turkish infantry so called rose in 1826 against the Sultan and were utterly exterminated to the number of 25,000. (Turkish *yeni askari*, new troops.)

Jansenism, *zhăn'.se.năzm*, the dogmas of Jansen, bishop of Ypres, regarding grace and free-will; **Jan'sen-ist**.

January, *djăn'.u.êr ry*, the first month of the year.

Latin *januarius*, from *janua*, a gate or porch. Generally derived from *Janus*, a god with two faces, one behind and one before.

Japan, *djū.păn'*, to varnish with "japan varnish"; japanned, *jū.pănd'* (Rule iv.); japann'-ing, japann'-er.

Japanese, *djūp'.ăn.eez'* (sing. and plu.), a native of Japan.

Names of peoples in *-ees* are both sing. and plu., as Portuguese, &c

Jar, *djar*, an earthen vessel, to distress the ear, to clash, to wrangle; jarred, *jard*; jarr'-ing, jarr'ing-ly (Rule i.)

Ajar, not shut close [said of a door] because in such a state it is liable to rattle by striking the jamb.

Spanish *jarra*, a jug; *chirriar*, to sing out of time and tune.

Jardiniere, *zhar.dîn'.i.air*, an ornamental flower-stand.

French *jardin*, a garden; *jardinière*, a flower-stand.

Jargon, *djar'.gôn*, unintelligible talk. (Fr. *jargon*, gibberish.)

Jargonelle [pear], *djar'.go.nêl'*. (Called after *Mad. Jargonelle*.)

Jasmine, *djäs'.mîn*, a flower. (Fr. *jasmin*, Lat. *jasminum*.)

Jasper, *djäs'.per*, a variety of quartz. (Fr. *jaspe*, Lat. *iaspis*.)

Jaundice, *djarn'.dîs*, a disease; jaundiced, *jarn'.dîst*.

French *jaunisse* (*jaune*, yellow). The *d* is interpolated.

Jaunt, *djaunt* (to rhyme with *aunt*), a pleasure trip.

Archaic *jaunce*; Archaic French *jancer*.

Jaunty, *djarn'.ty*, coquettish in dress; jaun'ti-ness (Rule xi.), jaun'ti-ly. (French *gentil*, *gentillesse*.)

Javelin, *djäv'.lîn*, a light spear. (Fr. *javeline*, Lat. *jăcŭlum*.)

Jaw, *djaw*, the bone in which the teeth are set, to snag; jawed (1 syl.), jaw'-ing. (Old English *geagl* or *geahlas*, plu.)

Jay, *djay*, a bird. (French *geai*, in Latin *grăcŭlus*.)

Jealousy, *djêl'.ūs.y*, suspicion of fidelity in love. Jealousy, *q.v.*

Jealous, *djêl'.ūs*; jeal'ous-ness, jeal'ous-ly.

French *jalousie*, *jalous*; Spanish *zeloso*; Latin *zelus*, zeal, envy.

Jean, *djāne* (not *djeen*), a twilled cotton cloth. Jane, a name.

French *jean*, so called from Gênes, i.e. Genoa, in Italy.

Jeer, *djeer*, a scoff, to scoff; jeered (1 syl.), jeer'-ing, jeer'-ing-ly, jeer'-er. (German *scheren*, to teaze, to jeer.)

Jehovah, *jê.hō'.vah*, not connected with the word Jove.

"Jehovah" is made from the three letters *y h v* (*y[e]h[o]v[ah]*), and comes from the Heb. verb to be: hence the synonym "I am."

"Jove" is a contraction of *Jup[iter]*, that is *Diespiter* [*pater*], Greek *Dis* or *Zeus pāter*, "father Dis," whence Latin *dies*, day or light. From *theō* (to put in order), or, according to Plato, *theō* (to run), from the course of the heavenly bodies. Others derive the word from *theomai*, to see [all things]. (Compare Herodotus *κόσμος ΘΕΝΤΕΣ τὰ πάντα* and Xenophon *Ἦρερ οἱ ΘΕΟΙ ΔΙ-ΘΕΕΣΑΝ*.)

Jejune, *djê.djūne'*, empty-headed, childish, deficient in brain-muscularity; jejune'-ness, jejune'-ly.

Latin *jējunus*, fasting, bare, barren.

Jelly, *plu.* jellies, *djĕl'.lĕz*, a conserve from fruit, calves' feet, &c.

Jellied, *djĕl'.lĕd*, made into a jelly. **Gelid**, *djĕl'.ĭd*, cold.

"Jelly," Spanish *jalea*, jelly. "Gelid," Latin *gelidus*, cold.

Jennet, *djĕn'.nĕt*, a small Spanish horse. (French *genette*.)

Jenneting, *djĕn'.nĕ.ting*, an apple. (French *jeanneton*.)

Not a corruption of *June-eaten*, although it means the midsummer apple. *La Saint Jean* means midsummer. *Jeannette* is a dim., and *jeanneton* means the little midsummer [apple].

Jenny, *djĕn'.ny*, a spinning machine. (Corrupt for 'gin'y.)

Not so named by Arkwright from his wife, for his wife's name was *Betsy*, but from *engine* with dim. 'gin-ie, pronounced 'gĕn-y.

Jeopardise, *djĕp'.ar.dize*, to endanger; **jeopardised** (3 syl.), *jeop'ardis-ing* (Rule xix.); **jeopardis-er**, *djĕp'.ar.dize.er*.

Jeopard-ed, *djĕp'.ar.dĕd* (R. xxxvi.), exposed to loss or injury.

Jeopardy, *djĕp'.ar.dy*, exposure to loss, injury, or danger.

French *jeu parti* (*jō-cus partitus*), an even game (Tyrwhitt).

Jeremiad, *djĕr'rĕ.mĭ.ade*, a doleful long-winded story.

So called from the "Book of Lamentations" by Jeremiah.

Jerk, *djerk*, a twitch, meat dried in the sun, to twitch, to jolt; **jerked**, *djerk't*; **jerk'-ing**, *jerk'ing-ly*; **jerk'-y**.

Welsh *terc*, a jerk or jolt; *v. terc*. "Jerk" (dried meat), Per. *charqui*.

Jerkin, *djĕrk'.ĭn*, a short coat. (French *jaque* with *kin* dim.)

Jersey, *plu.* jerseys (not *jer'sies*), a woollen under-waistcoat.

So called from a fine woollen yarn spun in Jersey.

Jerusalem-artichoke, *djĕ.rŭ'.sŭ.lĕm ar'.tĭ.tchoke*, a plant from Brazil, with edible roots, akin to potatoes.

"Jerusalem," a corruption of the Italian *girasole*, the sunflower, which the plant resembles in leaf and stem.

Jessamine (corruption of *jasmine*), a plant.

French *jasmin*; Latin *jasminum*; Greek *iasme*.

Jess, *plu.* jesses, the leather strap tied to a hawk's leg and fastened to the fist of the tosser. (Fr. *jeter*, to toss off.)

Jest, a joke, to joke; **jest'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **jest'-ing**, **jest'ing-ly**.

Jest'-er, a joker, a licensed fool. **Gestare**, *djĕs'.tchŭr*, attitude.

Spanish *chiste*, a witticism, fun. "Gestare," Latin *gestus*.

Jesuit, *djĕz'.u.ĭt*, a member of the "order of Jesus," founded by Ignatius Loyola, in 1534, a crafty propagandist;

Jesuitical, *djĕz'.u.ĭt'.ĭ.kāl*; **jes'uit'ical-ly**; **jesuit-ism**, *djĕz'.u.ĭt.izm*; **jesuit-ry**, *djĕz'.u.ĭ.try* (not *djĕz'.u.ĭs.try*.)

Jet, *djĕt*, a small shoot of water, a gas nipple, agate.

Jet d'eau, *plu.* jet d'eaux, *zhā.dō', zhā.dōze'*, a fountain.

Jet'sam, goods cast overboard to lighten a ship;

Flōt'sam, goods found floating about the sea;

Lā'gan, goods thrown into the sea but tied to a buoy.

Fr. *jet*, v. *jeter*, to throw [out]. "Flotsam," Old Eng. *flōtſam*, to float. "Lagan," Old Eng. *lāgan* or *līgan*, to lie on [the sea].

"Jet" (the mineral), Lat. *gagates*, so called from *Gagates*, in Sicily.

Jetty, plu. jetties, *djēt' tiz*, a pier, a landing-place. (Fr. *jetée*.)

Jew, fem. Jewess; Jew-ish, Jew-like (*-ish* added to nouns means like, Rule lxvii.); Jew-ish-ness, Jew-ish-ly.

Jew'ry, Judea. Ju'ry, a panel of twelve men for law trials.

Jew's harp (corruption of *jeu harpe* (Fr.), a toy-harp).

Jew's eye, 10,000 marks. (Italian *gioia*, a jewel.)

French *Judah*, the father of the Jewish race, fourth son of Jacob.

Jewel, a gem; jewelled, *djew'eld*, adorned with jewels; jew'ell-ing (Rule iii., -EL), jew'ell-er; jew'el-ry.

German *juwēl*, *juwelier*; Italian *gioiello*, *giotelliere*.

Jib, *djib*, to start aside. Gibe, *djibe*, to scoff. Jibbed, *djibd*; jibb'-ing (R. i.), (noun) a ship's sail, the beam of a crane; jib-boom. (See Gibe.)

Jiffy, *djif' fy*, a hurry. "To send one off in a jiffy."

Welsh *ysgip*, a quick snatch; v. *ysgipio*, to snatch off.

Jig, *djig*, a dance, to dance a jig. Glg, a two-wheeled open carriage; jigged, *djigd*; jigg'-ing. (Fr. *gigue*, a jig.)

"Glg." Fr. *giguer*, to frisk about. So *cabriolet*, from *cabri*, a kid.

Jilt, *djilt*. Guilt, *gilt*, crime. Gilt, covered with gold leaf.

Jilt, a woman who wins a man's love and then discards it, to win and discard a man's love; jilt'-ed, jilt'-ing.

Jim'my, a small crow-bar for forcing doors.

Jimmers, *djim'merz*, jointed hinges.

Jingle, *djin'g'l*, a rattling sound, to rattle [keys, &c.]; jingled, *djin'g'ld*; jin'gling, jin'gling-ly.

Jōb, a piece of chance work. Jōb, a Bible character.

Jōb, to do a jōb, to hack, to sell to a broker; jobbed, *jōbd*; jōbb'-ing (Rule i.), jōbb'-er; jobb-ery, *djōd' bē.ry*.

Jockey, plu. jockeys (not *jockies*), *djōk'y*, *djōk'iz*, one who rides a horse in a race, one who deals in horses, to cheat, to bilk; jockeyed, *djōk'ēd*; jock'ey-ing, jock'ey-ism.

Scotch *Jockie*, English *Jacky*, a little Jack.

Jocose, *djō.kōce'*, given to jokes; jocose'-ly, jocose'-ness.

Jocular, *djōk'ū.lar*, full of little jokes; jo'cular-ly; jocularity, *djōk'ū.lār' rī.ty*, sportfulness.

Latin *jocōsus* (*jocus*, a joke), *jocūlaris* (*joculus*, a little joke).

Jocund, *djōk'und*, lively; joc'und-ly; jo'eun'dity.

Latin *jo'eundus* (for *jucundus*, pleasant), *jucunditas*.

Jōg, a shake, a jolt, to jolt; jogged, *djōgd*; jōgg'-ing (Rule i.); jōgg'-er. (Welsh *gogi*, to shake, *gogis*, a jolt.)

Join (1 syl.), to unite; **joined** (1 syl.), **join'-ing**, **join'-er**; **join'ery**, the art or trade of a joiner.

Joint (1 syl.), a hinge, a piece of meat, as a *joint of mutton*, shared by two or more, to separate into "joints," to fern with joints, to fit; **joint'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **joint'-ing**, **joint'-ly**, **joint-stock-company**, *plu. ...companies, -niz.*

Joint'-er, a plane. **Jointure**, *djoin'.tchür*, a settlement on a wife at the death of her husband; **jointured**, *joint'.tchürd*; **jointur-ing** (Rule xix.), *join'.tchür.ing*.

French *joint* or *jointure*, a joint, *v. joindre*; Latin *juncture*, to join.

Joist (1 syl.), *djoyst* (not *djiste*), the beams to which the boards of a floor or laths of a ceiling are nailed. **Rafter** (*q.v.*)

A similar meaning to "sleeper" of a railroad. French *gister* (*gitter*), to sleep, to lodge; *giste* (*gite*), a "sleeper," a resting-place.

Joke (1 syl.), a jest, a merry trick, to make a joke; **joked** (1 syl.), **jök'-ing** (Rule xix.), **jök'-ing-ly**, **jök'-er**; in *joke*, in fun.

A practical joke, a trick played on a person. (Latin *jocus*.)

Jolly, buxom, merry; **jöl'li-ly** (Rule xi.), **jöl'li-ness**, **jöl'li-ty**; **jollification**. *jöl'.li.ft.kay''.shün*, a feast.

Jolly-boat, a small boat belonging to a ship, a yawl.

French *joli*, pretty. **Jolly** [boat], another form of "yawl"; French *jale*, a large bowl; German and Danish *jolk*; Swedish *julle*.

Jolt, a jog, to jog; **jölt'-ed**, **jök'-ing**, **jölt'-ing-ly**, **jölt'-er**.

Jonquil, *djön'.kwil*, a flower of the narcissus species.

French *jonquille*; Italian *giunchiglia* (Latin *juncus*, junk).

Jostle, *djös'tl*, to push against rudely; **jostled**, *djös'tld*; **jostling**, *djös'.ling*; **jostler**, *djös'.ler*.

French *jouster*, now *jouter*, to tilt; Italian *giostare*.

Jöt, a very small quantity, to note down; **jött'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **jött'-ing** (Rule i.), **jött'-er**. (Gk. *iöta*, the smallest letter.)

Journal, *djür'.näil*, a daily newspaper, a daybook; **journal-ise**, *djür'.näil.ize*, to enter in a journal; **journalised** (3 syl.), **journalis-ing** (Rule xix.), **journalis-er**, **journalism**; **journal-ist**, a newspaper writer; **journalist''-ie**.

Journey, *plu. journeys* (not *journies*, Rule xlv.), *djür'.ny*, *djür'.niz*, land-passage. **Voyage**, sea-passage.

Journey, *djür'.ny*, to travel by land; **journeyed**, *djür'.nëd*; **journey-ing**; **journey-er**, one who travels by land.

Journeyman, *plu. journeymen*, (*fem.*) -*wöman*, -*wömen*, *djür'.ny-män*, -*mën*, *djür'.ny-üö.man*, -*wim'.ën*, a mechanic employed from day to day and paid wages.

An "apprentice" is not hired, but pays a premium to be taught a trade. An *articled clerk* or *assistant* is an apprentice in a profession (law, medicine, school).

French *journal*, *journaliste*, *journée* (*jour*, a day, Latin *dies*).

Joust (1 syl.), a tournament. *Jūst*, equitable, right.

Joust (*verb*), *joust'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *joust'-ing*, *joust'-er*.

"Joust" Fr. *jouste*, now *joute*, v. *jouter*. "Just" Fr. *juste*, Lat. *justus*.

Jovial, *djō.vī.āl*, convivial, gay, jolly; *jō'vial-ly*, *jō'vial-ness*; *joviality*, *plu. jovialities*, *djō.vī.āl' i.tiz*, conviviality.

Born under the planet Jove [Jupiter], the most genial and auspicious of all the planets according to astrology.

Jowl, *jōle*, the cheek. Cheek by jowl, *tête à tête*. (O. E. *ceole*.)

Joy (1 syl.), *plu. joys*, *joiz*, pleasure; *joy'-ful*, *joy'ful-ly*, *joy'-ful-ness*, *joy'-less*, *joy'less-ly*, *joy'less-ness*.

Joyous, *jōy'-us*; *joy'ous-ly*, *joy'ous-ness*. (French *joie*.)

Jubilant, *djū.bī.lānt*, exulting; *jū'bilant-ly*; *jubilation*, *djū.bī.lay' shūn*, exultation.

Jubilee, *djū.bī.lē*, a grand periodical festival.

Jubilate [Sunday], *djū.bi.lay'.te*, the third after Easter.

(The service for this Sunday anciently began with Psalm lxxvi, "Jubilate Deo, omnes terræ" (Sing joyfully to the Lord, all ye lands).

French *jubilation*, *jubilé*; Latin *jubilatio*, *jubilans*, gen. *jubilantis*.

Judaism, *jū.da.izm*, the religion and social system of the Jews; *judaize*, *jū.da.ize*, to conform to Judaism; *judaiz-ing* (Rule xix.), *judaized*, *jū.da.izd*; *judaiz-er*. **Judaic**, *jū.day'.ik*; *judaical*, *jū.day'.i.kāl*; *juda'ical-ly*.

Judean, *jū.dee'.ān*, a native of Jude'a; *juda'ist*.

Judah, fourth son of Jacob, father of the tribe of Judah, and founder of the Judæi or Jews.

Judge (1 syl.), *jūdged* (1 syl.), *jūdg'-ing* (R. xix.), *judge'-ship*.

Judge'-ment (words in *-dg* and *-us* drop *-e* before *-ment*: as *acknowledg-ment*, *abridg-ment*, *lodg-ment*, and *argu-ment*, Rule xviii.); *judg'ment-day*, *judg'ment-seat*;

Judge-ad'vocate, *plu. judge-ad'vocates* (not *judges...*).

Judicature, *jū.dī.ka.tchūr*; *judicative*, *jū.dī.kā.tiv*.

Judicatory, *jū.dī.kā.t'ry*; *judicable*, *jū.dī.kā.b'l*.

Judicial, *jū.dish'.āl*; *judicial-ly*, *jū.dish'.āl.ly*.

Judicious, *jū.dish'.ūs*; *judic'ious-ly*, *judic'ious-ness*.

Judiciary, *jū.dish'.i.ā.ry*, pertaining to courts of justice.

French *juge*, *judicature*, *judiciaire*, *judicieux*, *jugement*, v. *juger*; Latin *jūdex*, *jūdicabilis*, *jūdiціальis*, *jūdiціarius*, *jūdicāre*.

Jūg, a pitcher, to warble [like a nightingale], to stew [hare].

Junius speaks of *jugge* (an urn, a pitcher), and calls it a Danish word.

Juggernaut, *djūg'ger.nawt* (better *Jag'annaut*), a Hindu idol.

Hindustani *jagannatha*, lord of the world.

Juggle, *djūg'.g'l*, to conjure; *juggled*, *jūg'.gl'd*; *jugg'ling*.

Juggler, *djūg'.gler*; *jugglery*, *djūg'gle.ry*. **Ju'gular** (*q.v.*)

Span. *jugar*, *jugleria*, buffoonery; Fr. *jongleur*, &c.; Lat. *joculator*.

Jugular, *Jocular*, **Juggler**, *djū'.gū.lar*, *djök'ku.lar*, *djūg'.gler*.

Jū'gular [vein] (not *djūg.u.lar*), the large vein of the neck.

Jōc'ular, given to jokes and fun. (Lat. *jōculāris*, *jōcus*, a joke.)

Jūg'gler, a conjurer. (Spanish *juglar*, Latin *jōculātor*.)

"Jugular" Lat. *jūgūlum*, the throat. In Lat. the first syl. is short.

Juice, *djūce*, the liquor of fruit; **juicy**, (*comp.*) **juci-er**, (*super*) **juci-est**, *jūce.y*, *jūce'.i.er*, *jūce'.i.est*; **juici-ness**, *jūce'.i.ness* (Rule xi.); **juice'-less**, without juice.

(The final *e* is dropped before *-y*: as "stone," *ston-y*, Rule xix.)

Latin *jus*, juice, gravy (Greek *zēō*, to boil, whence *zōmōs*, broth).

Jujube (Fr.), *zhū'.zhūbe*, a sweetmeat. (Latin *ziziphium*.)

Julep, *djū'.lēp* (not *julup*), a liquid mixture serving as a vehicle to medicines. (French *julep*, Persian *djuleb*.)

Julian [æra, year], *djū'.lī.ān*. So named from **Julius Cæsar**.

Julian æra, began forty-six years before the Christian æra.

Julian year, 365½ days. Corrected by Gregory XIII., 1582.

July, *djū.ly'*, so named from **Julius Cæsar**, who was born in July.

Jumble, *djūm'.b'l*, a confused mixture, to mix helter-skelter; **jumbled**, *djūm'.b'ld*; **jum'bling**, **jum'bling-ly**, **jum'bler**.

Archaic *jombra*, used by Chaucer.

Jūmp, a leap, to leap; **jumped**, *jūmpt*; **jūmp'-ing**, **jūmp'-er**.

Junction, *djūnk'.shūn*, the point of union, union; **juncture**, *djūnk'.tchūr*, a critical period, a seam, a joint.

Latin *junctio*, *junctūra*; French *jonction*, *conjoncture*.

June, *djūne*, the sixth month, dedicated to **Juno**.

Jungle, *djūn'.g'l*, land in India covered with thick brushwood.

Junior, *djū'.nī.or*, the younger. **Senior**, *sē'.nī.or*, the elder.

Latin *jūvenis*, young, (*comp.*) *jūnior*. *Sēnex*, old, (*comp.*) *sēnior*.

Juniper, *djū'.nī.pēr*, an evergreen shrub. (Latin *jūnīpērus*.)

Junius ferre, to bear [berries] in June. Its season of fruit.

Junto, *plu. juntos* (Rule xlii.), *djūn.tōze*, a cabal.

A blunder for *junta* (Spanish), a secret council.

Jurisdiction, *djū'.rīs.dīk'.shūn*, the district over which any authority extends. (Latin *juris-dictio*.)

Jurisprudence, *djū'.rīs.prū'.dence*, skill and knowledge of law.

Latin *juris-prudentia* (*prūdēns*, i.e., *providens*, foreseeing).

Jury, *plu. juries*, *djū'.rīz*, a panel of twelve men. **Jewry**, **Jude'a**.

Ju'ry-man, *plu. ju'ry-mēn*, one who serves on a jury.

Grand-jury, a panel of not more than twenty-three men who decide if a cause shall be sent before a judge.

Petty-jury, a panel of not more than twelve men who decide if a person accused is guilty or not of the charge.

Juror, one sworn on a jury. **Non-jurors**, certain clergymen who refused, after the Revolution, to swear allegiance to the new government. The non-jurors were Archbishop Sancroft, eight other bishops, and four hundred clergymen.

Jury-mast, a temporary mast. (Corruption of *jour* mast, a mast for a day (*jour*), used for the nonee).

Fr. *jury*, *petty-jury*, *grand-jury* (Lat. *juror*, to swear, the men sworn).

Jüst, right, equitable. **Joust**, a tournament; **jüst'-ly**, **jüst'-ness**.

Justice, *djüs'.tiss*. Justice of the peace, *plu.* justices...

For **justice sake** (not for *justice' sake* nor for *justice's sake*). Similarly for *conscience sake*, for *righteousness sake*, for *mercy sake*. Only names of animals and words personified have a possessive case.

Justiciary, *plu.* justiciaries, *djüs'.tish' i.ä.riz*.

Just now, a little time ago. So presently, a short time hence.

(In French "*presentement*" means now at this present time.)

Latin *justitarius*, *justitia*, *justus* (*jus*, legal right) · French *justice*.

Justify, *djüs'.t.fy*, to acquit; **justifies**, *djüs'.t.fize*; **justified**, *djüs'.ti.fide*; **jus'tifi-er**, **justifi'-able**, **justifi'able-ness**, **justifi'ably** (Rule xi.), **jus'tify-ing** (Rule xi.)

Justification, *djüs'.t.fikay''shün*, exoneration.

French *justifier*, *justifiable*, *justification*; Latin *justificatio*, *justificare* (*justus-ficio* [*facio*], to make just).

Jüt, to project forward. **Jüte** (1 syl.), fibre used for cordage.

Jütt'-ed (R. xxxvi.), **jütt'-ing**, **jütt'ing-ly**. (Fr. *jeter*.)

Jüte (1 syl.), an Indian plant used for cordage and coarse cloths.

Juvenile, *djü'.vè.nile*, youthful. **Ju'venal**, a Roman poet.

juvenility, *djü'.vè.nül' i.ty*, youthfulness.

Latin *juvenilis*, *juvénilitas* (*juvénis*, a young man).

Juxta-position, *djüx'.ta-pō.zish' ðn*, contiguity.

Latin *juxta positio*, a position close to each other.

Kail, greens, cabbage. **Kale**, colewort. (O. E. *cawl*; Lat. *caulis*.)

Kaleidoscope (not *-de-*), *ka.lí'.dō.skōpe*, an optical toy.

(With few exceptions [the chief being *telescope*], the vowel before *-scope* is always *-o-*, Rule lxxiii.)

Greek *kalos eidos skópōs*, I view beautiful appearances.

Kali, *kā'.lī*, glass-wort; **ka'linum**, the metallic base of kali.

Arabic *kālī*, ashes of the Salicornia. *Al-kali* (*al*, the).

Kalmia, *kāl'.mī.ah*, a genus of evergreen shrubs.

So named from *Peter Kalm*, pupil of Linnæus.

Kangaroo, *kān.gā.roo*, a marsupial animal of Australia.

Ka'olin, one of the clays used in the finest China porcelain.

So called from *Kaulin*, a hill in China (*kau ling*, high ridge).

Kean-seedlings, no such word. (*See Keen seedlings.*)

Kedge (1 syl.), a small anchor used in rivers and harbours, to move a vessel by a kedge; **kedged** (1 syl.), **kedg'-ing** (Rule xxxvi.), **kedg'-er** same as *kedge*.

Keel. **Kele**. **Keel**, the principal and lowest timber in a ship, to turn the keel upwards, to scum broth. **Kele**, to cool.

Keeled (1 syl.), **keel'-ing**; **keel'-age**, port dues; **keel'-sōn**, the timber on the keel into which the mast is stepped;

Keel-haul'ing, hauling delinquent seamen under the keel from one side of a ship to the other.

Old English *cæle*, a keel or ship's bottom. "Kele" (to cool) *cēlan*.

Keen, sharp; **keen'-ly**, **keen'-ness**. (Old English *cēne*, *keen*.)

Keen-seed'lings, an early dark strawberry full of seeds.

So named from *Michael Keen*, of Isleworth (1806).

Keep, condition, board, a castle fort, to retain, to take in charge; (*past*) **kept**, (*past part.*) **kept**; **keep'-ing**, **keep'-er**, **keeper-ship** (*-ship*, office of); **keep'-sake**, a gift.

Old Eng. *cēp(an)*, *past cēpte*, *past part. cēpt*; *cepe-hūs*, a stone house.

Keeve (1 syl.), a mashing tub, to set wort in a keeve; **keeved** (1 syl.), **keev'-ing**. (Old English *cuf*, a large tub.)

Kēg, a small cask (more correctly *Cag*.)

French *caque*; Latin *cacābus*; Greek *kachābōs*, a caldron.

Kele (1 syl.), to cool; **kēled** (1 syl.), **kēl'-ing** (R. xix.) **Keel**, *q.v.*
Old English *cēl(an)*, *past cēlode*, *past part. cēlod*.

Kēlp, sea-weed, the alkaline produce of burnt sea-weed.

Kelpie, *kēl'-py*, a water-sprite in Scotch mythology.

Kelt, a salmon that has been spawning, a celt. **Kelts**, the Celts.

Keltic, the modern way of spelling Celtic.

Kēn, to know, to perceive; **kenned**, *kēnd*; **kenn'-ing** (Rule i.)

O. E. *cunn(an)*, *past cūthe*, *past part. cūth*; Welsh *ceniau*, to perceive.

Kēnnel, a cot or house for dogs, a pack of hounds, to lodge in a kennel; **kennelled**, *kēn'-nēld*; **kēn'-nell-ing** (R. iii., -EL).

French *chenil* (Latin *cānis*, a dog). Our word is badly formed.

Kent'ish, of or from Kent. **Kent'ish-fire**, vociferous applause.

Kent'ish-rag (in *Geol.*), a limestone common at Hythe (Kent).

Kent's hole, an ossiferous cavern in the Devonian limestone near Torquay, in Devonshire.

Kerb-stone, the stone rim at the outer edge of street pavement, the stone coping of a well. (Fr. *courbe*, a curb, *v. courber*.)

Kerchief, *plu. kerchieves* (should be *kerchiefs*), Rule xxxix., *ker'tchif*, *ker'tchivz*, a covering for the head or neck; **kerchiefed**, *ker'tchift*, wearing a kerchief.

Hand-kerchief, *plu. hand-kerchieves* (*better handkerchiefs*).

Neckerchief, *plu. neckerchieves* (*better neckerchiefs*),
nĕk'.er tchĭf, *plu. nĕk'.er.tchĭfs*, a cloth for the neck.

"Handkerchief" and "neckerchief" are disgraceful hybrids.

Fr. *couvrechef*, a colf for the head. "Hand" and "Necca," Ang.-Sax.

Kermes, *ker'.meez* (not *kermz*), the dried bodies of certain insects which yield, when crushed, a scarlet dye.

Arabic *kermes* or *karmas*; French *kermés*.

Kern, an inferior Irish foot-soldier (in times gone by), armed with inferior weapons, a vagabond. **Quern**, a hand-mill.

Ker'nel, the nut of stone-fruit. **Colonel**, *ker'.nel*, a military officer.

Ker'nel, to form a kernel; **kernelled**, *ker'.nel*; **ker'nell-ing**.

"Kernel," Old English *cyrnel*. "Colonel," French *colonel*. (Our pronunciation of this word is a vulgar contraction: *Co'n-el*.)

Kersey, *plu. kerseys* (not *kersies*), *ker'.siz*, a coarse woollen cloth.

A corruption of *Jersey*, where this cloth was first made.

Kerseymere, *ker'.se.meer*, a superior cloth woven of the finest wool.

French *casimir* (du nom de son inventeur), M. Pierre Casimir, of Abbeville. The usual English derivation is *Cashmere*, in India.

Kestrel, *kĕs'.trel*, the wind-hover, a kind of hawk. (Fr. *crĕcerelle*.)

Ketch (*Jack Ketch*), a hangman. So named from *John Ketch*, hangman in the reign of James II. The name of the present [1877] hangman is Marwood.

Ketchup, *kĕt'.tchĭp*, sauce made from mushrooms. (E.Ind *ketjab*.)

Kettle, *Kittle*, *Kiddle*, *kĕt'.t'l*, *kĭt'.t'l*, *kid'.d'l*.

Kettle, a vessel for boiling water. **Kittle**, an apparatus for dragging the flukes of an anchor towards the bow.

Kiddle, a basket set in the opening of a weir for catching fish.

A pretty kettle of fish (a corrupt form of) A pretty kiddle of fish, a pretty mess, a very disagreeable dilemma.

Kettle-drum (a corruption of *kiddle drum*), a drum in the shape of a "kiddle" or basket used for catching fish.

"Kettle," Old English *cetel*. "Kiddle," Bret *kidel*, a net fastened to two stakes near the opening of a weir for trapping fish.

Key, *plu. keys*, *kee*, *plu. keez*. **Quay**, *plu. quays*, *kee*, *keez*, a wharf.

Key, an instrument to open a lock, an instrument to turn a screw, an ivory lever in a piano-forte, a musical scale denoted by the fundamental note (*as the key of C*).

Key-board, *kee.bōrd*, the entire range of levers (touched by the fingers) in an organ or piano-forte.

Key-stone, the highest central stone of an arch.

Power of the keys, a power claimed by the pope of locking or unlocking the gates of heaven (*Matt. xvi. 19*).

"Key," Old English *cæg* or *ceg*. "Quay," French *quai*, a wharf.

Khedive, *kĕd'.Ā.vey* (not *kee.dive*), viceroy of Egypt.

Khan, *kan*, an Asiatic chief. **Can**, a jug, to be able.

Khanate, *kān'ate*, the dominion or jurisdiction of a khan.

"Khan," Arab. "Can," a jug, O. E. *canne*. "Can" (verb), O. E. *can*.

Kick, a blow with the foot, to kick; **kicked** (1 syl.), **kick'-ing**, **kick'-er**. (Welsh *cicio*, to kick; *cic*, a foot.)

Kickshaw, *kik'shaw*, a worthless ornament, fanciful but not substantial food, a dainty. (Fr. *quelque chose*, something.)

Kid (Dan.), a young goat; **kid'-ling**, a little kid (*-ling*, dim.)

Kiddle, *kid'.d'l*, a basket for catching fish. **Kettle**, *ket'.t'l* [for boiling water]. **Kittle** [for dragging an anchor].

A pretty kiddle of fish corrupted into A pretty kettle of fish, a fine mess has been made, a dilemma.

"Kiddle," Bret. *kidel*, a fish-net fastened to two stakes at the mouth of a weir. "Kettle," Old English *cefel*.

Kidnap, to enslave children; **kidnapped**, *kid'.nāpt*; **kid'-nāpp-ing** (Rule iii., -p); **kid'napp-er**. (Better one p.)

"Kid," slang for *child*, "nab," slang for *prig* or *steal*.

Kidney, *plu. kidneys* (not *kidnies*), *kid'.nīz*, part of the animal body; **kid'ney-shaped**, *-shāpt*; **kidney-bean**, a bean kidney-shaped. Of the same **kidney**, of the same tastes.

Kilderkin, *kil'.der.kin*, a tub containing eighteen gallons.

Dutch *kinderken* or *kinneken*, a baby-tub (*kind*, a child).

Kill, to take life. **Kiln**, *kil'n* (1 syl.), for drying bricks, &c.

Kill; **killed**, *kild* (not *kilt*); **kill'-ing**, **kill'-er** (Rule v.)

Old English *cwel[an]*, to be killed, past *cwel*, past part. *cwēlen*.

Kiln, *kil'n* (1 syl.), a furnace for drying [bricks]. (O. Eng. *cyln*.)

Kiln-dry, **kiln-dried**, *-drīde*; **kiln-dry-ing**.

Kilt, a Scotch philibeg, to tuck up [a gown] for walking; **kilt'-ed**, **kilt'-ing**. (Followed by *up*.) **Kelt**, a Celt.

Kim'bo, arched. **Arms a-kimbo**, with hands on the hips and elbows out. (Italian *a sghembo*, awry, *shembo*, crooked.)

-kin (suffix dimin.), as *lamb-kin*. **-kind**, race, as *man-kind*.

Kin, a blood relation; **akīn'**, allied, of the same sort; **kīns'-man**, *plu. kīns'men*, (*fem.*) *kīns'woman*, *plu. -women*, *wīm'.n*, a relative; **kīnsfolk**, *kīns'.fōke*, male or female relatives; **kindred**, *kīn'.drēd*, related, similar.

Old English *cyn*, lineage, *akin*, suitable. (See below, **Kind**.)

-kind (Old Eng. suffix), "race": as *man-kind*. **Kīn'**, dimin.

Kind, race, indulgent as a kinsman; **kind'-ly**, **kind'li-ness**, **kind'-ness**; **kind-hearted**, *-hart'-ēd*; **kind-hearted-ness**.

Old English *cyn*, lineage, race, v. *cenn[an]*, to beget, (past) *cenned*.

Kindle, *kīn'.d'l*, to set on fire; **kindled**, *kīn'.d'ld*; **kīn'dling**, setting on fire, material for lighting a fire [as chips]; **kīn'dler**. (Welsh *cynneuad*, a kindling, *cynneu*, to kindle.)

Kine (1 syl.), cows and oxen (a collective noun). O. E. *cū*, a cow.

The plu. of *cū* is *cū* (ki): the "-ne" is -en, a post-Norman plu. ending, representing -an, as in "ox-en"; *cū-en* [kī-'n or kine] a double plu.

King, *fem.* queen, a monarch; **king'-ly**, **king'li-nees** (Rule xi.), **king'-like**, **king'-less**; **king'-craft**, the art of ruling a nation; **king-dom**, **king'.dūm**, the dominion of a king or queen (-dom, Old Eng. dominion, possession); **king'-ship**, office of a king (-ship, office); **king'-ling**, a petty king.

King-at-arms, *plu.* **kings-at-arms**, herald. There are three, viz. *Garret*, *Clarenceux* (kla.ren'.so), and *Norroy* (north-roi or king); **king-post**, the middle post of a roof.

King's-bench or **queen's-bench**, one of the high courts of law in which the king used to preside.

King's evidence or **queen's evidence**, evidence given by an accomplice on the promise of a free pardon.

King's Counsel or **queen's counsel** [Q.C.], a barrister selected as advocate for the crown.

(It is quite absurd to change "king" into "queen" in these compounds when the sovereign happens to be a woman. Just as well call the "kingdom" a "queendom" for the same reason.)

King's evil, *scrofula*, supposed to be cured by royal touch. Old English *cynīng*, a king, *cynīng-dēa*.

King-fisher, a bird. Certainly not the king of fishers, as it is one of the worst, wounding many more than it catches.

So called from its note which sounds *ke-fee-schow*. So with the *cuckoo*, the *peewit*, the *crow*, the *whip-poor-will*, and others.

Kinsfolk, **kins'man**, **kins'woman**. (See *Kin*.)

Kiosk, *kē.ōsk'*, a Turkish pavilion or summer-house.

Kip'per, a salmon dried, to dry salmon; **kippered**, *kīp'.perd*; **kip'per-ing**, **kip'per-er**.

Skipper, master of a trading merchant ship.

"Kipper," Danish *kippe*. "Skipper," Danish *skipper*.

Kirk, the Scotch church. (Old Eng. *cyrce*; Germ. *kirche*.)

Kirtle, *kīr'.t'l*, a short jacket; **kirtled**, *kīr'.t'ld*, wearing a kirtle. Old English *cyrtel*, a woman's gown, a kirtle.

Kiss (Rule v.), *plu.* **kiss'-es** (Rule xxxiv.), a salute with the lips, to salute with the lips; **kiss'-ing**, **kiss'-er**.

Kissed, **kist**, saluted with a kiss. **Oist**, **etst**. **Cyst**, **etst**.

Oist, a stone box, a Keltic coffin. (Latin *cista*, a chest.)

Cyst, a bag containing morbid matter. (Gk. *kustis*, a bladder.) Old English *cysse*, a kiss; v. *cysse*(an), past *cyste*, past part. *cyst*.

Kit, a large bottle, a collection of necessary articles [for a march] as a *soldier's kit*, a little cat, a small violin.

"Kit" (a large bottle. &c.), Old Eng. *cytel*. "A soldier's kit" (Dutch).

"Kit," dim. of cat, Old Eng. *catte*. "Kit" (a pocket violin) unknown.

Kit-cat [club], so called from the cook (Christopher Cat), a small portrait the size of those on the walls of the kit-cat club.

Kitchen, *kít'tchén*, the room for cooking food; *kit'chen-stuff*, refuse fat and dripping; *kit'chen-maid*, the female servant under the cook; *kit'chen-range*, the kitchen fire-stove; *kit'chen-garden*, the vegetable garden.

Old English *cyceas*; Italian *cucina*; Latin *cōlina*, the [back] kitchen (from *colluo*, to wash up, *con-lavo*).

Kite (1 syl.), a bird of prey, a toy. (Old English *cyta*, a kite).

Kith, acquaintance; *kith and kin*, friends and relations.

Old English *cýth*, knowledge of a person, *cýthling*, a relation.

Kleptomania, *klép'.tō.may''nī.ah*, a thieving propensity.

Greek *kleptos mania*, thievish mania.

Knack, dexterity; *knick-knack*, a showy article of small value; *knack'-er*, a worn-out horse, a dealer in knackers.

German *knack*, *knacken*, *knacker*, &c.

Knäp, to break short. *Näp*, a short sleep, the "down" of cloth.

Knapped, *knäpt*; *knäpp'-ing*. *Napped*, *näpt*; *napp'-ing*.

"Knap," Old Eng. *knāp[an]*, to bend (Germ. *knacken*, to crack).

"Nap" (to slumber), Old Eng. *knāp[ian]*. *Nap* (of cloth), *knoppa*.

Knäp'sack, a wallet to carry on the back. (Germ. *knappsack*.)

Knap-sack properly means a bag carried by a lad or servant.

Knappe (German), a lad or servant; and *sack*, a wallet or sack.

Knave, *nave*, a rogue. *Nave* [of a church, of a wheel].

Knave, strictly means a son, hence the "knave" of cards;

Knāv'-ish (R. xix.), fraudulent (-ish added to nouns means

"like," with adj. it is dim.); *knāv'ish-ly*, *knāv'ish-ness*.

Knavery, *plu. knaveries*, *nā'.vē.rīz*, dishonest trickery.

Old English *cnāpa* or *cnafa*, a youth, a son; German *knabe*.

"Nave" (of a wheel), Old English *nafs* (*nafele*, the navel).

"Nave" (of a church), French *nef*; Greek *nāos*, the inmost part of a temple, where the "God" was placed (not Lat. *navis*, a ship).

Knead, *need*, to work up dough into food. *Need*, necessity.

Knead'-ed (R. xxxvi.), *knead'-ing*, *knead'-er*; *knead'ing-trough*, *need'.ing-trōff*. *Need-ed*, *need'-ing*, *need'-ful*, &c.

"Knead," Old English *cned[an]*, past *cnæd*, past part. *cneden*.

"Need," Old Eng. *neadd*, v. *neadd[ian]*, past *neaddode*, p. p. *neaddod*.

Knee, *nee*, the joint of the leg. (Old English *cneow*.)

Kneel, *neel*, to bend the knee. *Neal*, *neel*, (now *anneal*.)

Kneel, (past) *knelt*, *nēlt*; (past part.) *knelt*; *kneel'-ing*,

kneel'-er. (O. E. *cneow[ian]*, past *cneowede*, p. p. *cneowed*.)

Knell, *nell*, the stroke of a tolling bell. *Nell* for *Nelly*.

Old English *cnyll*, v. *cnyll[an]*, past *cnyllde*, past part. *cnyllde*.

Knicker-bockers, *nīk'.ker-bōk''.erz*, loose knee-breeches.

Named from *Diedrich Knickerbocker*, the supposititious author of Washington Irving's "History of New York." It is compounded of the Dutch *nīcker broek*, niggard-breeches.

Knick-knack, a small showy article of trifling value.

Knife, *plu. knives, knife, knivz*. (Only three words change *-fe* into *-ves*, to form the plural. "Knife," *knives*; "life," *lives*; and "wife," *wives*, Rule xl.)

War to the knife, war without quarter. (O. E. *cniſf*, a knife.)

Knight, *nite*, a gentleman entitled to bear arms. **Night**, *nite*. "Knight" is now a title next below *baronet*; and both prefix "Sir" before the Christian name, as *Sir John Smith*. In the address of a letter, &c., *bart.* is added after the surname of a baronet.

Knight, to make a knight; **knight'-ed**, **knight'-ing**, **knight'-ly**, **knight'li-ness**, **knight-hood** (*-hood*, rank).

Knight Templar, *plu. Knights Templars*. (*A Gallicism.*)

Knight Hospitallar, *plu. Knights Hospitallars, nite hös'pīt.äl.ar.* (*A Gallicism.*)

Knight-ban'neret, *plu. Knight-ban'nerets*.

Knight-baronet, *plu. Knight-baronets*.

Knight-marshal, *plu. Knight-marshals* (not *Knights...*)

Knight of the Shire, *plu. Knights of the Shire* (not *sheer*).

Knight-er'rant, *plu. Knight-errants* (not *Knights errant*).

Knight-errantry, wandering in quest of adventure.

Squire, the personal attendant of an ancient military knight.

Accolade, *äk'.ko.laid*, the stroke which confers knighthood.

Old English *cniht*, a youth, *knicht-hdd*, boy-hood; German *knecht*. (The "g" is interpolated and serves no useful purpose.)

Knit, *nīt*, to weave with knitting-needles. **Nit**, the egg of a louse.

Knitt'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), **knitt'-ing** (Rule i.), **knitt'-er**.

Old English *cnytt[an]*, past *cnytte*, past part. *ge-cnyt*.

Knob, *nöb*, a lump. **Nöb**, the head (one for his *nöb*, in "cribbage"). **Knobbed**, *nöbd*, having a knob; **knobb'-y**, full of knobs; **knobb'i-ly** (Rule xi.), **knobb'i-ness**, **knob'-stick**.

Old Eng. *cnap*; Germ. *knopf*. Our word is a blunder for *knop*. "Nob" is a still more corrupt form of the same word.

Knock, *nök*, a blow, to give a knock; **knocked**, *nökt*; **knock'-ing**, **knock'-er**. To **knock up**, to weary out, to call out of bed.

Old Eng. *cnucl[an]* or *cnyss[an]*, past. *cnyssede*, past part. *cnyssed*.

Knoll, *nöl*, a little mound (Old Eng. *cnoll*). **Noll**, Oliver.

Knot, *nöt*, a tie, to form a knot. **Not**, adv. of denial. **Knott'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **knott'-ing** (R. i.), **knott'-y**, **knott'i-ness**.

Knot'-grass, a grass, the underground stems of which are full of knots. **Knot** [of wood].

Old Eng. *cnott*, v. *cnytt[an]*, to tie, past. *cnytte*, past part. *ge-cnyt*.

Knout (to rhyme with *out*), a whip for flogging criminals in Russia, to use the knout; **knout'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **knout'-ing**. (Russian *knüt*.) **Newt**, *nüte*, an eft.

Know, (to rhyme with *grow*), to be cognisant of. **Nō**, not so.

Know, (past) **knew**, (past part.) **known** (rhyme to *grown*).

Knew, *new*, did know. **New**, not old. **Gnu**, *nū*, an antelope.

Known, clearly understood. **None**, *nun*, not any. **Nun**, *q.v.*

Knows, *k* silent (rhyme to *grows*). **Nose**, *noze* [of the face].

Know'-ing, *k* silent (rhyme to *grow-ing*); **know'-ing-ly**.

Knowledge, *nōl'ledge* (not *nō'-ledge*), information.

Old English *endw[an]*, past *cneow*, past part. *endwen*.

"Knowledge," *endw-lach*, (after the conquest) *endw-lech* (-*lach* or *lde*, the gift or state of [knowing]).

Knubs, *nūbs*, the waste silk in winding off cocoons.

Knuckle, *nūk'.k'l*, protuberance of a finger joint, to propel [marbles] by a flip; **knuckled**, *nūk'.k'lā*; **knuck'ling**, **knuck'ler**. To **knuck'le** under, to yield. **Knuck'le-duster**, an iron "frise" for the hand. (German *knöchel*.)

Kobold (German), *kō.bold'*, a spectre or spirit.

Koran, *kō'rān*, the Mohammedan bible. (Arab. *al koran*.)

Kraal, *krawl*, a Hottentot village of huts. (Dutch *kraal*.)

Kraken, *krāh'.k'n* (Norw.), a water-serpent of enormous size.

Kremlin, *krēm'.lān*, a Russian fortress in Moscow, once the cap.

Kreutzer, *kroyt'-zer*, a German coin somewhat less than 1d.

Kris, a Malay dagger.

Krishna, *krish'.nah*, one of the incarnations of Vishnu.

Kufic, *kū'fik*, applied to the ancient Arabic letters.

So called from *Kufa*, a city of Bagdad noted for Kufic writers.

Kyanise, *ki'.an.ize*, to preserve wood from dry-rot by steeping it in a solution of corrosive sublimate, &c.

So named from *John H. Kyan*, of Dublin, the discoverer (1774-1850). (Only two words beginning with "k" [kennel and kitchen] are even indirectly drawn from the Latin language. Four or five are Greek and the rest Teutonic.)

Label, *lay'.bēl*. **Libel**, *lī'.bēl*, a slander. **La'bial** (*q.v.*)

Label, a slip of paper [on a bottle] stating its contents; labelled, *lay'.bēlā*; **la'bell-ing** (R. iii., -*EL*), **la'bell-er**.

"Label," Welsh *llab*, a strip, with -*el* diminutive.

"Libel," Lat. *libellum*, a little book, the statement of a defendant which always slanders the plaintiff, and hence its present use.

Labial, *lay'.bī.āl*, one of the letters *b*, *p*, *m*, pronounced by the lips; **lā'bial-ly**. **Labiate**, *lay'.bī.ate*, to form by the lips; **lā'biāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **lā'biāt-ing** (Rule xix.)

Labium, plu. *labia*, *lay'.bī.ūm*, *lay'.bī.ah*, the under lip of insects, the inner lip of shells. The outer lip is **Labrum**.

Fr. *labial*; Lat. *labium*, plu. *labia*, a lip; *labrum*, *labra*, a brim.

Laboratory (not *labratory*), *lāb'.ō.rā.t'ry* (not *lā.bōr'rā.t'ry*), a chemist's workroom. (Fr. *laboratoire*, Lat. *lābōratōrium*.)

Labour, *lay' bŏr*, toil, to toil, to cultivate [the soil]; **laboured**, *lay' bŏrd*; **la'bour-ing**, *la' beur-er*.

Laborious, *la. bŏr' ri. ũs*; **labo'rious-ly**, **labo'rious-ness**.

Lat. *lābor*, *lāboriōsus*, v. *lābŏrāre*; Fr. *labeur*, *laborieux*, *laboureur*.

Labrum, plu. *labra*, *lay' brŭm*, *lay' brah*, the mouth-cover of insects, the outer lip of shells. The inner lip is **Labium**.

Latin *labrum*, plu. *labra*, a brim; *labium*, plu. *labia*, a lip.

Laburnum, plu. *laburnums*, *la. bur' nŭmz*, a flowering tree called *The shower of gold*. (Latin *laburnum*, Plin 16, 31.)

Labyrinth (-by- not -ba-), *lāb' i. rīnth*, a maze; **labyrinth-ine**, *lāb' i. rīnth' . ũn*; **labyrinth-ian**, *lāb' i. rīnth' . i. ān*.

Lat. *labyrīnthos* (the "y" shows it to be Gk.); Gk. *labyrīnthōs*.

Labyrinthodon, plu. *labyrinthodons*, *lāb' i. rīnth' . ō. dŏnz*, a fossil reptile of the toad kind; **labyrinthodontia**, *lāb' i. rīnth' . ō. -dŏn' . she. ah*. (In Bot. and Zool. -ia denotes an "order.")

The *labyrinthine-toothed* (Greek *labyrīnthōs ōdŏn*). Under the microscope the teeth of this reptile exhibit a labyrinth of folds.

Lac, *lāk*, a resin, 100,000 rupees. **Lack**, deficiency. **Shell-lac**; **laccic** [acid], *lāk' . sīk*, acid obtained from lac.

"Lac" (resin), Germ. *lack*; Span. *laca*. "Lac" (of money), Ind. *lakh*.

Lāce (1 syl.), dentelle, to fasten with a cord [highlows, stays, &c.]; **lac-ing** (R. xix.), *lace' ing*; **lāced** (1 syl.); **strait-laced** (not *straight*), narrow-minded, bigoted; **lace'-man**.

Latin *lācīnia*, a fringe, v. *lācīnāre*, to make holes or jags.

The French *dentelle*, from *dens* a tooth, and the Latin *lācīna*, tooth-edged or jagged, contain the same idea.

Lacerate, *lās' . ē. rate*, to tear; **lac'erāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.); **lac'erāt-ing** (R. xix.); **lacerable**, *lās' . ē. rā. b' l*; **lacerative**, *lās' . ē. ra. tīv*. **Laceration**, *lās' . ē. ray' . shŭn*; **lac'erāt-or**.

French *lacrération*, *lacrable*, v. *lacrer*; Latin *lacratio*, *lacerator*, v. *lacrāre* (*lacer*, a rent; Greek *lakis*, v. *lako*).

Lacertian, *la. ser' . shē' ān*, pertaining to lizards; **lacertine**, *la. ser' . tīn*, like a lizard. (Latin *lacertus*, a lizard.)

Laches, *larsh' - ēz* (in *Law*), acts of neglect. **Lash'es**, stripes.

"Laches" Old Fr. *lachesse* (*lache*, slothful). "Lash" Germ. *laschen*.

Lachrymal, *lāk' . rī. māl*, causing tears; **lach'rymal ducts**, the ducts which convey tears to the eye; **lach'rymal glands**.

Lachrymose, *lāk' . rī. mōce*, mournful; **lach'rymose-ly**.

Lachrymation, *lāk' . rī. may' . shŭn*; **lach'rymable**;

Lachrymatory, *lāk' . rī. māt' . rīy*, a tear-bottle.

Lat. *lachrymātio*, *lachrymātilis* (*lachryma*, Gk. *lakrūma*, a tear).

Lack, deficiency, to want. **Lac**, a resin, 100,000 rupees. (See **Lac**.)

Lacked, *lākēd*; **lack'-ing**, **lack'-er**, but **lac'quer**, varnish.

Lack-a-day! alas, how sad! **Lack-a-daisy**, -*day' . sy*! dear me! **lackadaisical**, *lāk' . a. day' . sī. kāl*, affectedly pensive.

Lackey, *plu. lackeys* (not *lackies*, R. xlv.), a flunky, to follow as a lackey; **lackeyed**, *lăk'ed*; **lackey-ing**, *lăk'ŷ.ing*.

Span. *lacayo* (*lacear*, adorned with ribbons); Fr. *laquais*; Germ. *lackei*.

Lack-lustre (not *lack-lustred*), *lăk'-lŭs'.t'r*, void of lustre.

Laconic, *la.kŏn'.ĭk*, brief; **laconical**, *la.kŏn'.ĭ.kăł*; **lacon'ical-ly**.

Laconism, *la'.kŏn.ĭzm*, great conciseness.

Latin *lăcŏnice*, pithily, briefly; French *laconique*, *laconisme*.

("Lacon," a Spartan, noted for brevity of speech and conciseness of writing. The Greek ϵ is called the Lacedæmonian letter).

Lacquer, *lak'.er*, a varnish, to varnish with lacquer; **lacquered**, *lăk'.erd*; **lac'quer-ing**, **lac'quer-er**.

Fr. *laquer* (*laque*); Germ. *lackiren*, *lackirer* (*lack*); Arab. *lak*.

Lacteal, *lăk'.tĕ.ăł*, conveying milk, one of the small tubes which convey the chyle to the thoracic [*tho.răs'.ĭk*] duct; **lactic** [*acid*] *lăk'.ĭk*, the acid of sour milk.

Lacteous, *lăk'.tĕ.ŭs* (Rule lxvi.), milky, resembling milk.

Lactation, *lăk.tay'.shŭn*, the act or time of suckling.

Lactometer, *lăk.tŏm'.ĕ.ter*, an instrument for testing milk.

(This hybrid should be *Galactometer*; Greek *galacto-metron*.)

French *lactation*, *lactométer*; Latin *lacteus* (*lac*, milk).

Lactuca, *lăk.tŭ'.kah*, a genus of plants including the lettuce; **lactucic**, *lăk.tŭ'.sik*; **lactusine**, *lăk.tŭ'.sĭn*.

Latin *lactuca*, the lettuce or milky plant (*lac*, milk).

Lacuna, *plu. lacunæ*, *la.kŭ'.nah*, *la.kŭ'.nee*, a defect, a gap; **lacunar**, *la.kŭ'.nar* (in *Arch.*), a soffit with panels.

Latin *lăcŭna*, *plu. lăcŭnæ*, *lăcŭnar*, a beam.

Lacustrine, *la.kŭs'.trĭne*, pertaining to swamps, lakes, and pools.

Lacus'trine deposits (in *Geol.*), those found in swamps, &c.

Lacus'trine habitations, houses of great antiquity raised on piles in the midst of lakes. (Switzerland, &c.)

Latin *lăcustris* (*lăcus*, a lake; Greek *lakkŏs* and *lakos*).

Lăd, *fem. lăss*, a boy, *fem. girl*. **Lăde** (1 syl.), to load.

"Lad," Welsh *llawd*. "Lass," *lad-ess*, *la'ss*, a female youth.

Lăd'der, a machine for mounting. (Old English *hlăder*.)

[**Lăde**], obsolete, *past part. laden*, *lay'.den*. For the other parts we use the verb *load*, *lŏde*; (past) *load'-ed*; (past part.) either *load'-ed* or *lă'-den*; *load'-ing*. **Load** (noun).

Bill of lă'ding (not *loading*), invoice of a ship's freight.

Old English *hlad*, a load; v. *hlad[an]*, *past. hlŏd*, *past part. hlăden*.

Ladle, *lă'.d'l*, a large spoon or scoop, to lift liquids with a ladle; **ladled**, *lă'.d'ld*; **lă'dling**, **lă'dler**.

Ladleful, *plu. ladlefuls* (not *ladlesful*), two, three "ladlefuls" mean the quantity held by a full ladle repeated twice or thrice; but two or three "ladles full" means two or three ladles, each one full.

Old English *hlădel*, a ladle, connected with *hlăden*, a wall-bucket.

Lady, *phu. ladies*, (*mas.*) lord, lords, and gentleman, gentlemen, *lā'.dāz, gēn'.t'lmān, -mēn*. A woman of rank, any woman above the artizan or operative class.

Lady retains the "y" in all its compounds: for example

Ladybird, ladybug, ladylike; ladyship, term of address in speaking to a lady by right of rank; **Ladyday**, March 25th, the annunciation; ladylove, a sweetheart; &c.

Old English *hlāfdige* or *hlāfdie* (*hlāf*, a loaf; *dige* is supposed to mean "server," but the word has not yet been traced).

Lāg, to loiter, to fall behind; lagged, *lāgd*; lagg'-ing (Rule i.), lagg'-ing-ly, lagg'-ard, lagg'-er. (Welsh *llag*.)

Lagune, *la.goon'*, a marsh, a fen. (Ital. *laguna*; Span. *laguna*.)

Laic, *lā'.ik*; laical, *lā'.i.kal*, secular. (See **Laity**.)

Laid (of the v. *lay*), placed. **Lade** (obsolete verb), to load.

Laid [paper], paper with ribbed surface; as *cream-laid*, *blue-laid*; laid-up, stored up, unwell. (See **Lay**.)

Lain, past part. of v. *lie*. **Lane** (1 syl.), a narrow road. (See **Lay**.)

It has lain by for two years. (*It has been lying....*)

It has lain in my head a long time. (*It has been lying....*)

He has lain at the porch from boyhood. (*He has been lying....*)

Lair, *lāre*, the bed of a wild beast. **Layer**, *lay'.er*, a stratum.

Germ. *lager*, a lair, a lodging, v. *lagern*, to set down, to encamp.

Laird, *lay'rd*, a Scotch squire or landed proprietor.

Laity, *lā'.i.ty*, the secular people as opposed to the Clergy; laic, *lā'.ik*, a layman; laical, *lā'.i.kāl*; la'ical-ly.

Latin *laicus* (Greek *laos*, the people); French *laïque*; Italian *laico*.

Lake (1 syl.), a large pond, a purplish red colour. **Lāc**, a resin.

Lake-dwellings, houses raised on piles in the midst of a lake, which serves as a moat (see *Lacustrine*); **lāk'y**.

Lat. *lācus*, Gk. *lakkōs* or *lakos*, a lake. "Lac," Germ. *lack*; Span. *laca*.

Lama, *lāh'.māh*, a Tartar priest. **Grand Lama**, the chief lama representing deity; la'ma-ism (not *la'ma.izm*), the religion of those who adore the Grand Lama.

In the Tangutanese dialect *llama*, mother of souls.

Lamb, *lām*, the young of a sheep. **Lāme** (1 syl.), halt.

A male lamb is a **tup-lamb**, a female a **ewe-lamb**. The castrated tup is a **wether** or **hogget**; the female, after being weaned, is a **ewe-hogget**.

After the first shearing, the hogget is a **shearling**.

When the female shearling has had a lamb, it is a **ewe**.

To **lamb**, to bring forth a lamb; **lamb**ed, *lāmd*; **lamb'-ing**.

Lamb-kin, *lām'.kin*, a little lamb. (*-kin*, Old Eng. dim.)

Lamb-like, **lamb-skins**, **lamb's-wool**. **Lamming**, a beating.

Strictly speaking the young of a sheep is a "lamb" only till it is weaned, but popularly speaking it remains a "lamb" till it is sheared, when it is called a "sheep," regardless of sex.

"Lamb," Old Eng. *lamb*. "Lame," Old Eng. *lam*, v. *lēm[an]*.

Lambent, *lām' bent*, flickering like a flame.

Latin *lambens*, gen. *lambentis*, licking (*lambo*; Greek *lapto*).

Lāme (1 syl.), halt, to make halt; (*comp.*) *lām'-er*, (*super.*) *lām'-est*, *lāmed* (1 syl.), *lām'-ing* (R. xix.), *lame'-ness*.

A lame duck, a stock broker who breaks his engagement.

Old English *læm[an]*, past *læmede*, past part. *læmed*.

Lament, *lā.ment'*, to bewail; *lāment'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *lāment'-ing*, *lament'-ing-ly*, *lāment'-er*; *lamentable*, *lām'.ēn.tā.b'l*; *lām'-entably*; *lamentation*, *lām'.en.tay'' shūn*.

Latin *lāmentātio*, *lāmentābilis*, *lāmentum*, v. *lāmentāri*; French *lamentation*, *lamentable*, v. *lamenta*.

Lamia, plu. *lamis* (Latin), *lām'.i.ah*, *lām'.i.ē*, a demon under the guise of a beautiful woman, a hag.

Lamina, plu. *laminæ*, *lām'.i.nah*, *lām'.i.nē*, a thin plate or scale; *laminatē*, *lām'.i.nate*, to form into laminæ; *lām'ināt-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *lām'ināt-ing* (R. xix.), *lām'inable*, *lām'inar*.

Lamination, *lām'.i.nay'' shūn*; **laminiferous**, *-nīf'' ē.rūs*.

Laminariaceæ, *lām'.i.nair'ri-ā'' se.ē*, a order of algæ.

Laminaria, *lām'.i.nair'ri.ah*, a genus of the above order.

Laminarites, *lām'.i.nā.rites*, broad-leaved fossil algæ (*-aceæ*, an order; *-ia*, a genus; *-ite*, a fossil).

Latin *lāmīna*, plu. *lāmīnæ*, a thin plate of metal; v. *lāmīnāre*.

Lam'mas (*-mass* used as a suffix has only one *s*), the feast of harvest; *lam'mas-day*, August 1st; *lam'mas-tide*.

Old English *hlāf mæsse*, loaf-feast, i.e., the feast of first-fruits.

Lam'ming, a beating. **Lambling**, bringing forth lambs.

"Lamming," a pun on the Latin verb *lambo*, to lick, a licking.

"Lamb," Old English *lamb*.

Lamp, *lamp-light*, *lamp'-light-er*, *lamp-black*, *safety-lamp*.

Latin *lampas*; Greek *lampas* (v. *lampé*, to shine).

Lampoon, *lām.poon'*, a personal satire, to assail with lampoons; *lampooned'*, *lampoon'-ing*, *lampoon'-er*, *lampoon'-ry*.

So called from the burden sung to them, *lampone*, *lampone*, *camerada lampone* (Sir Walter Scott); French *lampon*.

Lamprey, plu. *lampreys* (not *lampries*), R. xlv., *lām'.pry*, *lām'.priz*, a fish resembling an eel; *lām'pern*, the river-lamprey.

Old Eng. *lampreda*; Lat. *lampetra* (*lambo petra*, to lick the rocks).

Lānce (1 syl.), a shaft with a spear-head, to cut with a lancet; *lānced* (1 syl.), hurled, cut with a lancet; *lānc'-ing* (Rule xix.); *lānc'-er* (should be *lancier*).

Lance-corporal, a soldier from the ranks acting as corporal.

(In the middle ages a soldier was called a "lance," and a soldier with the horses and stable-lads under his charge, a lance-fournie.)

Lanceolate, *lām'.se.o.late*, shaped like the head of a lance.

Lanceolar, *lăn'.se.ð.lar* (in Bot.), tapering towards each end.

Lanciform, *lăn'.si.form*, lance-shaped; lance'-wood.

Lancet, *lăn'.set*, a surgical instrument for opening a vein.

Fr. *lance*, *lancier*, *lancette*; Lat. *lancea*, v. *lancēre* (Gk. *logchē*).

Länd; land'-ing, putting on shore; land'-ed, having an estate in lands; land'-ed propri'etor (not -er); land-ward, adj., towards land; land-wards, adv.: as we are sailing land-wards (R. lxxiv.); land-a'gent; land-breeze, a wind from the land towards the sea; land-carriage, carriage of goods by land; land-crab; land-fall (double -l, R. viii.); land-flood; land-force; land-jobber, one who buys and sells land as a trade; landlord, fem. landlady (plu. -ladies, la'.diz), an hotel-keeper; land-hold'er; land-lock, to enclose with land; land-lock'ing, land-locked (-lokt); land-lubber, land-löper; land-mark; land-measure (-mez'zhür), land-measur-ing (-mez'zhur-ing, R. xix.); land-rail, a bird; land-slip; land-steward; land-survey'ing; land-tax; land-wait'er; lands-man, one not a sailor; land'ing-net, land'ing-place. (O. E. *land*.)

Landau, *lăn.daw'*, a light carriage, the top of which may be thrown back. (So called from *Landau*, in Germany.)

Landgrave, fem. landgravine, *land'.gräve*, *land'.grä.veen'*, a Germ. noble; landgraviate, *land'.gräv'.ä.ät*, territory of...

Fr. *landgrave*, *landgravine*, *langraviat*; Germ. *landgraf*, *landgräfin*.

Landscape, *land'skep*, a rural prospect, the representation of a rural scene; land'scape-gar'dener, land'scape-gar'den-ing, planning grounds so as to produce a pleasing effect.

Old Eng. *landscipe* (-scape or -ship, form [prospect], province, &c.)

Landwehr, *land'-väre*, Prussian and Austrian militia.

German *land wehr*, land defence.

Lāne (1 syl.), a narrow road. **Lān**, past part. of lie. (Dutch *laan*.)

Langsyne, *lang.sine'*, times gone by; auld lang-syne.

Scotch auld (old), lang (long), syne (since, gone by).

Language, *lăn'.gwage*, human speech, written or spoken.

French *langage*; Latin *lingua*, the tongue, speech.

Languid, *lăn'.gwid*, weary, feeble; lan'guid-ly, lan'guid-ness.

Languish, *lăn'.gwish*, to pine, to fail in spirits; lan'guished (2 syl.), lan'guish-ing, lan'guishing-ly, lan'guish-ment.

Languor, *lăn'gwör*, feebleness, lassitude.

Latin *languidus*, *languor*, v. *languiddäre*, *languescere* (*languo*).

Laniard, *lan'.yard*, a rope for setting up rigging.

French *lanière*, a narrow thong of leather, a laniard.

Länk, gaunt; lank'-y, long-legged; lank'i-ness. (O. E. *hlanc*.)

Lantern (not *lanthorn*), *lăn'.tern*, a case for a candle; mag'ic-

lan'tern, dark-lan'tern; lan'tern-fly, a luminous insect;
lan'tern-jaws, long thin face; lan'tern-jawed, -jawed.

This word is a blunder, copied from the French *lanterns*; the Latin word is *laterna*, from *lateo*, to lie hid. *Lanthorn* is a still worse blunder, as it confounds the last syl. with "horn," with which the word has no connection.

Lanyard, *lăn'yard*, a rope for setting up rigging, any rope made fast for the sake of securing it. (Better Laniard.)

French *lantere*, a narrow thong, a hawk's tassel, a laniard.

Laocoon, *la.ôk'.ôôn* (not *lă'.ô.koon'*), a group of sculpture representing the fate of *Laocoon* and his two sons.

Lăp, a seat on the knees, to nurse, to lick water with the tongue; lapped, *lăpt*; lapp'-ing (Rule i.), lapp'-er, lăp-dôg.

Lăp'ful, *plu. lăp'fals* (not *lapsful*). Two, three...*lăp'fals* means a lapful repeated twice or thrice, but two, three... *lapsfull* means two, three...laps all full.

Lăpp'-ing engine, a doubling machine.

Lapel, *la.pěl'*, the facing of a coat; lapelled', *la.pěld'* (R. iv.)

Lăppet, *lăp'.et*, a little loose flap.

Lăp-wing, the peewit, one of the plover genus.

Old English *lappa*, a lap; v. *lap[ian]*, past *lapede*, past part. *laped*.

Lăp'idary, *plu. lapidaries* (Rule xlv.), *lăp'.i.dăr rîz*, engraver or dealer in precious stones; lapideous (Rule lvi.), stony.

Lăpis-lazuli, *lăp'.is lăz'.ă.li*, an azure-blue mineral.

Latin *lapidarius*, *lapideus* (*lăpis*, a stone); French *lapis-lazuli*; Italian *lapis-lazzuli* or *lapis-lazzuli*, the sky-blue stone.

Lapse, *lăps*, a slight mistake, a slip. Lăps, *plu. of lap*.

Lapse, to slip away; lapsed (1 syl.), lăps'-ing, lăps'-able.

Lat. *lapsare* (frequent. of *lăbor*, sup. *lapsum*), to glide away, to slip.

Lăp'-wing, the pee-wit. (Noted for *flapping* its wings.)

Lar, *plu. lares, lair'rěz*, household gods. (Lat. *lar*, plu. *lares*.)

Larboard, *lar'.bôrd*, the left side of a vessel (looking forward).

Port is now used instead. Starboard, the right side...

Italian *quello bordo, questo bordo*, contracted into 'lo-bord, 'sto-bord.

Larceny, *plu. larcenies, lar'.sě.nîz*, petty theft; larcenist, -sě.nîst.

Fr. *larcin*; Lat. *latrocinium* (*latro*, a mercenary, a robber; Gk. *latron*, pay, *latris*, a hireling, mercenaries being generally robbers).

Larch, a tree of the fir kind. (Lat. *larix*, Gk. *larix*, a larch.)

Lard, the fat of pigs, to smear with lard; lard'-ed (R. xxxvi.), lard'-ing; lard'-er, a room for food; larderer, *lar'.de.rer*, one who has charge of the larder; lard'-y, containing lard.

French *lard*, v. *larder*; Latin *lardum*.

Large, extensive; large'-ly, large'-ness; at large, at liberty.

French *large*; Latin *largus* (Greek *lauros*, that is *la eurds*, wide).

Lar'gess, a gift. (Fr. *largesse*, a bounty; Lat. *largio*, to give freely.)

Larghetto, *lar.gét'to*, somewhat slowly. (Ital. *largo*, with dim.)

Lar'go, slowly, but not so slow as *grave*, and "grave" is not so slow as *adagio*. The degrees are *larghetto*, *largo*, *grave*, *adagio* slowest of all.

(All Italian words.) A quaver in "largo" = a minim in "presto."

Lark, a bird, a piece of fun, to catch larks, to devise a piece of mischievous fun; **larked** (1 syl.), **lark'-ing**, **lark'-er**.

Lark'spur, a flower, so called from a fancied resemblance of the horned nectary to a lark's spur.

Sky'lark (the most musical), **wood'lark**, **meadowlark**.

Skylark'ing with sailors consists in climbing to the highest of the yards and then sliding down the ropes; fun.

Old English *laferc* or *lawerc*; Scotch *laverok*; Latin *alauda*.

"Lark" (fun), a corrupt form of the Old English *lác*, sport.

Larva, *lar.vah*. **Lava**, *lah.vah*. **Laver**, *lay.ver*.

The first state of an insect is a **Egg**.

The second state a **larva**.

The third state a **pū'pa** or **chrysalis** [*kris'.äl.iss*].

The fourth and final state the **Imā'go**.

Lar'val, adj. of larva; **lar'viform**, like a larva.

Lava, *lah.vah*, melted rock-matter from a volcano.

Laver, *lay.ver*, a vessel for holding water.

Latin *larva*, a mask, "grubs," &c., are so called, because their appearance "masks" the future state. "**Pū'pa**" (Latin), "baby," the baby-state of the winged insect. "**Imāgo**" (Latin), "likeness," when the insect assumes its true "likeness" or shape.

"Lava" (of a volcano), Latin *lavāre*, to wash [down].

"Laver" (a vessel for purifications), Latin *lavāre*, to wash.

Larynx, *lär.rinx*, the upper part of the wind-pipe; **laryngeal**, *lä.ring'gě.äl*, adj. of larynx; **laryngean**, *lä.ring'gě.än*.

Laryngitis, *lär.rin.gi'tiss*, inflammation of the larynx (-itis added to Greek nouns denotes inflammation).

Laryngoscope, *lär.rin'.go.skōpe*, an instrument for inspecting the larynx. (Except in *tele-scope* and *phanta-scope*, the vowel preceding -scope is always -o, Rule lxxiii.)

Laryngotomy, *lär.rin.gōt.ō.my*, cutting the larynx.

Latin *lārynx*; Greek *lārugx*, *lārugx-skōpōs*, I inspect the larynx.

"Laryngotomy," Greek *lārugx temnō*, I cut the larynx.

Lās'car, a native East Indian sailor, an artillery menial.

Hindustani *lashkar*, the popular name of a Malayan sailor.

Lascivious, *lās.siv'.x.üs*, wanton; **lasciv'ious-ly**, **lasciv'ious-ness**.

Latin *lasciv'iosus* (*lascivus*, a wanton; Greek *aet'gēs*, lewd).

Lāsh, a whip thong, a blow with a whip, to whip, to dash against, to fasten with a rope; **lashed**, *lāsht*; **lash'-ing**, **lash'-er**.

Germ. *laschen*, to whip; Fr. *laisse*, string, *en laisse*, tied to a string.

Läss, plu. *lass-es*, *läs'.ez*, fem. of *läd*, a girl; lassie, *läs'.sy*, a little girl, a term of endearment (*lad-ess* con. into *la'ss*).

Lasso, *läs'.sō*, a long rope with a noose for catching wild horses, to use the lasso; lassoed, *läs'.sōde*; *las'so-ing*.

Spanish *lazo*, a noose (Latin *laxus*, loose).

Last, the final [one], the one just before the present [one], the model of a foot, a measure [12 sacks of wool], to endure, to continue; *last'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *last'-ing*, *last'ing-ly*, *last'ing-ness*. Stick to your last, do not venture to pass an opinion on a subject you know nothing about.

At last, or **at the last**? If adverbially used, meaning *lastly*, most decidedly at last should be used. "At" is the Ang.-Sax. adverbial prefix, *æt-laste* or *on-laste*, *lastly*.

At the last requires a noun: as *at the last [supper]*.

"Last" (final), Old Eng. *laste*. "Last" (shoemaker's), *last* or *last*.

"Last" (twelve sacks of wool), Old English *hlæst*, a load, a freight.

"Last" (verb), Old Eng. *last(an)*, past *lastte*, past part. *lasted*.

Latakia, *lä't.ä.kes''.ah*, a Turkish tobacco of superior quality.

So called from *Latakia* or "Laodicea," where it is grown.

Latch [of a door], to fasten with a latch; *latched* (1 syl.), *latch'-ing*; *latch'-key*, *-kee*, for raising a door-latch.

Latchet, *latch'.ët*, a shoe-tie. (O. Eng. *ge-læcc[an]*, to catch.)

Läte (1 syl.), comp. *lä't-er*, super. *lä't-est*; *late'-ly*, *late'-ness*.

Of late (adv.), *lately*; too late, after the proper time.

O. E. *lat*, comp. *latra* or *lætor*, sup. *latost* or *latemost*, *lat lice*, adv.

Lateen, *lä.teen'*, a broad triangular [sail], a lateen-vessel.

French *latın* (both senses); Latin *lätus*, broad.

Latent, *lay'.tent* (not *lä't.ent*), concealed; *la'tent-ly*; *la'tency*.

Latent heat, heat which passes into a body [as ice] without affecting the thermometer. (Latin *lätéo*, to lie hid.)

Later, *late'.er*, more late. **Latter**, *lä't.ter*, the last of two.

Lä'ter refers to *time*. **Lat'ter** refers to *order*. (See **Late**.)

Lateral, *lä't.ä.räl*, proceeding from the side, pertaining to the side; *lä'teral-ly*. (Latin *lätërälis*, *lätus*, the side.)

Lateran, *lä't.ä.rän*, one of the churches of Rome, the pope's see, &c.

So called from the *Laterani*, a family which possessed a palace on this spot. Being seized by Nero, it became an imperial residence.

Lath, *läth*, a long thin slip of wood, to cover with laths.

Läthe (1 syl.), a turning machine; *lathed* (1 syl.), *lath'-ing*, *lath'-y*, like a lath, thin and feeble.

German, French *lätte*; Welsh *llath*, a rod or staff a yard long.

"Läthe" (a turning-machine), Welsh *llathru*, to polish or smooth.

Lather, *lärh'.er*, the froth of soap, to cover with soap froth; *lathered*, *lärh'.erd*; *lath'er-ing*, *lath'er-er*.

Old English *lethr[ian]*, past *lethrode*, past part. *lethrod*.

Lathyrus, *la.rhí.rús*, the everlasting pen, the vetchling, &c.

Greek *lathyros* (*lathro* [*lantháno*], to lie hid), so called because the flowers "lie hidden" amongst the leaves.

Latin, *lăt'ín* [language]. **Lăt'ten**, iron-tinned. **Lateen'**, a sail.

Lăt'in, the language of the ancient Romans; **lăt'in-ism**, **lăt'in-ist**. **Latinity**, *la.tín'í.ty*, Latin style or idiom.

Latinise, *lăt'ín.ize* (Rule xxxi.), to convert into Latin; **latinised**, *lăt'ín.isd*; **lăt'inis-ing** (Rule xix.), **lăt'inis-er**.

The Latin Church, the Western, whose liturgy is in Latin.

The Greek Church, the Eastern, whose liturgy is in Greek.

The Anglican Church, the English Protestant church (established by law), the liturgy of which is in English.

The Latin race, the people of Italy, France, Spain, and Portugal, whose languages are based on the Latin, and called Romance.

Dog-Latin, gibberish Latin; **Law Latin**, debased Latin used in law courts; **Monkish Latin**, debased Latin used by monks; **Low Latin**, debased medieval Latin.

Latin, so called from *Lattum*. Abba Longa was head of the Latin league, and Rome was a colony of Abba Longa.

"Latten," Welsh *latten*; Span. *laton*; Fr. *latton*; Ital. *latta*.

"Lateen," Fr. *latin*; Span. *latino* (Lat. *lātus*, Gk. *plātus*, wide).

Latitude, *lăt'í.túde*. **Longitude**, *lón'.gí.túde*.

Latitude, the distance of a place due North or South from the Equator. The greatest latitude is 90 degrees;

Longitude, the distance of a place due East or West of some given line, called the Meridian of Longitude. The greatest possible longitude is 180 degrees.

Latitudinal, *lăt'í.tū'.dī.nāl*, adj. of latitude.

Parallels of latitude, *păr'rāl.lēls* or *lăt'í.túde*, parallel lines drawn due East and West of each other.

High latitudes, *hī lăt'í.túdes*, those parts of the earth which lie near the poles. **Low latitudes**, those parts of the earth which lie near the equator.

Lat'itude, license of speech, conduct, or faith;

Latitudinarian, *lăt'í.tū'.dī.nair'ri.ăn*, one whose religious opinions are too lax to be orthodox;

Latitudinarian-ism, inorthodoxy.

Latin *lātītudo* (*lātus*, broad). The ancients supposed the earth to be a flat surface, bounded by the Atlantic and extending thence indefinitely eastward. This was called its *breadth*. Its *length* was similarly measured from the tropic of Cancer northwards.

Latria, *lă.trí'ah*, divine adoration. The reverence paid to saints is called, in the Latin Church, *dū'lia* [better *dul'ah*].

Greek *latreia*, hired service, service of the gods. "Dulia" Greek *douleia*, the service of slaves and bondmen.

Latten, *lăt'.tēn*, iron tinned over. **Lat'in** [language].

Welsh *lleten*; Span. *lata*; Fr. *latten*; Ital. *latta*, latten.

"Latin," so named from *Latium*, of which Rome was a colony.

Latter, *lăt'.ter*, the last of two. **Later**, *lay'.ter*, more late.

Former, *fōr'.mer*, the first of two. "Latter" and "former" refer to *order*, "later" and "latest" refer to *time*.

Lat'ter-ly, of late. **Lat'ter-day Saints**, the "Mormons."

"Latter" is the second of two, and "former" the prior of two. When three or more things are referred to these comparatives should not be used, but the superlatives "last" and "first."

Errors of Speech.—

Copper, silver, and gold are used for coinage, the *latter* is by far the more valuable (*last*, most).

Gold, silver, and copper are all minted, but the *former* is more valuable than either of the other two (*first*).

Of larks there are many kinds: as the brown lark, wood lark, meadow lark, and skylark, but the *latter* is the most musical of them all.

B, *p*, *m*, *f*, and *v* are labials, but the *latter* two are called labio-dentals (the *last* two).

Lattice, *lăt'.tēs*, a framework with diagonal cross-bars; **lat'tice-work**; **latticed**, *lăt'.tist*, covered with lattice-work.

French *lattis* (*lattes*, laths; Welsh *lath*, a rod or staff).

Laud, *lawd*, praise. **Lord**, a nobleman, a term applied to deity; **laud**, to praise; **laud'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **laud'-ing**, **laud'-able** (1st Lat. conj.), **laud'able-ness**, **laud'ably**.

Laudation, *law.day''shūn*; **laudatory**, *law'.dă.tō.ry*.

Latin *laudātilis*, *laudātilis*, *laudāre*, to praise.

Laudanum, *lōd''n.ūm* (not *law'.dă.nūm*), a drug.

Fr. *laudanum*; Lat. *lādānum* (from the shrub *lada*, Plin 26.47. The Arabian name of the shrub is *lōdan*; our error of spelling we owe to the French, our pronunciation to the Arabic).

Laugh, *lăhf* (noun and verb); **laughed**, *lăhft*; **laugh-ing**, *lăhf'*; **laugh'ing-ly**; **laugh'-er**, *lăhf'.er*; **laugh-able**, *lăhf'.ă.b'l*, **laugh'able-ness**, **laugh'ably**; **laugh'ing-stock**, a butt; **laugh'ing-gas**, nitrous oxide.

Laughter, *lăhf'.ter*; **laugh'ter-less**.

To laugh at, to ridicule; **to laugh to scorn**.

To laugh in one's sleeve, to laugh inwardly with scorn.

(The spelling of this word has greatly deviated from the older form, and the interpolated "g" is worse than useless.)

Old English *hlāh[an]*, past *hlōh*, past part. *hlægen*; *hleahtr*.

Launch, *lānch*, to move a vessel into the sea; **launched** (1 syl.), **launch'-ing**. **To launch out**, to give free scope.

(The better spelling of this word would be "lanch.")

French *lancer*, to dart (*lance*, Latin *lancea*; Greek *logché*).

Laundress, *larn'.dress*, a washerwoman of the better sort; **laundry**, *larn'.drŷ*, a room where linen is "got up"; **laund'ry-maid** (corruption of *lavandress*).

French *lavandière*, a wash woman (Latin *lavāre*, to wash).

Laurel, *lör'rël*, an evergreen, to crown with laurel; **laurelled**, *lor'rëld*; **lau'rell-ing** (R. iii., -el); **lauriferous**, *lör rîf'-.ë.rüs*; **laurine**, *lör'rîne*, the bitter principle of the laurel; **laurels**, *lör'rëlz*, glory, honour obtained by merit.

Poet laureate, *pō'ët lor'rë.ät*, the crown salaried poet.

Lau'reate-ship, the office of poet-laureate (-ship, office).

Lat. *laureatus*, *laurea*, a laurel; Fr. *lauréat*, *laurier*. (-el dim.)

Laurustinus (not *laurestinus*), *lör'rüs.tî'.nüs*, an evergreen.

Latin *laurus tinus*, the "Viburnum tinus."

Lava, *läh.väh*. **Larva**, *lar'.väh*. **Laver**, *lay'.ver*.

Lava, melted rock-matter from a volcano.

Larva, the insect in its grub or caterpillar state.

Laver, a vessel for holding water for purification.

"Lava" and "Laver," Latin *lavare*, to wash.

"Larva" (a grub), Latin *larva*, a mask. (See **Larva**.)

Läve (1 syl.), to wash; **laved** (1 syl.), *läv'-ing* (R. xix.); **läv'-er**, a vessel for purifications; **brazen-laver** [of Solomon].

Lavatory, *plu. lavatories*, *läv'.a.tö.rîz*, a place for washing.

Latin *lavedorium*, *lavare*, to wash; French v. *laver*, *lavoîr*.

Lavender, *läv'.ën.der*, an odoriferous plant; **lavender-water**.

Lat. *lavandula* (from *lavando*, for its use in baths and fomentations).

Laverock, *läv'.ër.rök* (Scotch), the lark. (Old English *laferc*.)

Lavish, *läv'.îsh*, profuse, to squander; **lavished**, *läv'.îsh-t*; **läv'-ish-ing**, **läv'-ish-ly**, **läv'-ish-ment**, **läv'-ish-ness**.

French *lavasse*, shower; "lavish" is to "shower down" [money].

Law, **law'-ful** (R. viii.), **law'-ful-ly**, **law'-ful-ness**; **law'-giv'er**, **law'-less**, **law'-less-ly**, **law'-less-ness**; **law-maker**; **law-breaker**, *-bräk'.er*. **By-laws** (not *bye-laws*), local or borough laws (*by*, Danish a borough or town).

¶ **Can'on-law**, ecclesiastical law.

Civ'il-law, the Roman law having respect to man as a citizen.

Common law, "unwritten" or traditional law. Its force is derived from long usage and not from "statutes."

Statute law, *stät'tute law*, law which owes its force to "statutes" and not to tradition or long usage.

¶ **Criminal law**, *krim'.î.näl law*, that which rules what shall be deemed "crime," and what punishment is to be awarded to those proved guilty thereof.

Ecclesiastical law, *ëk.klee'.sî.äs''.tî.käl law*, that which rules the government of the church.

Maritime law, *mär'ri.time law*, that which rules on the sea considered as a highway of commerce.

Municipal law, *mu.nîs'.î.päl law*, that which rules a particular borough or township.

National law, *năsh'ŏn.ăl law*, that which rules an entire nation or state.

International law, *in'.ter-năsh'ŏn.ăl law*, that which rules in the intercourse of nation with nation.

¶ **Ceremonial law**, *sĕr're.mŏ''.nĭ.ăl law*, the Levitical law given by Moses to the Jews.

Moral law, *mŏr'răl law*, the ten commandments.

Physical laws, *fĭz'.ă.kăl lawz*, those of nature observed in the physical creation.

Revealed laws, *rĕ.veeld' lawz*, those of God made known to man in the Bible.

¶ **Lynch law**, *linch law*, mob law, or punishment inflicted without legal examination. (From Lynch, of Virginia.)

Old English *lagu*, *lag* or *lah*, *lah-breca*, a law-breaker; *lahlic*, lawful; *lahlice*, lawfully (v. *lecg[an]*), to set down).

Lawn, a grass plot, a fine sort of linen. **Lorn**, forsaken, lonely.

Lawn'-y; **lawn-sleeve**, a [bishop's] sleeve made of lawn.

Welsh *llan*, a yard, an open meadow. "Lawn" [cloth], Span. and Fr. *linon*; Lat. *linum*, linen. "Lorn," Old Eng. *forlorn*, forlorn.

Lăx, loose. **Lăcks**, doth lack. **Lakes**, *lăks*, large ponds.

Lăx'-ly, **lăx'-ness**, **lăx'ity**; **laxation**, *lăx.a'.shŭn*; **laxative**, *lăx'.ă.tĭv*, purgative; **lax'ative-ness**; **laxă'tor** [muscles], muscles [of the ear], opposed to the **Ten'sor** [muscle].

(The office of the "Tensor muscle" is to draw the head of the "maleus" backwards, that of the "Laxător muscles," forwards.

Latin *laxitas*, *laxus*, *laxatio*, v. *laxāre*, to slacken, to loose.

Lăy, (*past*) **laid**, (*past part.*) **laid**, to place (a verb transitive).

Lie, *lĭ*; (*past*) **lay**, (*past part.*) **lain**, to recline, to remain.

(Note—**lăid**, **păid**, **săid** (*sĕd*), are irregular in spelling.)

Lay is the *pres. tense* of the transitive verb **lay**, and the *past tense* of the intransitive verb **lie**.

Lăid, *lăde*, the *p. p.* of "lay"; **lăin**, *lăne*, the *p. p.* of **lie**.

To **lay by**, to rest, to set aside.

To **lay up**, to store; to be **laid up**, to be ill.

To **lay to**, *too*, to stop [a ship]. To **lay waste**, to devastate.

To **lay out**, to expend, to plan out [a garden];

To **lay on**, to strike;

¶ To **lay oneself down**, to lie down.

To **lay wait for**, to wait in ambush, *but* To **lie in wait**, to lie in ambush.

To **lay apart**, to put on one side; To **lie apart**, to sleep away from each other.

To **lay down**, to relinquish; To **lie down**, to recline.

To lay together, to collect. to place close to each other;
To lie together, to occupy one bed, to agree in a misrepresentation of facts.

Lay (noun), a poem; lay (adj.), not clerical, as lay-brother, lay-sister; layman, one not a minister; lay-figure, lay-fig'ur, an artist's jointed model figure.

Much error exists in the use of the two verbs "lay" and "lie."

Obs. 1. "Lay" must have a noun in regimen with it, and means to "place" or "deposit."

"Lie" cannot have a noun in regimen with it, and it means to "recline," to "remain."

Obs. 2. "Lay" is the present tense of the verb "lay," and the past tense of the verb "lie."

Obs. 3. The past part. of "lay" is laid, and of "lie" lain.

EXAMPLES—

The hen lays an egg. The man lays his hat down. Rain lays the dust.

The hen laid an egg yesterday. The man laid his hat on the table.

The rain laid the dust.

The hen has laid an egg. The man has laid his hat on the table.

The rain has laid the dust.

The hen is laying an egg. The man is laying his hat on the table.

The rain is laying the dust.

Obs. "egg," "hat," "dust" follows the verb "lay" in proper regimen.

Errors of Speech.—

There let it lay (Byron). There let it lie.

They laid in bed till the clock struck ten (Nursery rhyme). They lay.

I have lain the book on the shelf (I have laid....).

The land lays very low (The land lies....).

How lays the battle (How lies.... "Battle" is subject, not object).

Here will I lay to-night (Here will I lie....).

The land lays desolate (lies.... See Lev. xvi. 34, 43; Isa. xxxiii. 8).

To lay in ambush (lie.... See Josh. viii. 9).

They lay in wait for blood (lie.... See Mic. vii. 2; Acts xxiii. 21).

"Lay" Old English *lægan*], past *legede*, past part. *leged*.

"Lie," Old English *līegan*], past *læg*, past part. *legen*.

Lay'er, a stratum. Lair (1 syl.), the bed of a wild beast.

Layer, a row [of bricks], a coat [of paint], a shoot laid in the ground for propagating; lay'er-ing, propagating...

German *lage*, a stratum or layer. *Lager*, a lair or couch.

Lazzarone, plu. *lazzaroni*, *lăz'.ză.rō.ny*, Neapolitan vagrants.

Lazaretto, plu. *lazarettes*, *lăz'.za.rēt'.tōze*, a pest house.

Lazar-house, *lăz'.ar house*, a hospital for lepers.

(If the Italian is adopted, as in "lazzarone," the double *z* should be preserved throughout. If "Lazarus" is to be the model, Lazzarone should be spelt with one *z*. "Lazaretto" is Franco-Italian, and

"Lazar-house" English-French and a hybrid.

Italian *lazzarone*, *lazzaretto* (!); French *lazare*, *lazaret*.

Lazuli, *lăz'.ū.li* or *lăp'is-lăz'uli*, an azure-blue mineral;

Lazulite, *lăz'.ū.lite*, an inferior species of lapis-lazuli.

Lapis-lazuli is neither Latin nor Italian. The French compound borrowed by us is meant for the Italian *lapis lazuli* or *lazzulo*.

The Latin noun *lazulus* means the "azure-blue stone," and *lapis*, a stone, is not required. (Arab 'l *azar*, the azure stone.)

Lazy, *lay'sy*, indolent; *lā'zi-ness* (R. xi.), *lā'zi-ly*. (Welsh *llesg*.)
-el (Lat. -*l'* or -*ll'*, with any preceding vowel), nouns, instrument,
or diminutive, *sparkle*, a little spark; *candle*, *table*, &c.

Lea, *lee*, a meadow, a field. **Lee**, defended from the wind.

Leas, *leez*, plu. of *lea*. **Lees**, dregs. **Lease**, *lēce* [of a house].

"Lea," Welsh *lla*. "Lee," Old English *lēo*, shelter, refuge.

"Lees," Fr. *lie* (Lat. *limus*, mud). "Lease," Fr. *laisser*, to let one have.

Lead, *lēd* (a metal), *lead* (to conduct). *Lēd*, did *lead*.

Lead, *lēd*, a metal, to cover with lead; *lead-ed*, *lēd'ed*;
lead-ing, *lēd'ing*; *lead-en*, *lēd'n*, made of lead (-*en*
added to materials denotes "made of," as *gold-en*, *wood-en*).

Leads, *lēdz*, a roof covered with lead, slips of metal inserted
by printers between the lines of type, a point for writing;

Black-lead, plumbago or graphite, a compound of iron and
carbon; **White lead**, oxide of lead. **Lead pen'cil**, *led...*

Lead, *lead*, to convey; (*past*) *led*, (*past part.*) *led*; *lead'ing*,
lead'er, *lead'er-ship* (-*ship*, office of); *lead'ing-strings*;
a *lead'ing question*, a question which leads to the answer.

"Lead" (metal), Old English *lead*, *leaden*.

"Lead" (verb), Old English *lēd[an]*, *past lēdde*, *past part. lēded*.

Leaf [of a plant], *leaf*. **Lief**, *leaf*, willingly. **Leave**, *lēve*, to quit.

Leaves, *leevz*, plu. of *leaf* (3 per. sing. pres. tense of *leave*).

Leaf, plu. *leaves*. (Nouns in -*af* and -*lf* make the plu. in
-*ves*, R. xxxviii.); *leaf-less*; *leaf-age* (-*age*, collection),
abounding in leaves, season of leaves.

Leaf-let, a small leaf; *leaf'y*, *leaf'iness* (Rule xi.);

Leaf-stalk, *leaf'-stalk*, the stalk of a leaf; *leaf-bud*, the bud
which develops into a leaf; *fruit-bud*, the bud which
develops into fruit.

"Leaf," Old Eng. *leaf*. "Lief," Old Eng. *lēf*, comp. *lēfre*, rather.

"Leave," Old Eng. *lēf*, *alēdf[an]*, to give leave, *geledf[an]*, to believe.

League, *leeg*, an alliance, a cabal, three miles, to combine for
mutual aid; *leagued*, *leegd*; *leagu-ing*, *leeg'ing* (verbs
ending in any two vowels, except -*ue*, preserve both be-
fore -*ing*, Rule xx.); *leagu-er*, *leeg'er*.

French *lique*, a union; Latin *ligēre*, to tie.

"League" (three miles), Low Latin *leuga* or *lauca*; French *lieue*.

Lak, *leek*, a chink, to ooze out. **Leek**, a kind of onion.

Leaked, *leekd*; *leak'ing*, *leak-age* (-*age*, act of), *leak'y*,
leak'i-ness (Rule xi.); to *leak out*, to get "wind." •

"Leak," Old Eng. *lece*, *hlece-scip*, a leaky ship. "Leek," O. E. *leac*.

Lean, *leen*, thin, to incline. **Lien**, *lē'en*, an obligation.

(*Past* and *p. p.*) *leaned*, *leend*, or *leant*, *lent*. *Lent* (*q.v.*)

(*Comp.*) *lean'er*, (*super.*) *lean'-est*, *lean'-ness*, *lean'-ly*.

A lean-to, a building the rafters of which lean against another building. To lean on, to rest on, to depend on.

"Lean" (verb), Old Eng. *hlīn[ian]*, past *hlīnode*, past part. *hlīnod*.

"Lean" (thin), Old English *lāne* or *hlāne*, v. *lēn[ian]*, to be lean.

Leap, leep, a jump, to jump; (past and past part.) leaped, leapt, or leapt, *lēpt*; leap'-ing, leap'-ing-ly, leap'-er; leap-frog, jump-back; leap-year, every fourth year, the date of which will always be an exact measure of 4.

Old English *hlēap[ian]*, past *hlēop*, past part. *hlēapen*.

Learn, lern, to receive instruction. Teach, *teech*, to give instruction. Learn-er, *lern'-er*, a scholar. Teacher, *teech'-er*, an instructor. Learn'-ing, *lern'-ing*, receiving instruction, knowledge obtained by study; learned or learnt, *lern't*, acquired by study; learn-ed, *lern'.ed*, wise; learned-ly, *lern'.ed.ly*, wisely. The learn'-ed, the book-wise.

Errors of Speech.—

Lead me in Thy path and learn me (*Ps. xxv. 4*, Prayer Book version).

Such as are gentle, them shall He learn His way (*Ps. xxv. 8*, ditto).

O learn me true understanding (*Ps. cxix. 66*, ditto).

[They shall] keep My covenant . . . that I [will] learn them (*xxxii. 8*).

Old Eng. *lœrn[ian]*, past *lœrnede*, past p. *lœrnod*, *lœrnere*, a learner; *lœrnigende*, learning (part.); *lœrning*, learning (verbal noun).

Lease, leece [of a house], *leeze*, to glean. Lees, leez, dregs.

Leased, leest, let for a term of years. Least, leest, smallest.

Leasing, *lee'-sing*, letting on a lease, *lee'-zing*, lying.

Leasehold, property held by lease; lease-hold'er.

Less'or, one who gives a lease. Less'ee, one who holds a lease.

Less'er, smaller in size. Leaser, *lee'-zer*, a gleaner.

"Lease" (a contract), Fr. *laisser*, to leave, to let. "Leas," Fr. *lê*.

"Lease" (to glean), Old English *les[an]*, to glean; *lese*, a gathering.

"Leasing" (lying), Old Eng. *leasung*, *leas*, falsehood; *leas[ian]*, to lie.

Leash, leesh, three head of game, three hounds, &c., to hold by a string; leashed, *leeshd*; leash'-ing.

A brace is a couple. Two brace = 4. Two leash = 6.

Fr. *laisse*; Low Lat. *lesia*; Lat. *ligueus*, a noose (Gk. *lugos*, a withe).

Leasing, lee'-zing, lying, gleaning. (O. E. *leasung*, *lese*. See lease.)

Least, leest, smallest. Leased, leest, let on lease. Lēst (*q.v.*)

At least or At the least? "At least" = at any rate. (This is the Old Eng. adv. prefix *æt*-. "At the least"...requires

- a noun to follow as *At the least* [disturbance], "least"
 - being an adj. In the least, i.e., in the least [degree].
- The degrees are [little], less, least. "Little" is not of the same root, but is supplied for want of a positive.

Old Eng. [*leas*, opposite of *full*] comp. *lasse* or *lessa* (*les-ra*), super. *lest* (*les-est*), "*lessa*" or "*lasse*" is our "*lesser*," and "*less*" is merely a contracted form. "Leased," Fr. *laisser*. "Lest," Old Eng. *thý less*, the less, lest that.

- Leather**, *lěrh'.er*, prepared hides. **Lather**, *lār'h'.er*, soap-froth.
- To **leather**, to beat with a leather strap; **leath'er-ing**, a beating; **leath'ery**, tough, resembling leather; **leathern**.
 "Leather," O. E. *lether*, *lethern*. "Lather," O. E. *lethr[ian]*, to lather.
- Leave**, *leev*, permission, to quit, (*past* and *past part.*) **left**.
Leaves, *leevz*, doth leave, also the plu. of leaf (*which see*);
leav-ing (R. xix.), *leev'.ing*. **Leavings**, *lee'.vingz*, refuse.
 To **leave off**, to desist. To **leave out**, to omit.
- Left** to oneself, left to one's own devices, left alone.
 As "leave" is a verb transitive, the following are elliptical.
I shall not leave till to-morrow (leave *this place*).
He left by train (left *this house, this place*).
 Old Eng. *lēf[an]*, past *lēfde*, past part. *lēfed*. "Leaf," O. E. *lēf*.
 "Left" [hand], Old Eng. *lef*, left or weak, the weak hand, and not as
 Dr. Trench asserts "the hand that is left" or not used.
 (*Every word but one in "lea-" belongs to our native language.*)
- Leaven**, *lěv'n*, ferment. **Eleven**, *e.lěv'n*, one more than ten.
 To **leav'en**; **leavened**, *lev'nd*; **leaven-ing**, *lěv'n.ing*;
leaven-er, *lev'n.er*. (Fr. *levain*; Lat. *lěvāre*, to raise.)
- Lecherous**, *lěch'.ě.rūs*, lustful; **lech'erous-ly**, **lech'erous-ness**;
lechery, *lěch'.ě.ry*, debauchery; **lech'er**, a debauchee.
 O. E. *legerscipe*, fornication, adultery; Low Lat. *leccator*, a debauchee.
- Lecturn**, *lěk'.turn* (not *lectern*), a reading-stand.
 Low Latin *lecturnum*, Latin *lectrum*, a reading-desk.
- Lecture**, *lěk'.shŭn*, a portion of Scripture appointed to be read in Church, a MS. "reading"; **lec'tor**, a reader;
lection-ary, *lěk'.shŭn.ă.ry*, a book of the "lessons."
- Lecture**, *lěk'.tchŭr*, instructive discourse read from [notes];
 a reproof, to give a lecture; **lectured**, *lěk'.tchŭrd*; **lec'tur-ing** (R. xix.), **lec'tur-er**, **lec'ture-ship** (*-ship*, office of).
- Lesson**, *lěs'son*, a task, selected portion of Scripture.
 Lat. *lectio*, *lectionarium*, *lector*, *lectūra*, v. *lěgēre*, sup. *lectum*, to read;
 Fr. *leçon*; Germ. *lesen*, to read, *lesung*, a lesson, a reading.
- Lěd**, conducted (*past* and *p. p.* of **lead**, *leed*). **Lead**, *lěd*, a metal.
- A led-horse**, a sumpter-horse. **A led-captain**, an obsequious guest who acts as "padding" to the host.
 "Led," Old Eng. *lēdan*, past *lēdde*, past part. *lēded*, to lead, to guide.
 "Led-horse," O. Eng. *hlæden-horse* or *læd'-horse*, a sumpter or laden-horse, similarly *lade-saddle*, the saddle for a sumpter-horse.
 "Led-captain," the "captain" in *leading-strings*, a lady's man.
- ledge** (Anglo-Saxon suffix *-lach*, *-lac*), gift, state; *know-ledge*.
- Lědge**, a ridge, a rim, a fillet, a spline. (O. E. *lecg[an]*, to lay.)
- Lěd'ger**, an account-book, an extra line in the staff [of music].
 German *lager[buch]*, stock book. (The *d* is interpolated.)
Ledger lines (in music) means *ledges* for the notes out of the staff.

Lee, defended from the wind. **Lea, lee**, a field, a meadow.

Lee-shore, the shore upon which the wind is blowing.

Under the lee of [A.], [A.] being between you and the wind.

The lee side, the side on which the wind does *not* blow ;
the *weather side*, the side on which the wind *does* blow ;
thus if the wind blows on the starboard, the starboard is
the *weather side*, and the port the *lee side*.

Lee-ward, *lu'rd*, in the direction of the lee side.

Windward, *wind'rd*, in the direction opposite to that from
which the wind blows.

Lee-way, the loss of way caused by drifting to leeward.

"**Lee**," Old English *hleð*, shelter, refuge. "**Lea**," Welsh *lle*.

Leech, a blood-sucker, a physician ; **leech-craft**, medical skill.

Old English *læca*, a medical man, a blood-sucking worm ; *lece-craft*.

Leek, a kind of onion. **Leak, leak**, a chink, to ooze from a chink.

"**Leek**," Old Eng. *leac*. "**Leak**," O. E. *hlece*, *hlece-scip*, a leaky ship.

Leer, a libidinous side-look, to look with a leer ; **leered** (1 syl.),
leer-ing, **leer'ing-ly** ; **leer'-er**, one who leers.

Lees, leez, dregs [of wine]. **Lease, leece**, a contract.

"**Lees**," Fr. *le* (Lat. *limus*, mud). "**Lease**," Fr. *laisser*, to let one have.

Leet, an Anglo-Saxon senate and law-court ; **court-leet**.

Old Eng. *leod*, the people, *leod-wita*, a legislator ; Low Lat. *leta*, a leet.

Leeward, *lü'rd* ; **lee-way**. (*See Lea*.)

Left, not right, *past* and *past part.* of leave ; **left-hand**, the
"weak" hand (not as Dr. Trench says the "left" or unused
hand) ; **left-handed**, one who uses the left-hand most.

A left-handed marriage, *mär'.ridge*, a German marriage
allowed to the nobility, which can be dissolved without
divorce, also called a **Morganatic marriage**.

(The bridegroom pledges his troth with the "left" hand. **Morganatic**
means "curtailed" or "limited," because the rights of the bride are
limited to the dowry, and do not extend to the husband's estates.)

Old Eng. *laf*, left, weak (not from v. *láf*(an)), *past láfde*, p. p. *láfed*.

Læg, a member of the animal body ; **legged, legd**, having legs ;
legg'ings (R. i.), covering for the legs (when a pair can be
divided into two articles, it has a sing. : as a *legging*, a
glove ; otherwise it has nosing. : as *scissors*, *tongs*) ; **leg-lees**.

To take leg-bail, to run away from one's creditors.

Icelandic *leggr*, a stalk or stem. In Italian *lacca* means a leg.

Legacy, plu. legacies, *lëg'.ä.siz*, a bequest of movable property.

Lëg'ator, one who leaves a legacy.

Lëg'atee', one to whom a legacy is bequeathed.

Latin *lëgator*, *lëgatum*. a legacy, v. *lëgäre*, to bequeath. (This Latin
verb must not be confounded with *lëgo*, *lëgere*, to read.)

Legal, *lee'gāl*, according to law; *le'gal-ly*, *legāl'ity*; *legalise*, *lee'gāl.ize* (Rule xxxi.), to render lawful; *legalised*, *lee'gāl.izd*; *le'galls-ing* (Rule xix.)

A **legal tender**, coins which may be legally offered in payment of a debt (*copper* to the extent of 1s., *silver* to the extent of 40s., *gold* to any amount).

Latin *legālis*, *legālitās* (*lex*, gen. *lēgis*, a law).

Legate, *lēg'ate* (not *lee'gate*, it has no connection with *lēgal*), *leg'ate-ship* (-*ship*, office of); *legatine*, *lēg'.a.tine*, adj.

Legation, *lē.gay'shūn*, the ambassadorial suite.

(The first vowel is long in Latin, so is it in *legacy*.)

Latin *legātus*, *legatio* (from *legāre*, to send on an embassy).

Legend, *lēdg'.ēnd* (not *lee'gend*), a traditional tale, the words round the rim of a coin; *legendary*, *lēdg'n.dā.ry*.

Latin *legenda*, things to be read. Applied originally to a book of lessons appointed to be read in the Romish church; then to the chronicles of saints and martyrs read at matins and meals.

Legerdemain, *lēdg'.er.dě.main*, sleight of hand.

English-French for *tour de main*,—"leger de la main" is light-fingered (Rule lxiii.)

Leghorn, *lē.gōrn'*, a plait for bonnets originally made at *Leghorn*.

Legible, *lēdg'.i.b'l*, easy to be read; *leg'ible-ness*, *leg'ibly*; *legibility*, *lēdg'.i.bil'ity*. Negative *il-legibility*.

Latin *legibilis*, (*legere*, to read; Greek *legō*, to recount, to tell).

Legion, *lee'djūn*, a Roman brigade of 600 horse and 6,000 foot.

Legion of honour, a French order of merit (by Napoleon).

Legionary, *lee'djūn.dā.ry*, adj. of *le'gion*. **Legendary** (*q.v.*)

Legendary, *lēdg'.en.dā.ry*, fabulous, adj. of *leg'end*; *q.v.*

Latin *legio*, gen. *legionis*, *legionarius* (*legere*, to pick out, to select).

Legislate, *lēdg'.iss.late*, to enact laws; *leg'islāt-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *leg'islāt-ing* (Rule xix.); *legislative*, *lēdg'.iss.la.tiv*.

Legislation, *lēdg'.iss.lay'.shūn*, enactment of laws.

Legislature, *lēdg'.iss.la.tchūr*, the power that legislates;

Legislator, *lēdg'.iss.la.tor*, a law-maker, one of the legislature, (*fem.*) *leg'islatrix*; *lēg'ist*, one skilled in law.

Fr. *législation*, *législatif*, *législatrice*, *législateur*; Lat. *legislator*.

Legitimate, *lē.djīt'.i.mate*, lawful, to render lawful; *legit'imāt-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *legit'imāt-ing* (Rule xix.); *legit'imate-ly*, *legit'imate-ness*, *legit'imacy*.

Legitimation, *lē.djīt'.i.may'.shūn*, legalisation.

Legitimise (R. xxxi.), *le.djīt'.i.mize*, to pronounce a child legitimate; *legit'imised* (4 syl.); *legit'imis-ing* (R. xix.)

Legit'imist (in France), a favourer of the Bourbon dynasty.

Fr. *légitimation*, *légitimiste*, *légitimer*; Lat. *legitimus*, *legitimare*.

Legumen, lě.gū'.měn, pulse. **Legumine**, lě.gū'.mĭn, a product called vegetable caseine [kas'.ě.ĭn], obtained from pulse;
Legumes, lě.gūmz', peas, beans, &c.; **legu'minous**, -mĭn.us.
Leguminosites, lě.gū'.mĭ.nō''.sĭtes, fossil seeds of pulse (-ite denotes a fossil, Greek *lithos*, a stone).

French *légume*, *légumes*, *légumineux*; Latin *légūmen*, pulse.

Leisure, lě'.zhūr, time unoccupied; **lei'sure-ly**; at lei'sure, not busy. (Fr.*loisir*; Lat.*licet*, it is lawful, hence *loisible*, lawful.)

Lem'ma, a geometrical proposition assumed as granted, and taken to help out the proof of a dependent proposition.

Dilem'ma, a perplexity, two antagonistic propositions.

Greek *lemma*, anything assumed (*lambdano*, *eilēmai*, to take).

Lemon, lēm'.ŏn, a fruit; **lem'on-ade** (-ade, a drink "made of").

Span. *limon*; Ital. *limons*; Lat. *limōnes*, plu.; Ind. *leemoo*.

Lemur, lee'.mūr, one of the monkey tribe. **Lemures**, lēm'.u.reez, ghosts. "Propitious" ghosts were by the Romans called *lares*, *lair'rēz*; "evil" ones, *Lar'væ*.

-lence (Latin *-lentia*), nouns, "fullness of"; *corpu-lence*, fullness of *corpus* (flesh); *vio-lence*. (See *-lent*.)

Lend, (past) lěnt, (past part.) lěnt, to grant temporary use; **lend'-ing**, **lend'-er**. **Loan**, the thing lent. **Borrow**, bōr'rō, to obtain the temporary use of a thing lent.

Old English *lén*, a loan; v. *lén[an]*, past *lénde*, past part. *léned*.

"Borrow," O. E. *borg*, something borrowed; v. *borg[ian]*, to borrow.

Length (-th added to adj. converts them to nouns). **Length**, breadth, depth, but height (not *highth*). **Length'-y**, **length'i-ness** (Rule xi.), **length'i-ly**; **length'-wise** (not *length-ways*). It is the Anglo-Saxon termination *-wis*, in the direction of). At length, at last. **Length'-en** (-en signifies "to make"), to add length or make longer; **length'ened** (2 syl.), **length'en-ing**.

Long, (comp.) **long-er**, *long'g'r*; (super.) **long-est**, *long'gĕst*.

Old English *lang*, comp. *leng-ra*, (super.) *leng-est*, *length*, *lengtogen*, to lengthen; *leng[ian]*, to make long; past *lengde*, past part. *lenged*.

Lenient, lee'.nĭ.ěnt (not lĕn'.ĭ.ent), mild; **le'nient-ly**.

Leniency, lee'.nĭ.ěn.sy, mildness; **lĕn'ity**, **len'i-tive**, -tĭv.

Latin *lĕntitas*, *lĕntens*, gen. *lĕntientis*, v. *lĕntire* (*lĕnis*, mild).

Lens, lĕnz, plu. **lens-es**, *lens'es*, an optical glass for changing the direction of the rays of light. **Crystalline lens**, *kris'.tāl.līnē lēnz*, the middle humour of the eye.

Lenticular, lēn'tĭk'.u.lar, in the shape of a double convex lens; **lentic'ular-ly**.

Latin *lens*, gen. *lentis*, a lentil; French *lenticulaire*.

-lent (Lat. *-lent[us]*), adj., "full of": as *vio-lent*, full of *vis*, force; *corpu-lent*, full of *corpus* (flesh); *succu-lent*, full of juice.

Lent, forty days fast, beginning with Ash-Wednesday, *part.* of v. *lend*; **Lent'en**, pertaining to Lent, frugal [in diet].

Old Eng. *lencten*, lent, *lencten-fæsten*, lent-fast, *lencten-tid*, lent-tide.

Lentil, *lɛn'.tɪl*, a plant of the bean kind.

French *lentille*, Latin *lens*, a lentil.

Leo, *lee'.o*, the lion, the fifth sign of the zodiac; *leonine*, *lee'.o.nine*, like a lion. (Lat. *leo*, a lion; *leoninus*, adj. of *leo*.)

Leopard, *lēp'.ard*, the lion-pard, offspring of a panther and lioness (*pard* means spotted, "leopard" the spotted-lion).

Lat. *leopardus*; Gk. *leopardālis* or *leopardōs*, the lion-pard.

Leper, *lēp'.er*, one affected with leprosy; *leprosy*, *lēp'.rō.sy*; *leprous*, *lēp'.rūs*; *lep'rous-ness*. (Gr. *lepra*, *lepros*, scaly.)

Leporine, *lēp'.ō.rine*, pertaining to a hare. *Leporidae*, *lē.pōr'.rī.dee*, the hare tribe (*-idae*, a group or family).

Latin *leporinus* (*lēpus*, gen. *lēpōris*, Greek *lāgōs*, *lāgōs*, a hare).

Leprosy, *lēp'.rō.sy*; *leprous*, *lēp'.rūs*. (See **Leper**.)

Lesion, *lee'.zhūn*, injury. (Fr. *lésion*, Lat. *læsio*, gen. *læsionis*.)

-less (nat. suffix *leas*), "void of," "loose from": *fear-less*, *joy-less*.

Less, smaller in quantity, shorter in duration, &c.

Less'er, smaller in size, is always in contrast with **greater**: as "The *greater* light to rule the day, and the *lesser* light to rule the night." The *lesser* Asia. The lesser of two circles or triangles, &c. (Never in contrast with *much*.)

Less'en, to make less (*-en*, "to make"). **Lesson**, a task.

Lessened, *less'.end*; **less'en-ing**.

Lesser is not a comparative degree of **less**, but another form of the comparative degree of the lost positive. The adj. supplied is *little*, but "little" is not of the same root. The lost adj. is *leas*, the opposite of full.

[*Leas*], comp. *læssa*, (*lesser*), *læs-ra* shortened into *læs*, *less*, and *læs-est* shortened into *læst*. The older forms were *læsse* and *læstest*.

Instead of "lesser" being a double comparative, the truth is that *less* is a mere contraction of *lesser*.

Lesson, *less'n*, a task. **Lessen**, *less'n*, to diminish.

"Lesson," Fr. *leçon*; Lat. *lectio*, a lesson. "Lessen," O. E. *læa*, *less*.

Less'or, one who lets on lease. **Less'ee**, one who accepts the lease.

Less'er, less in size. **Leaser**, *lee'.zer*, a gleaner.

"Lease," Fr. *laisse*. "Leaser," O. E. *læssa*. "Leaser," O. E. *les[an]*.

Lest, for fear that, that..., not. **Least**, *leest*, smallest. **List** [of cloth].

"Lest," Old Eng. *læs*. "Least," Old Eng. *læst*. "List," O. E. *læt*.

-let (a native diminutive suffix), as *stream-let*, a little stream.

Let, (*past*) *let*, (*past part.*) *let*, to allow, to hinder, to put to hire; *lett'ing*, *hindering*, *putting to hire*. **Hire** (*1 syl.*), to take on a consideration what is let; *hīr'-ing* (R. *xix*.)

Lett'er, one who lets, one who hinders, an epistle, part of the alphabet. **Hirer**, *hīre'.er*, one who hires what is let.

Let's, contraction of *let us*. "Let's go birdsnesting, you, I, and Harry" (you, *me*, and...), "let us," viz., let *me*, with you and Harry... "Let you and I go" (you and *me*). "Let's us all go" (let's all go, *i.e.*, let us all go).

"Let" (to allow), Old Eng. *létan*, past *lét*, past part. *léten*.

"Let" (to hinder), O. Eng. *lettian*, past *lette*, past part. *lett*, to delay. (These two verbs are often used indifferently.)

"Letter" ([of the alphabet], an epistle), Latin *littera*.

Lethe, *lee'.rhē*, the river of oblivion; **lethean**, *le.rhee'.ān* (not *lee'.rhē.ān*), adj. of Lethe; **lethal**, *lee'.rhāl*, deadly.

Lethargy, *lěth'.ar.gy*, morbid drowsiness; **lethargical**, *le.rhar'.gi.kāl*; **lethargical-ly**; **lethargic**, *le.rhar'.djik*.

Gr. *lěthē*, river of oblivion; *lěthargikōs* (*lěthano*, to make one forget).

Letter, an alphabetic character, an epistle, a hinderer, one who lets on hire, to stamp with letters; **lettered**, *lět'.terd*; **letter-ing**; **letter-er**, one who stamps with letters.

Letter-box, a box for letters; **letter-carrier**, **letter-case**, **letter-paper**; **letter-press**, printed matter from type; **letter-writer**, one who..., a book to teach letter-writing.

(The following have "i" for the first vowel and only one "t".)

Literary, *lit'.e.rā.ry*; **literature**, *lit'.ē.rā.ture*; **literate**, *lit'.e.rate*, learned; **il-lit'erate**, unlettered.

Literati, *lit'.e.ray'.ty*, men who profess literature.

Literal, *lit'.e.ral*, letter for letter, exact, not figurative; **literal-ly**, **literal-ness**. **Littoral**, *lit'.to.ral*, pertaining to the sea-shore. (Latin *littus*, the sea-shore.)

Letters of administration, authorisation to administer the goods and estates of a person deceased.

Letter of advice, notice to a banker or merchant of some transaction (as of goods sent off).

Letter of credit, a bank order authorising the bearer on his travels to receive a stated sum of money for which the writer will hold himself chargeable.

Letter of licence, a customs permit or privilege.

Letter of marque, **mark**, licence given to a private ship in time of war to seize on the ships of a hostile state.

Letters pā'tent (not *pā't'ent*), authorisation for the holder to enjoy some privilege stated in the document.

Letters testamentary, authorising an executor to act.

A dead letter, one lying at the post-office undelivered because the address or person is unknown.

(The error of spelling "letter" with "e" and double "t" we take from the French, but in "literary," &c., we avoid the double "t" of the French, and conform to the Latin models. The error of "letter" with double t is still worse, as the first vowel should be long.)

Latin *littera*, *littera*, *litteralis*, *litterarius*, *litteratura*, *litterati*; French *lettre* // *littéraire*, *littéral*, *littérature*.

Lettuce (obs. the *u*), *lĕt'iss*, a table vegetable for salads.

(The word should be "lattice" or "lactuce," the first syl. being "lac.") German *lattech*; Latin *lactuca* (*lac*, milk), the milky plant.

Leucorrhœa, *lu'.kôr ree''.ah*, a female ailment, the "whites."

French *leucorrhée*: Greek *leukôs rhêô*. As in "diarrhœa" the *r* is doubled to compensate for the aspirate which cannot be expressed in Greek. The Greek form of "diarrhœa" is *διάρροια* (not *διάρροια*, from *διὰ* *ῥέω*), and the Greek form of "leucorrhœa" would be *λευκόρροια* (not *λευκόρροια* from *λευκό[s]* *ῥέω*).

Levant, *lĕ.vănt'*, the eastern part of the Mediterranean Sea, to abscond without paying a lost bet; **Levant'-er**, a strong east wind in the Mediterranean Sea, one who absconds...

Levant-ine, *lĕ.vănt'.tine*, adj. of **Levant**, a silk cloth so called.

Gallavant, *găl'.lă.vănt*, to attend on ladies with gallantry.

French *levant*; Italian *levante*, the east, (Lat. *levāre*, to rise, to ease, hence "to get rid of," "to repudiate.") The Latin phrase *cere alieno se levāre* means to pay not to repudiate a debt).

"Gallavant," a corruption of Spanish *galantear*, French *galanterie*.

Levator, Depressor, *lĕ.vay'.tor, de.prĕs'.sor*, muscles of the mouth, eye, uvula, &c. The *levātor* [of the mouth] serves to elevate the upper lip, the *depressor* to draw it down, &c.

Latin *levātor*, a lifter up. *Depressor*, a presser down.

Levee, *lĕv'y*, a court reception. **Lĕv'y**, to raise troops, &c.

French *levée* the process of getting up and dressing. During the monarchy certain gentlemen were privileged to pay their respects to the queen during her "*levée*," and these visits were called *levée-visits*, but what we call a court *levée* is in French termed a *réception*.

"Levy" (of troops), Fr. *levée*; Low Lat. *levina*; Lat. *levāre*, to raise.

Level, *lĕv'.el*, smooth, even, to make level; **levelled**, *lĕv'.eld*; **lev'ell-ing** (Rule iii., -EL), **lev'ell-er**, **lev'ell-ness**.

The degrees of "level" are *nearly level*, *more nearly level*, *very nearly level*, *quite level*; "more" and "most" level are the degrees of *not level*.

Old English *lafeldre*, *lafel* (a level), Low Latin *levella*, a level.

Lever, *lee'.ver*, one of the mechanical powers; **lever-age**, *lee'.ver.age* (not *lĕv'.er.age*) (-age, the act of).

French *levier*, v. *lever*, to raise (Latin *levāre*, to raise).

Leveret, *lĕv'.e.rĕt*, a young hare. (Fr. *levrant*, *lièvre*; Lat. *lĕpus*.)

Our word is the French *lièvre*, with -et diminutive.

Leviathan, *lĕ.vī.ă.rhăn*, a huge sea-monster alluded to in the book of Job xli., a whale. (Hebrew *l[ē]vī.ṭh[ā]n*.)

Levitation, *lĕv'.i.tay''.shĕn*, the opposite of gravitation, or the power that acts in opposition to gravitation. (See **Levity**.)

Levite, *lee'.vĭte*, a Jew of the tribe of Levi, one of the priestly order; **Levitical**, *lĕ.vĭt'.i.kăł*; **Levitical-ly**.

Leviticus, *lĕ.vĭt'.i.kăłs*, a book of the Bible relating to the Jewish priesthood. (*Levi*, third son of Jacob.)

Levity, *plu.* levities, *lěv' .i. t̃z*, frivolity; levitation, *lev' .i. tay' .-shun*, the opposing power of gravitation.

Latin *levitas*, *lěvis*, light.

Levy, *lěv' .y*, to raise troops, to impose a tax. *Lev' ee*, *lěv' y*, a court reception. (French *levée*, a levy.) *See* Levee.

Lewd, *lūde*, wanton. *Loosed*, *lude*, fined at the game of loo for not having won a trick; *lewd' -ly*, *lewd' -ness*.

Old English *lāwede*, one of the laity, pertaining to the laity. Marriage and courtship being forbidden to the Roman Catholic clergy, "lewdness" is identified by them with the laity.

Lexicon, *lex' .i. kōn*, a dictionary; *lexical*, *lex' .i. kāl*, adj.; *lexically*, *lexicol' ogy*, *lexicol' ogist*.

Lexicography, *lěx' .i. kōg' .rā. fy*, the art of compiling a dictionary; *lexicographer*, *lex' .i. kōg' .rā. fēr*; *lexicographic*, *lex' .i. kō. grāf' .i. k*; *lexicographical*, *lex' .i. kō. grāf' .i. kāl*.

Lexigraphy, *lex' .ig' .rā. fy*, definition of words; *lexigraphist*; *lexigraphic*, *lex' .i. grāf' .i. k*; *lexigraphical*, *-grāf' .i. kāl*.

Lexicology, *lex' .i. kōl. ō. gy*, treats of the proper meaning and application of words; *lexicol' ogist*, one skilled in...

Greek *lexikōn* (*lexis*, speech; *lōgō*, to speak); Latin *lexicon*.

"Lexicography," Greek *lexikōn graphēn*, to write a lexicon.

"Lexigraphy," Greek *lexis graphein*, to write upon words.

"Lexicology," Greek *lexikōn lōgōs*, a lexicon treatise.

Leyden-jar, *lay' .d'n jar*, a jar used in electrical experiments.

From *Leyden* (Netherlands), birthplace of Vanleight, the inventor.

Leze-majesty, *leez-mādge' .ēs. ty*, a crime committed against the sovereign, treason, rebellion. (Lat. [*crimen*] *læsæ majestātis*.)

Liable, *li' .ā. b'l*, responsible, apt to, subject to; *li' able-ness*; *liability*, *plu.* liabilities, *li' .a. b'l' .i. t̃z*, responsibility, debt.

Limited liability, responsibility in a joint-stock company limited to the extent of one's "shares." (Lat. *ligo*, to bind.)

Liaison (French), *le. ā. zōn*, an intrigue. (Latin *ligāre*, to bind.)

Liana, *lē. ā. nah*, a luxuriant woody climbing plant.

Liar, *li' .ar*, one who tells falsehoods. *Lyre*, *li' .r*, a lute. (*See* Lie.)

Lias, *li' .as*, a calcareous clay. *Liars*, *li' .arz*, plu. of liar. *Lyres*, *li' rz*, plu. of lyre. *Ly' -ers* [in bed], from lie (*q. v.*)

Liasic, *li. ās' .i. k*, adj. of lias.

Lias, a corruption of *layers* or *layers*, from its stratified appearance in the quarries where it is worked.

Liatris, *li. ā. tris*, a flower (meaning unknown).

Libation, *li. bay' .shūn*, a drink-offering. *Libration*, *li. bray' .shūn*.

Latin *libatio*, libation; *libratio*, libration.

Libel, *li' .bel*, a lampoon, to defame. *La' bel*, a direction.

Libelled, *li' .bēld*; *li' bell-ing* (Rule iii., -EL), *li' bell-er*;

libell-ous, *li' .bēl. ūs*, defamatory; *li' bellous-ly*.

Latin *libellus*, a little book. It meant originally "a plaintiff's statement," hence a gross exaggeration, a lampoon.

Liberal, *lib' e.räl*, generous; A **liberal**, a whig; **lib'eral-ly**, liberality, *lib' e.räl' i.ty*; **liberal-ism**, whiggism;

Liberalise (R. xxxi.), *lib' e.räl.ize*, to free from narrow views; **lib'eralised** (4 syl.); **lib'eralis-ing** (R. xix.); **lib'eralis-er**;

Liberate, *lib' e.rate*, to set free. **Li'brate**, to poise. **Lib'erät-ed** (Rule xxxvi.); **lib'erät-ing**; **lib'erät-or**; **liberation**, *lib' e.ray' shün*, freedom from bondage.

Libertarian, *lib' er.tair' ri.än*, one who believes in the "freedom of the will." **Necessita'rian**, one who believes that man *must* do what he *does* do; **libertarian-ism**.

Liberticide, *lib'er' ü.side*, a destroyer of liberty.

Libertine, *lib' er.tin*, a debauchee; **libertinism**, *lib' er.tin.izm*.

Lib'erty, freedom; **liberties**, *lib' er.üz*, unwarranted freedom of conduct; **The liberties** [of London], limits within which certain civic immunities are enjoyed.

Lib'erty of the press, freedom to print and publish.

At liberty, disengaged, free from restraint.

Latin *liberälis*, *liberälitas*, *liberätor*, *liberätio*, *liberäre*, supine *liberätum*, *libertinus*, *libertas* (*liber*, free); French *libéral*, *libéralité*, *libertin*, *liberté* ("liberation," is not French).

Libidinous, *li.bid' i.nüs*, lustful; **libid'inous-ness**, **libid'inous-ly**.

Latin *libidinösus* (*libido*, lust); French *libidineux*.

Libra (Lat.), *li' brah*, the balance, the seventh sign of the zodiac.

Library, *plu. libraries*, *li' brä.riz* (not *li' bär.ry*), a room for holding books; **librarian**, *li.bräir' ri.än*, one who has charge of a library; **libra'rian-ship** (-ship, office of).

Latin *libraria*, *librarius* (*liber*, a book).

Librate, *li' brate*, to poise, to balance. **Lib'erate**, to set free.

Librät'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), **librät'-ing** (Rule xix.), **li'bratory**.

Libration, *li bray' shün*, applied to certain phenomena connected with the moon's motion. **Lib'eration**, freedom.

Latin *librätio*, *libräre*; French *libration*.

Libretto, *plu. librettos* (Rule xlii.), *li.brät'.töse*, the words of an opera. (Italian *libretto*, a little book; *libro*, a book.)

Lice (1 syl.), *plu. of louse*, as *mice* is the *plu. of mouse*.

Old English *læ*, *plu. lȳs*, a louse; *mūs*, *plu. mȳs*, a mouse.

Li'cence, a liberty, a permit. **Li'cence**, to permit (Rule li.);

li'censed (2 syl.), **li'cens-ing** (Rule xix.), **li'cens-er**; **licens-able**, *li'sen.sä.b'l*. **Li'censing court**.

Licentiate, *li.sen'shē.ate*, one licensed to practise [medicine]; **licensed victualler**, *vät'.äl.er*, one licensed to sell wine and spirits, to be drunk on the premises.

Licentious, *li.sen'shüs*, profligate; **licen'tious-ness**, **licen'tious-ly**. (Fr. *licence* (noun); Lat. *licentia*, *licentiösus*.)

Lichen, *lĭ.kĕn* (not *litch'n* nor *lĭk'n*), rock or tree-moss.

Lichenin, *lĭ.kĕn.in*, starch of Iceland moss; **Lichenic**, *lĭ.kĕn.ĭk*, adj. of lichen. (Lat. *lichen*; Gk. *leichen*; Fr. *lichen*.)

Lich-gate, *litch-gāte*, the gate at the entrance of a cemetery where the coffin awaits the arrival of the clergyman.

Old English *lic*, a dead body; *lic-tū*, a sepulchre; *lic geat*.

Lick, to wipe with the tongue, to flog; **licked** (1 syl.), **lick'-ing**.

Lick'-er, one who licks. **Liquor**, *lĭk'.er*, "spirits."

Lick-spit'tle, a parasite; **lick'ing**, a drubbing.

To lick the dust, to fall in battle. To lick up, to devour.

To lick into shape, to bring into order. (It was once supposed that the bear had to lick its cub into shape.)

Old English *lic[an]*, to lick; past *licode*, past part. *liccod*.

"Lick" (to flog), O. E. *slidan*; past *slicode*, past part. *sliced*, *slicc*.

Lickerish, *lĭk'.er.ish*, dainty. **Liquorice**, *lĭk'.er.iss*, a drug.

Lick'erish-ness, **lick'erish-ly**. (Germ. *leckerig*, lickerish.)

Licorice or liquorice, *lĭk'.er.iss*, a demulcent drug.

Lictor (Latin), *lĭk'.tor*, a consul's fasces-bearer.

Lid, the cover of a box, the cover of the eye. (Old Eng. *hlid*.)

Lie, *lĭ*, a falsehood, to recline. **Lay**, to place. **Lye**, ley.

Lie (to tell falsehoods), **past lied** (1 syl.), **ly'-ing**, **li'ar**.

Lie (to recline), **past lay**, **past part. lain**; **ly'-ing**.

Lay (to place), **past laid**, **past part. laid**; **lay'-ing**.

"Lie" and "lay" are constantly misused even by the well-educated. Remember "lie" is intransitive, and has no "object" following it; but "lay" is transitive, and has an "object" expressed or understood. He told me to *lie* down, so I *lay* down, and had *lain* down an hour when John arrived.

He told me to *lay* the carpet down, so I *laid* it down, and it had been *laid* down an hour when John arrived.

Errors of Speech.—

Here lays the body of poor Mary Ann (*lies*: "body" is not the object but the subject: here the body lies).

He told me to lay still (to *lie* still).

They laid in bed till the clock struck ten (they *lay*..).

The ship lays in the downs (*lies*).

The ship laid at anchor all yesterday (*lay*).

The enemy laid in wait for you (*lay*).

That stone is laying in the way (*lying*).

These goods will lay on my hands a long time (*lie*).

This trouble lays heavy on my mind (*lies*).

The troops still lay under arms (*lie*).

They have laid in the trenches all night (*lain*).

Suffolk lays south of Norfolk (*lies*).

He has laid in that state of coma for a week (*lain*).

"Lie," Old English *licg[an]*, past *leg*, past part. *legen*.

"Lay," Old English *legg[an]*, past *legede*, past part. *leged*.

"Lie" (to tell an untruth), Old English *leog[an]*, past *ledg*, past part. *logen*, *leogere* or *legere*, a liar.

Lieberkuhn, *lee'.ber.kune*, a reflector attached to a microscope.

So called from the inventor, *Lieberkuhn*, a German.

Lief, *leef*, willingly; as *lief*, as readily. **Leaf** [of a book or tree].

"*Lief*," Old Eng. *leof*, comp. *leofre*, rather. "*Leaf*," Old Eng. *leaf*.

Liege, *leege*, a vassal, bound to as a vassal; **liege-lord**, the master of a liegeman; **liege-man**, a vassal.

Allegiance, *al.lee'.djance*, obedience to which we are bound as subjects. **Loyalty**, obedience from respect to law.

French *lige*; Low Latin *ligius* (Latin *ligare*, to bind).

"*Allegiance*," Latin *al[ia]ligo*, to bind to one.

"*Loyalty*," French *loyal*, *loyaliste* (loy, law, Latin *lex*, gen. *lēgis*).

Lien, *lē'en*. **Lion**, *lī'on*. **Lean**, *leen*. **Lain**, *lane*. **Lane**.

Lien, *lē'en*, a charge on property for debt.

Lion, a wild beast. (Latin *leo*, gen. *lēōnis*.)

Lean, *leen*, meagre; thin, to incline.

Lain, *past part.* of the v. *lie*, to recline. (Old Eng. *legen*.)

Lane, a narrow road. (Dutch *laan*.)

French *lien*; Latin *ligamen*, a bond (v. *ligare*, to tie).

Lieu, *lē'u*, place; in lieu of, instead of. **Loo**, a game with cards.

French *lieu* (Latin *locus*, a place); *au lieu de*, in the place of.

Lieutenant, *lēv'.tēn'.ant*, an officer next below a captain:

Lieutenancy, *plu.* *lieutenancies*, *lēv'.tēn'.an.siz*, commission of lieutenant; **lieuten'ant-ship** (*-ship*, office.)

Lieutenant-colonel, *plu.* *lieutenant-colonels*, *lēv'.tēn'.ant kol'.nēl*, officer next above a major and below a colonel. These officers are styled "colonels."

Lieutenant-general, *plu.* *lieutenant-gen'erals*, officer next above a major-general, and below a general. These officers are styled "generals."

Lord lieutenant, *plu.* *lords lieutenants* [of counties].

(This plural should be *lord-lieutenants* [of Ireland or of counties]. The Gallicism, "*Lords lieutenants*," is as absurd as *lords mayors*.)

French *lieutenant* (*lieu tenant*, Latin *locum tēnens*, holding the place of another). A "lord lieutenant" is vice-roy or deputy of the sovereign; and a "lieutenant" in the army is (in case of absence) the *locum tēnens* of the officer next above him in rank.

Life, *plu.* *lives*, *life*, *livz*. (This, like "*knife*," *knives*, "*wife*," *wives*, makes the plu. by changing "fe" into "ves." R. xl.)

Life-like, **life-less**, **life-less-ly**, **life-less-ness**, **life'-long**, **life'-belt**, **life'-blood**; **life-boat**, *-bōte*; **life-buoy**, *-boy*; **life-guards**, *-gards*, two regiments of cavalry, so called because they "guard the life" of the sovereign; **life-guards'man**, one of the "life-guards"; **life-interest**; **life-lines**, ropes in rigging to hold on by; **life-preserver**, a life-buoy, a loaded weapon for self-protection; **life-rent**; **life-time**.

Life-annu'ity, *plu.* *-annuities*, *ān.nu'.i.tiz*, a sum of money paid annually during life.

Life-assu'rance, a sum of money paid at decease, in consideration of an annual payment during life.

Live'-ly, animated; **liveliness** (Rule xi.), cheerfulness.

(The following have the *i* short without any sufficient reason.)

Live, *liv*; **lived**, *livd*; **liv'-ing** (Rule xix.), **live-long**.

The living, those now alive. **A living**, church preferment. **Manner of living**, style of housekeeping.

Old English *lif*, *lif-dæg*, life-time; *lif-leas*, lifeless; *lif-líc*, lively.

Lif[ian], to live, past *lifode* or *liffeode*, past part. *lifod* or *liffeod*.

Lift, a machine for lifting, to raise; **lift'-ed** (R. xxvi.), **lift'ing**, **lift'-er**. **Shop'-lift'er**, a thief who steals goods exposed for sale; **shop-lift'ing**. **A dead lift**, a body in which there is no buoyancy; **lift'ing-gear**, an apparatus for lifting the safety-valve of steam-engines. **Lifts**, ropes for hoisting or lowering the yard arms. **Left**, omitted, &c.

Old English *lif[ian]*, past *lifode*, past part. *lifod*.

"**Lift**," Old English *lif[ian]*, past *lif*, past part. *lifon*.

Ligament, *lig'.ă.ment*. **Ligature**, *lig'.ă.tchūr*.

Ligament (in *Anat.*), a strong elastic membrane connecting the extremities of movable bones; **ligament'-al**.

Ligature, a bandage, a tie in music, waxed thread used in surgical operations for tying veins or arteries, a double type-letter on one shank.

Ligan, *li'.gan*, goods tied to a buoy and sunk in the sea.

Flotean, goods left floating on the sea for transport, &c.

Jetsan, goods cast into the sea to lighten a ship.

Lat. *ligamentum*, *ligātūra*, *ligāre*, to tie; Fr. *ligament*, *ligature*.

Light, *lite*, medium of visibility, not heavy.

Light, **light'er**, **light'-est**; **light-ness**, **light-ly**.

Light, *lite*, to kindle, (*past*) **lit** or **light'-ed**, (*past part.*) [*lit*] **light'-ed**.

Light, to alight, **lit** [**light'-ed**], (*past part.*) [*lit*] **light'ed**.

Some contend that the verb "light" (to kindle) should be conjugated **light**, **lighted**, **lighted**, and the verb "light" (to settle) **light**, **lit**, **lit**, but (1) there is no such distinction in the original verbs, (2) no such distinction holds in ordinary speech, (3) the verb "alight" is never conjugated **alight**, **alilt**, **alilt**, but always **alight**, **alighted**.

A lighted candle (not a *lit candle*), a candle burning.

Lights, *lites*, the lungs of quadrupeds. (So called from their lightness.) Not applied to the lungs of man.

Northern lights, the *auro'ra borea'lis* or "dancing fires."

Lighten, *lite'n*, to ease, to illuminate; **lightened**, *lite'nd*; **lighten-ing**, *lite'ning*, easing. **Lightning**, *lite'ning* [flash].

Lightning conduct'or, a rod to protect from lightning.

Light'er, *lite'.er*, a large flat-bottomed boat for loading and

unloading ships; **light'er-man**, one employed in a "light-er"; **lighter-age**, money paid for the use of a "lighter" (-age, something done, the charge for doing it).

Light-house, a lighted tower to warn ships of danger.

Light-dues, tolls on ships for the service of light-houses.

Light-ship, a ship with a light anchored near a shoal.

Lightsome, *līt' sūm*, airy (-some, native suffix, "full of"); **light'some-ness**, **light'some-ly**.

Old English *liht*, *lihting*, lighting; *lihtung*, lightning; *lihtingnes*, lightness; *lihtlice*, lightly. (The interpolated *g* is quite useless.)

"Light" (to kindle), *liht[an]*, past *lihte*, past part. *liht* or *liht[ian]*, past *lihtede*, past part. *lihted*.

"Light" (to settle), *liht[an]*, past *lihte*, past part. *liht* or *aliht[an]*, past *alihte*, past part. *aliht*.

The two verbs, therefore, should, in strictness, be conjugated thus:—

"Light" (to kindle), light, lit or **lighted**, **lighted** or **lit**.

"Light" (to settle) light, lit (not **lighted**), **lighted** (not **lit**).

Signaloes, *līn-āl'ōze*, a grove or planting of aloes (Num. xxiv., 6); **aloes-wood**. (Latin *lignum aloes*, wood of aloes.)

Ligneous (R. lxvi.), *līg'nē.ūs*, woody, resembling wood.

Lignine, *līg'nēn*, pure woody fibre.

Lignite, *līg'nīte*, fossil brown coal, exhibiting the wood origin (-ite, a fossil). **Lignitic**, *līg'nīt'īk*, adj. of lignite.

Ligniferous, *līg'nīf'ēr.ūs*, producing wood. (Lat. *fērens*.)

Ligniform, *līg'nī.form*, resembling wood. (Latin *forma*.)

Lignify, *līg'nī.fy*, to convert to wood; **lignifies**, *līg'nī.fīze*; **lignified**, *līg'nī.fīde* (Rule xi.); **lignify-ing**; **lignifica-tion**, *līg'nī.fī.kay''shūn*, conversion into wood.

Ligniperdous, *līg'nī.per''dūs*, wood destroying. (Lat. *perdo*.)

Lignum vite, *līg'num vī.tee*, the tree-of-life, i.e., the life-enduring tree. (Its wood is very hard and durable.)

Latin *lignum*, wood, *ligneus*, &c., *lignifier*, *lignum vitæ*.

-like (native suffix *līc*), adj., resembling, like: as **god-like**.

Like (1 syl.), resembling, in the same manner; **like'-ly**, **like'li-hood** (R. xi., -hood, state, condition), **like'li-ness**.

Like'-ness, a portrait, resemblance; **like-mind'ed**.

Had like [to be drowned], **Had like** [to break his head], came little short of being, chanced, nearly.

Like, to approve of; **liked** (1 syl.), **lik'-ing** (Rule xix.)

Likes and dis'likes, attachments and aversions.

Liken, *like'n*, to compare; **lik'ened** (2 syl.), **lik'en-ing**.

Likewise, *like'-wise*, also, in like manner.

(*Like* is used as a verb, adj., and adv., but should never be used as a conjunction; hence the following expressions should be avoided.)

Like you do, like you say (*as*).

Like I do, like we do, like he is (*as*).

Old English *līc*, *līc-ness*, v. *līc[ian]*, past *līcode*, past part. *līcod*.

Lilac, *lī' lak* (not *lay' lāk* nor *lay' lāk*), a shrub, a colour.

Persian *līlac*; Spanish *lilas*; French *lilas*.

Liliputian, *lī' līpū' shūn*, dwarfish, a dwarf.

So called from Swift's tale of "Gulliver's Travels" to *Liliput*.

Lilt, a cheerful song, to sing cheerily, to do a thing dexterously; *lilt'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *lilt'-ing*.

Gothic *lulla*, Low German *lollen*, German *lallen*.

Lily, *plu. lilies*, *lī' liz*, a flower; liliaceous, *lī' lī.ā'' shūs*, adj. of lily, (not *lī. lay' shūs*), Rule lxvi.; liliacea, *lī' lī.ā'' sē.ē* (not *lī. lay' sē.ē*) the order containing the lily (*-acea* [in *Bot.*], an order of plants); liliated, *lī' līd*, adorned with lilies.

Latin *lilium*, *lilāceus*; Greek *letrion*; Spanish *lirio*.

Limacious, *lī. may' shūs*, slimy, pertaining to a snail, snail like.

(Lat. nouns in *-ax*, add *-cious*, not *-ceous* for adj. suffix, R. lxvi.)

Limacidae, *lī. mās' ī. dē*, the snail family (*-idae*, Gk. a family).

Latin *limax*, gen. *limacis*, the slug or snail.

Limb, *līm*, a member of the body, the edge. **Līmn**, *līm*, to draw.

Limbéd, *līmd*, having limbs; **limb'-less**, without limbs.

"Limb" (of the body), Old Eng. *līm*. "Limb" (border), Lat. *limbus*.

"Līmn" (to draw or paint), Lat. *lūmīno*; Fr. *enluminer*, to illuminate.

Limber, *līm' ber*, flexible. (Old English *lempe*, pliancy.)

Limbo, *plu. limbos*, *līm' bōze* (R. xlii.), the frontier of hell, where there is neither happiness nor misery; in limbo, in prison, in pawn, under restraint.

Italian *limbo*; Latin *limbus*, the edge.

Lime (1 syl.), an earth, a fruit, to smear with lime earth, to entangle; **limed** (1 syl.), *līm'-ing*, *līm'-y*, *līm'-i-ness*.

Līme'-bur'ner; **līme'-kīla**, a place for burning lime-stone;

līme'-water, water impregnated with lime; **līme'-stone**.

Slaked lime, *slākt'-līme*, hydrate of lime or lime watered.

Lime-light, *līme'-lite*, Drummond's light produced by passing upon a small ball of quick lime a stream of oxygen gas through the flame of alcohol. **Līme'-white**.

Līme-juice, *juce*, juice of the lime-fruit; **līme'-plant**, the May-apple. **Bird'-lime**, a glutinous substance for catching birds. **Līme'-hound**, a hound for boar-hunting.

"Lime" (the earth), Old Eng. *līm*, mortar, bird-lime; Lat. *limus*, mud; *ge-līm(an)*, to glue; past *ge-līmede*, past part. *ge-līmed*.

"Līme" (the fruit), the *citrus-limetta*.

"Līme-hound," the hound led by a *leam* or string. (Fr. *lien*, a band.)

Limit, *līm' īt*, the utmost extent, boundary, to bound; *līm' īt-ing*, *līm' īt-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *līm' īt-ed-ly*, *līm' īt-ed-ness*, *līm' īt-er*, *līm' īt-able*; **limitary**, *līm' īt. ter ry*, restrictive.

Limitation, *līm' īt. tay'' shūn*, restriction.

Līmited liability, money liability limited to the number of shares held. **Līmited liability company**, *plu. -nies*.

Lim'it-less, without limit. **Unlim'ited**, illim'itable.

Latin *limes*, gen. *limitis*, *limitaris*, *limitatio*, *limitare*.

French *limite*, v. *limiter*, *limitation*, *illimité*.

Limn, *līm*, to draw or paint. **Limb**, *līm*, a member of the body.

Limned, *līmd*; **limning**, *līm'ing*; **limn-er**, *līm'er*.

Fr. *enluminer*, to illuminate; Lat. *illuminare*. "Limb," O. E. *līm*.

Limp, flexible, to halt in walking; **limped**, *līmpd*; **limp'ing**, *līm'ing-ly*; **limp'-er**. (Old Eng. *līmp-halt*, lame.)

"Limp" (flexible), Old English *lempe*, palsy, = Latin *lentitas*.

Limpet, *līm'pet*, a shell fish. **Limpid**, *līm'pid*, clear [stream].

"Limpet," Lat. *lepas*, gen. *lepædis*; Gk. *lepas*, so called from its clinging to the rock (*lepas*, a bare rock or crag). "Limpid" (see below).

Limpid, *līm'pid*, clear [running water]. **Lim'pet**, a shell-fish.

"Limpid," Lat. *limpidus*. "Limpet," Lat. *lepas*, gen. *lepædis* (v.s).

Limulus, *līm'ūlūs*, the king crab. (Latin *limulus*, crooked.)

Linch'-pin, the pin which fastens a wheel in the axle-tree.

Old Eng. *lynne-penn*, an axle-tree pin (Welsh *pin*, a pin or pen).

Linden, *līn'dēn*, a lime-tree. (Old Eng. *līnd*, the linden-tree.)

Line (1 syl.) a rope, a string, a row of letters, a lineament, a mark, a calling, a family descent, the 12th part of an inch.

The **line**, the equator. A **line of battle**, a rank or row of soldiers or ships arranged for battle. **Li'ner**, one of a line of trading ships.

Troops of the line, the regular infantry regiments.

Horizontal line, a line drawn parallel to the horizon.

Vertical line, a line at right-angles to an horizontal line.

Parallel lines, lines equi-distant throughout.

Line of beauty, Hogarth's dogma about a curve ~

Line of defence, the line of fire of the flank of a bastion.

Line of dip, the slope of a stratum.

Line of fire, the direction in which the guns fire.

Line of march, the route taken by an army on march.

Line of operations, the different points of attack.

Right line, a straight line. **Hard lines**, ill-treatment.

Line, to cover the inside of a garment, &c.; **lined** (1 syl.),

līn'-ing, covering the inside..., the material used for...

(The following change the quantity of the first vowel.)

Lineage, *līn'ēage*, race, progeny (-age, Fr. collective suffix).

Lineal, *līn'ēal*, in a direct line from some ancestor;

līn'ēal-ly; **lin'ear**, consisting of lines; **lin'ear-ly**;

lin'ear numbers, those which relate to length only;

lin'ear perspective regards the magnitudes of objects as they stand in reference to the vanishing points.

Ae'rial perspective takes cognizance of light and shadow.

Lineament, *lin'ĕ.ă.mĕnt*, feature. **Lin'iment**, embrocation.

Lineaments, *lin'ĕ.ă.mĕnts*, the distinguishing lines or marks of the face. **Lin'imenta**, embrocations.

Old Eng. *lne*; Lat. *linea*, *linealis*, *lineamentum*, *linearis*, v. *lineare*, to draw lines; Fr. *lignage*, *lineage*, *linéaire*, *linéament*, *liniment*.

Linen (not *linnen*), *lin'en*, cloth made of flax, underclothing, made of linen; linen dräper, one who sells linen cloth.

Old Eng. *lunen*; Lat. *linum*, flax; Gk. *linon* (with the *i* long).

-ling (native patronymic), offspring, descended from, and hence dim.: *first-ling* (first offspring), *duck-ling* (a little duck).

Ling, heather, a fish of the cod kind. (Danish *lyng*, heather.)

Lingel, *ling'gĕl*, a little tongue of leather, shoemaker's thread.

Lingula, *lin'.gŭ.lah*, molluscs, with tongue-shaped valves.

Lat. *lingŭla*, a little tongue (*lingua*); Fr. *lignoul*, shoemaker's thread.

Linger, *ling'ger*, to tarry; lingered, *ling'gerd*; **ling'er-ing**, **ling'ering-ly**; **ling'er-er**, one who hangs behind.

Old English *lang(tan)*, past *langode*, past part. *langod*.

Lingo, plu. *lingoes* (R. xlii.), *lin'.gōze*, dialect. (Lat. *lingua*.)

Linguist, *lin'.gwist*, one who knows several languages; **linguistic**, *lin'.gwis'tik*; **linguistics**, science of languages.

Lingual, *lin'.gwāl*, formed by the tongue; **lin'gual-ly**.

Linguals, *lin'.gwālz*, letters formed by the tongue, as *sh*, *zh*.

Linguadentals, *lin'.gwa-dĕn'.tālz*, letters formed by the joint action of the tongue and teeth, as *d*, *t*, *dh*, *th*.

Linguiiform (*-giu-* not *-gua-*), tongue-shaped.

Lingel, *lin'.gĕl*, a little tongue of leather.

Lingula, *lin'.gŭ.lah*, molluscs, with tongue-shaped valves.

Lingulate, *lin'.gŭ.late*, tongue-shaped.

French *lingual*, *linguiste*; Latin *lingua*, *lingŭla*.

Liniment, *lin'.i.mĕnt*. **Lineament**, *lin'ĕ.ă.mĕnt*.

Liniment, an embrocation.

Lineament, feature, a distinguishing character of the face.

"Liniment," Latin *linimentum*, an ointment (*linire*, to besmear).

"Lineament," Latin *lineamentum*, a diagram, an outline, a mark.

Link, one ring of a chain, a torch, to join by links or bonds;

Links, plu. of **link**. **Lynx**, *lŭnks*, a wild animal.

Link, **linked** (1 syl.), **link'-ing**; **link-motion**, *-mō'.shŭn*, an apparatus for reversing steam engines.

Link'-boy, a street torch-bearer.

"Link" (of a chain), German *ge-lenk*.

"Link" (a torch), Lat. *lychnus*, a lamp or link; Gk. *lychnos*, a light.

Linnean [system], *lin'.nee'an*, that of *Linnaeus*, the Swede.

Lin'net, the flax-bird, so called from its feeding on flax.

Old Eng. *lnece*, the flax-finch (*lin*, flax); Welsh *llinos* (*lin*, flax); Fr. *linotte*. In Lat. *carduelis*, the thistle-bird, which is so called from *carduus*, thistle, on which it feeds.

Linoleum, *lín nō' lē. ūm*, floor-cloth on a basis of linen or flax.

Greek *linen*, made of flax; Latin *linum*, flax, flax-thread.

Linseed (not *lintseed*), *lín' seed*, the seed of flax. (O. E. *līnsæd*.)

Linsey-woolsey, *lín' se wool' se*, a fabric of mixed linen and wool.

Linstock, *lín' stōk*, a gunner's match once used for firing cannon.

Compound of *lint* and *stock*, a stock or staff with a lint cap.

Lint, the fluff of scraped linen. (Old English *linct*.)

Lintel, *lín' tēl*, the head-piece of a door or window frame.

Spanish *lintel*; French *linteau* (Latin *lumen superum*).

Lion, fem. lion-ess, *lī' ōn*, *lī' ōn. ess*. **Lien**, *le' en* [on property].

Lions, plu. of lion (the wild beast), places or persons of interest shown as sights.

Lionise, *lī' ō. nīze*, to show a person the sights of interest; **lī'onised**, **lī'onis-ing** (Rule xix.), **lī'onis-er**.

To see the lions, to see the things of interest in a place.

The lion's share, the whole or a very disproportionate share.

Lion-hearted, *-hart' ed*, courageous. **Lion's cub** or **whelp**.

Old Eng. *leo*, a lion; *leon*, a lioness; *leolke*, lion-like; *leon-hwelp*, a lion's or rather a lioness's whelp; Lat. *leo*, gen. *leonis*; Gk. *león*.

Lip, part of the mouth; **lip'-less**; **lipped**, *līpt*, having lips; **lip'-lēt**; **lip-ser'vice**, ostensible but not real service or attachment; **lip-wisdom**. **Lip-salve**, *-sarve*.

Old English *līppe*, a lip; German *lippe*; Latin *labium*.

Liquefy, *līk' kwē. fy*, to melt; **liquefies**, *līk' kwē. fīze*; **liquefied**, *līk' kwē. fīde*; **liquefi-er**, *līk' kwē. fī. er* (Rule xi.); **liquefy-ing**; **liquefi-able**, *līk' kwē. fī' . ā. b' l*.

Liquescent, *lī. kwēs' sent*, becoming fluid (deliquescent).

Liquefaction, *līk' kwē. fāk' . shūn*, solution; **liquefaciant**, *līk' kwē. fāsh' . ūnt*, a promoter of liquefaction.

Latin *liquefactio*, *liquefactio*, *liquefactio*, *liquefactio* (*liqueo*, to melt).

Liqueur (French), *lē. kūrē'*, a cordial. **Liquor**, *līk' ker*, spirits.

Liquid, *līk' kwīd*, a fluid; **liquid-ly**, **liquid-ness**.

Liquidise (R. xxxi.), *līk' kwī. dīze*, to reduce to a liquid state; **liquidised** (3 syl.), **liquidis-ing** (Rule xix.), **liquidis-er**.

Liquidate, *līk' kwī. dāte*, to discharge a debt; **liquidāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **liquidāt-ing** (R. xix.), **liquidāt-or** (R. xxxvii.)

Liquidation, *līk' kwī. dāy' . shūn*, payment, solution.

Liquor, *līk' er*, an intoxicating beverage, as "spirits"; **liquored**, *līk' erd*; **liquor-ing**. (Americanisms.)

Liquor sanguinis, *līk' kwīr sām' . gwī. nīs*.

Latin *liquidus*, *liquidus*, supine *liquidatum*, *liquor* (v. *liqueo*, to melt); French *liquefaction*, *liquefiable*, *liquefier*, *liqueur*, *liquide*, *liquider*, *liquidation*.

Liquorice, *lik'.er.iss* (not *lik'.er.ish*), the root of a plant from which a sweet drug, called *Spanish liquorice*, is made.

Liquorish, *lik'.er.ish*, sweet: as a *liquorish tooth*.

Latin *glycyrrhiza*; Greek *glukus rhiza*, sweet root.

Lisp, to convert sibilants into liquidentals in speaking; *lisped*, *lispt*; *lisp'-ing*, *lisp'ing-ly*, *lisp'-er*.

Dutch *lispēn*; German *lispeln*, noun *lispel*.

Lissom, *lis'.sūm* (colloquial), for *lithesome*, pliant.

List, the salvage of cloth, an inventory, hearken, to desire.

Lista, a place enclosed for tournaments, &c.; *list'-ed*;

list'-ing; *list'-less*, spiritless; *list'less-ly*, *list'less-ness*.

To enter the *lists*, to compete with others.

The civil *list*, the household expenses of the sovereign.

Old Eng. *list*, selvage of cloth, a catalogue, *list-leas*, purposeless.

Listen, *lis'n*, to hearken; *listened*, *lis'nd*; *listen-ing*, *lis'ning*;

listen-er, *lis'ner*. (O. Eng. *lystan*, past *lyste*, p. p. *listed*.)

Litany, *plu. litanies* (Rule xlv.) **Liturgy**, *plu. liturgies*,

lit'.ā.ny, *plu. lit'.ā.niz*; *lit'.ār.djy*, *plu. lit'.ār.djiz*;

Litany, a part of the liturgy (being a humble supplication);

Liturgy, the whole church service contained in the Common Prayer Book; *liturgic*, *liturgical*.

"*Litany*," Lat. *litanía*; Gk. *litana*, the prayers (*litai*, prayers).

"*Liturgy*," Lat. *liturgia*, *liturgicus*; Gk. *leitourgia*.

Literal (one *t*), *lit'.ē.rāl*, exact. **Littoral** (double *t*), *lit'.tō.rāl*, relating to the sea-shore. (Lat. *litorālis*, *litus*, the coast.)

Lit'eral-ly, *lit'eral-ness*; **literality**, *lit'.ē.rāl''.i.ty*.

Literary, *lit'.ē.rā.ry*, one who follows the profession of literature, book-learned.

Literate, *lit'.ē.rate*, a degree given to non-university candidates for ordination. **Illiterate**, uneducated.

Literati, *lit'.e.ray''.ty*, men of erudition.

Literatim, *lit'.e.ray''.tīm*, literally; *litera'tīm et verba'tīm* (Latin), letter for letter and word for word.

Literature, *lit'.e.ra.tūre*, all books, except those on science and art; **polite literature**, *po.lite' lit'.e.ra.tūre*, works of taste as poetry, belles-lettres [*bél lèt'r*]. (See **Letter**.)

Lat. *literālis*, *literārius*, *literātūra*, *literātus*, *plu. literāti*.

(The absurdity of spelling *letter* with *eti* is due to the French, but we have avoided their error of double *t* in the derivatives.)

Litharge, *lith'.arge*, partially vitrified protoxide of lead.

Lat. *lithargyros*, the scum of silver; Gk. *lith-argyros*, stone of silver.

Lithe (1 syl.), flexible; *lithe'-ness*; *lithe'-some*, *-sūm* (colloquially *lis'sōm*); *lithe'some-ness*, *lithe'some-ly*.

Old English *lithē*, *litheltē*, *litheltce*, adv.; *lithenes*, *litheness*.

Lithia, *lith'í.ah*, an alkali found in pet'alite (3 syl.)

Lith'ium, a metal obtained from lithia.

Lithic, *lith'ík* [acid], uric acid, an acid liable to form into "cal'culus." **Lithics**, medicines to prevent the formation of cal'culus; **lithiasis**, *lith'í.ásis*. (Gk. *lithos*, a stone.)

Litho-, *lith'ó* (Greek prefix), stone, made of stone (*lithos*).

Lith'o-carp, carpolite, a fossil fruit. (Gk. *karpós*, fruit.)

Lith'o-chrome, *-króme*, the impression on canvass of a painting in oils upon stone. (Greek *chróma*, colours.)

Lith'o-graph, *-gráf*, the impression of a drawing on stone; **lith'o-graphed**, *-gráft*; **lith'o-graph'-ing**; **lithographer**, *lith'óg.rá.fér*; **litho-graphic**, *lith'ó.gráf'ík*; **litho-graphical**, *lith'ó.gráf'í.kál*; **lith'o-graph'ical-ly**.

Lithography, *lith'óg.rá.fy*, the art of drawing on stone; **lithographer**, *lith'óg.rá.fér*, one who lithographs.

(Greek *lithos graphó*, I write or draw on stone.)

Lithoidal, *lith'ó.dál*, of stony structure or aspect.

(Greek *lithos eidos*, stone likeness or resemblance.)

Lithology, *lith'ól'ó.djy*, that part of science which treats of rocks without reference to their fossils; **litho-logic**, *lith'ó.lódg'ík*; **lith'o-logical**, *lith'ó.lódg'í.kál*; **lith'o-logical-ly**; **lithologist**, *lith'ól'ó.jíst*.

(Greek *lithos-logos*, treatise about stones.)

Lithophagus, *lith'óf.ágús*, eating or swallowing stones or gravel [as some birds do]; **lithophagi**. *lith'óf.ádjy*.

(Greek *lithos phagó*, I eat stones.)

Lith'o-phane, *-fane*, pictures on thin sheets of white porcelain for lamps and other transparencies.

(Greek *lithos phanós*, stone transparent.)

Lith'o-photography, *-fo.tóg.rá.fy*, the art of photographing drawings done on stone.

(Greek *lithos phós-graphó*, I draw-by-light from stone.)

Lith'o-phyte, *-fíte*, a stone-plant: as coral;

Lith'o-phytic, *-fít'ík*, pertaining to stone-plants.

(Greek *lithos phutón*, stone plant or growth.)

Lithornis, *lith'or'nís*, fossil bird-remains.

(Greek *lithos ornís*, stone [remains] of birds.)

Lithotomy, *lith'ót'ó.my*, a medical operation for extracting cal'culus from the bladder; **lithotomic**, *lith'ót'ó.mík*; **lithotomist**, *lith'ót'ó.míst*, one skilled in lithotomy.

(Greek *lithos temo*, I cut [for] the stone.)

Lith'o-tripsy, *-tríp'sy*, or **lithotrixy**, *lith'ót'ó.rí.ty*, a medical operation for crushing calculi in the bladder; **lith'o-triptic**, *lith'ó.tríp'ík*; **lith'o-trip'tist**.

(Greek *lithos tribo*, I rub [to pieces], the stone.)

- Lithotrity**, *li.rhót.rí.ty*; **lithotrite**, *lith'ò.trite*, an instrument for crushing cal'culus in the bladder.
(Greek *lithos*, Latin *tritrus*, a rubbing or grinding of the stone. This hybrid should be *lithotrítite*.)
- Litigate**, *lit'.i.gate*, to contest in law; **lit'igāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **lit'igāt-ing** (Rule xix.), **lit'igāt-or** (Rule xxxvii.)
- Lit'igant**, one engaged in a law-suit; **litigation**, *lit'.i.gay''-shún*, a law-suit, a contention.
- Litigious**, *li.tíd'jús*; **litigious-ly**, **litigious-ness**.
Latin *litigatio*, *litigátor*, *litigium*, *litigáre* (*lis*, gen. *litis*, strife).
- Lit'mus**, a darkish blue pigment prepared from certain lichens [*li'-kins*]; **lit'mus-paper**, unsized paper coloured with litmus and used as a test for acids which turn it red.
German *lack-moss* or *lake-moss*, a moss which produces *archil*.
- Litter**, *lit'.ter*, straw for the bed of horses, straw for cattle yards, a hand-barrow for a coffin, a brood of pigs, disorder, to strew about, to bring forth a litter of pigs; **littered**, *lit'.terd*; **lit'ter-ing**; **lit'ter-er**, one who litters a room.
French *litière* (*lis*, Latin *lectus*, Greek *léchos*, a couch or bed).
- Little**, *lit'.t'l*, (*comp.*) less, lesser, (*super.*) least, small, trifling; **lit'tle-ness**; **lit'tle by lit'tle**, slowly, in small quantities.
"Little" is the supplied positive of *less*, *least*, as "good" is of *better*, *best*, and "bad" of *worse*, *worst*. The real positive is lost.
Old Eng. *lytel*, *comp. læssa*, *super. læst*. "Less" is a contracted form of *lesser* (*læssa* or *læsse*). Lesser is only used in contrast to greater, and never in contrast to much.
- Littoral** (double t), *lit'.tò.rál*, pertaining to the sea-shore.
Lítéral (one t), not figurative, exact. **Littoral Concrete**.
In Latin there is only one t to either of these words. "Littus" is a poetical form of *litus*. Our word is the French blunder *littoral*. *Litórális* (*litus*, poet. *littus*). "Literal," Lat. *litérális* (*litéra*).
- Lituíte**, *lit'tu.íte* (in Geol. -ite denotes a fossil), a shall, the last chamber of which is produced into a trumpet-like tube.
Lituolite, *lit'tu.o.líte*, a genus of minute foraminifera having a spiral form. (Latin *lituus*, a trumpet.)
- Liturgy**, *plu. liturgies*. **Lítany**, *plu. litanies*.
Liturgy, *plu. liturgies*, *lit'.ur.djíz*, the general church service.
Lítany, *plu. litanies*, *lit'.a.níz*, part of the liturgy.
Liturgic, *li.tur'jík*; **liturgical**, *li.tur'jíkál*.
"Liturgy," Gk. *leitourgia*, public service (*leitós ergos*, public work); Lat. *liturgia*, *liturgicus* (*liturgus*, a minister); Fr. *liturgie*.
"Litany," Gk. *ta itana*, the prayers (*lité*, prayer); Lat. *litania*.
- Live**, *liv*, to exist with animal or vegetable life; **lives**, *livs*; **lived**, *livd*; **liv-ing** (R. xix.); **liv-er**, one who lives, part of the animal body, [lights, *q.v.*]; **live-long**, *liv'long*.
The living, those now alive. A living, church preferment.
'The following have the "i" long.)

- Alive**, *a.live*, still having life. (Old Eng. *alibbe*, a survivor.)
- Live-ly**, active, full of life; *live'li-ness* (R. xi.), sprightliness.
- Life**, *phu.* *lives* (each 1 syl.), vitality; *life-like*, *life-less*, *life'less-ly*, *life'less-ness*, *life-time*.
- Old Eng. *lif*, *lifelc*, adj., lively, *lifless*, lifeless, *lifleast*, lifelessness, v. *lif[ian]*, past *lifode*, past part. *lifod*; also *lybb[an]*, *lybbode*, *lybbod* (from which verb we get our short t).
- Liver**, *liv'er*, part of the body (it secretes bile), one who lives.
- Old English *lifer*, the liver, but *lybbere*, one who lives.
- Livery**, *phu.* *liveries*, *liv'.ē.riz*, a manservant's uniform.
- The *liv'ery*, the whole body of liverymen in the city of London.
- Liveryman**, *phu.* *liv'erymen*, a freeman of one of the 96 guilds of London entitled to wear a livery gown.
- Livery-stable**, *liv'.ē.ry stā.b'l*, a stable where horses are fed or kept for hire. (French *livrée*, v. *livrer*, to deliver.)
- A "livery" is a dress given to a servant; "livery stables" are stables where horses are "delivered" into the charge of a keeper.
- Livid**, *liv'id*, a leaden blue colour; *liv'id-ly*, *liv'id-ness*.
- Lat. *lividus*. "Lividity" (Lat. *lividitas*, blueness) might be introduced.
- Lixivium**, *lix'iv'.i.um*, water impregnated with wood-ashes.
- Lixivate**, *lix'iv'.i.ate*, to impregnate water with wood-ashes; *lixiv'iāt-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *lixiv'iāt-ing* (R. xix.); *lixiviation*, *lix'iv'.i.ā'.shūn*; *lixivial*, *lix'iv'.i.āl*.
- Latin *lixivium* (*lix*, lye); French *lixiviel*, *lixiviation*.
- Lizard**, *liz'ard*, a reptile. Fossil lizards are called *sau'rians*.
- French *lézard*; Latin *lacerta*. "Saurian," Greek *sauros*, a lizard.
- Lizard Point** (Cornwall), a corruption of *lazars' point*, being a place of retirement for lazars or lepers.
- Llama** (Peruvian), *lah'mah*, an animal of the camel kind.
- Llanos** (Spanish), *lay'nōze*, treeless plains along the Orinoco.
- Lloyd's**, part of the Royal Exchange (London) set apart for ship brokers. **Lloyd's agents**, persons in divers parts of the world who supply shipping news to the underwriters.
- Lloyd's list**, a daily sheet of shipping intelligence.
- Originally rooms at *Lloyd's coffee house* were set apart for the purpose.
- Lō!** Low, not high. **Loo**, a game with cards. **Lieu**, *lē'u*, place.
- "Lo," O. E. *lā*, behold! "Low," Old Eng. *hlēw*." "Lieu," Fr. *lieu*.
- Load**, *lōde*, a burden, to pack. **Lode**, a mineral vein.
- (*Load*, a corrupt form of the verb *lade*, from the past tense *hlōd*.)
- Load'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), *load'-ing*, *load'-er*.
- Laden**, *lay'.d'n*, the original past part. of the verb *lade*.
- Loaded**, regards the *act*; *laden*, the *effect*.
- "Loaded" denotes that the act of packing is complete.

"Laden" implies that the object referred to is quite full or as heavily weighted as it ought to be.

The ship was well loaded, i.e., the act of packing it was well done.

The ship was well laden, i.e., was heavily freighted or burdened.

The gun was loaded, charged (not laden or heavily freighted).

The horse was heavily laden (burdened).

Laden with sorrow (oppressed); *laden with cares*.

I am loaded with presents (not oppressed or weighted), like a letter carrier or pack horse, but "am in the reception of a large number."

Old English *hlād[an]*, past *hlōd*, past part. *hlæden*.

Loadstone, *lode-stone*, a magnet (this should be *lode-stone*); **load-star**, the pole-star (this should be *lode-star*).

(The first part of these words has no connection with "load.")

"Load-stone," the stone or ore that leads or guides (O. E. *lād[an]*).

"Load-star," the star that guides (O. E. *lād[an]*, to lead or guide).

Loaf, *plu. loaves*, *lōfe*, *lōvz* (all words in *-af*, and all but one (*gulf*) in *-lf*, form the *plu.* by changing "f" or "lf" into *-ves*, Rule xxxviii.), a mass of bread bigger than a roll, a conical mass of white sugar.

O. Eng. *hlāf*, bread. Lord is *hlāf-ord*, the cause or earner of the bread.

Loafer, *lō'fer*, an idle man who obtains a living by sponging on others; **loaf-ing**, living by sponging on others.

Spanish *gallāfa*, a lazy indolent life, *gallofear y gallofar*, to saunter about and live on alms; German *laufer*, a running footman.

Loam, *lōme*, sandy clay. **Loom**, a weaving machine.

Loam-y, *lō'my* (not *loo'my*), containing loam, like loam.

"Loam," Old English *lām* or *laam*. "Loom," so called from Sir Thomas Loom, who set up the first at Derby for weaving raw silk.

Loan, *lōne*, something lent. **Lōne**, desolate, lonely.

"Loan," Old Eng. *læn*, v. *læn[an]*, to lead. "Lone," alone [all one].

Loath (to rhyme with *both*), reluctant. **Loathe** (to rhyme with *clōthe*), to detest; **loath-some**, *lōrh'-sūm* (*-some*, full of [what] disgusts); **loath'some-ness**, **loath'some-ly**.

Loathe, to detest; **loathed** (1 syl.), **loath'-ing**, **loath'-er**.

Old Eng. *lāth*, enmity, hateful; v. *lāth[ian]*, past *lāthode*, p. p. *lāthod*.

Lōb, to droop; **lobbed**, *lōbd*; **lobb'-ing** (R. i.) (Welsh *llob*.)

Lobby, *plu. lobbies* (Rule xlv.), *lōb'.bīz*, an antechamber.

German *laube*, a shed, an arbour, with *-y* diminutive.

Lōbe (1 syl.), the lap or soft part of the human ear, a division of the lungs, liver, &c., a division of a leaf, seed, &c.; **lōbed** (1 syl.), having lobes; **lōbate** (2 syl.), having lobes; **lobule**, *lō.būle*, a little lobe (*-ule*, Lat. dim.); **lo'bular**.

French *lobe*; Latin *lobus*; Greek *lōbōs*, same meanings.

Lobelia, *lō.bee'.lē.ah* (should be *lō.bēl'.lē.ah*); a genus of plants.

Lobeliaceæ, *lō.bee'.lē.ă'.sē.ē*, the "order" of the above.

(In *Botany* the termination *-aceæ* denotes an order.)

So called from *Matthias de Lobel*. Flemish botanist (1588-1616).

Loblolly, *lɒb.lɒl'.ly*, gruel and other spoon-food; **loblolly-boy**.

Welsh *llob*, a dolt; Archaic *loll*, a spoilt child, with -y dim., "a stupid little spoilt child." When seamen apply the word to spoon-food, they mean food only fit for a loblolly. (See *Lollypop*.)

Lobster, *lɒb'.ster*, (male) cock-lobster, (fem.) hen-lobster, a crustacean (Rule lxii., termination -ster).

Old Eng. *loppestre* or *lopustre*; Lat. *locusta*, a locust or lobster.

Local, *lɒ'.kəl*, limited to a locality; **lo'cal-ly**.

Locality, *plu.* localities, *lɒ'.kəl'.i.tiz*, a circumscribed spot.

Localise (R. xxxi.), *lɒ'.kəl'.ize*, to limit to a circumscribed spot; **localised**, *lɒ'.kəl'.izd*; **lo'calis-ing**, **lo'calis-er**.

Localisation, *lɒ'.kəl'.i.zay''shūn*; **locable**, *lɒ'.kə.b'l*.

Locate, *lɒ'.kate'*, to establish in a special place or position; **locāt'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **locāt'-ing** (Rule xix.)

Location, *lɒ'.kay'.shūn*, situation, state of being located.

Latin *locālis*, *locābilis*, *locātio*, *locāre*, supine *locātum*, to place (*locus*, a place); French *local*, *location* (a law term).

Loch, *lɒk*, a bay, an arm of the sea. **Lock**, an instrument.

(In Scotch the "ch" is guttural.)

"Loch," Gaelic *loch*; Welsh *loc*, a dam. "Lock," Old English *loc*.

Lochaber-axe, *lɒk kay'.ber ax*, a pole with an axe-head.

So called from *Locha'ber*, in Scotland, where it was first made.

-lōck (native suffix), *nouns*, gift, state: *wed-lock*.

-lōck (native suffix -*leac*, a herb), *plants*: as *hem-lock*.

-lōck (native suffix -*loce*), *nouns*, a tuft of hair: *fet-lock*.

Lock, a tuft of hair, a machine for making [doors] fast, the trigger, &c., of a gun, the part of a canal confined by gates, to lock; **locked**, *lɒkt*; **lock'-ing**; **lock'-age**, toll paid for passing through a lock (-age Latin, toll, service); **lock'-er**, a cupboard or box which may be locked; **lock'-et**, a little tuft of hair. **Lock-jaw**, rigidity of the lower jaw. **Lock-smith**, a maker of locks. **A lock-up**, a temporary prison. **Dead-lock**, a complete stoppage.

Old English *loc* [of a door], *loca*, a loch or prison; *locc* [of hair], v. *loc[an]*, past *ledc*, past part. *locen*, to lock, to fasten.

(It is a pity these distinctions have been abolished.)

Locomotion, *lɒ'.ko.mō'.shūn*, the act or power of moving from place to place; **locomotive**, *lɒ'.ko.mō'.tīv*, a steam-engine to draw railway carriages; **locomotivity**, *lɒ'.ko.mo.tīv''i.ty*.

Fr. *locomotion*, *locomotif*; Lat. *locus mōtio*, motion [from] a place.

Locust, *lɒ'.kʊst*, a winged insect. (Latin *locusta*.)

Lode, a mineral vein. **Load**, *lode*, a burden. **Lode-stone** and **lode-star** (better than *loadstone*, *loadstar*).

Old English *lād*, a lode. **Lode-stone**, **lode-star**, *læd[an]*, to guide.

Lodge, the cottage of a park gate-keeper, to deposit for safe keeping, to abide in hired rooms; **lodged** (1 syl.), **lodg'-ing** (Rule xix.); **lodg'-er**, one who lives in hired rooms.

Lodg'-ment (words in *-dge* and *-ue* drop the *-e* when *-ment* is added. Those in *-dge* are *abridg'-ment*, *acknowledg'-ment*, *judg'-ment*, and *lodg'-ment*, Rule xviii.)

A lodg'-ing, hired apartments, temporary abode.

A lodg'-ing-house, a house let off in apartments for lodgers.

To lodge a complaint against [one], to inform against.

Old Eng. *log(h)an*, to lodge, to deposit, past *logode*, past part. *logod*.

Loft, a floor over a stable; **cock-loft**, a loft over a loft; **hay-loft**, a loft where hay is stored; **rood-loft**, a gallery in churches to hold the *rood* or representation of the crucified Saviour.

Lofty, *lɔf'ty*, tall; **lofti-ness** (Rule xi.), **lofti-ly**.

Dan. *loft*; Ang.-Sax. *lyftðor*, an aerial dwelling, *lyten*, lofty.

Lög, a piece of cleft wood for fires, a clog fastened to the foot of a horse, a registry used on board-ship, &c.

Lög-book, the book for registering a ship's rate, &c.

Lög-line, a line used at sea for measuring the rate at which a ship is moving; **log-house**, a house constructed of logs.

Logwood, a heavy red wood employed in dyeing, &c.

Water-logged, *-lɔgd*, rendered motionless by leakage.

Log-rolling, to aid in collecting logs, to aid in any-way.

Old English *clot*, a log; Welsh *cloigen*, anything tied to another; Dutch *log*, heavy.

Logan-stones, *lɔ'gān stōnz* (corruption of *logging-stones*), weather-worn blocks of stone, so finely balanced that a very slight force will make them rock; **rocking-stones**.

Log (Cornwall) means to oscillate (*Halliwel*).

Logarithm, *lɔg'ä.rithm*, one of the exponents of a series of powers and roots; **logarithmic**, *lɔg'ä.rith'mik*; **logarithmical**, *lɔg'ä.rith'm.käl*; **logarith'mical-ly**.

Logarithms, *lɔg'ä.rithmz*, the logarithmic system.

Fr. *logarithme*, *logarithmique*; Gk. *logos arithmos*, proportion number.


Lög'ger-head, *-häd*, a dunce; **at logger-heads**, in dispute; **to go to logger-heads**, to contend (*log* and *head*).

Logic, *lɔdg'ik*, the science of ratiocination; **logical**, *lɔdg'ik.käl*; **log'ical-ly**; **logician**, *lɔ.djish'än*, one skilled in logic.

French *logique*; Latin *logica*, *logicae*; Greek *logiké* [techné].

(All the sciences except five with a similar termination are plural. The five exceptions are from French words. They are arithmetic (*arithmétique*), logic (*logique*), magic (*magique*), music (*musique*), rhetoric (*rhétorique*). The plural is the better form.)

Lög'o- (Greek prefix), *nouns*, a word. (Greek *lōgōs*, a word.)

Logography, *lo.gŏg'.ră.fy*, a method of printing in which a type represents a word instead of a letter: as  hand, † dagger, * star, o circle, &c.

Logographic, *lŏg'.o.grăf''.ĭk*; **logographical**, *lŏg'.o.grăf''.ĭ.kāl*; **logographically**.

(Greek *logos grapho*, I write a [whole] word [at once].)

Logo-griph, *lŏg'.o.grĭf*, a word puzzle, the word selected (by different arrangements of the letters, or by certain omissions) form other words: thus P.L.A.T.E will form

(1) *petal, lapet*;

(2) *pate, peat, peal, late, leat, leap, teal, tale, tape*;

(3) *ate, eat, let, lap, ape*; (4) *at, la*! &c.

Logogriphic, *lŏg'.o.grĭf''.ĭk*, of the nature of a logogriph; **logogriphical**, *lŏg'.o.grĭf''.ĭ.kāl*; **logogriphical-ly**.

(Greek *lōgōs grĭphēs*, a word puzzle.)

Logomachy, *lo.gŏm'.ă.ky*, contentions about words, a war of words. (Greek *lōgōs machē*, a word battle.)

Lŏg'wood, a heavy red wood used in dyeing. The colouring principle is called *hæ'matine* (3 syl.), from *haima*, blood.

Loin (1 syl., rhymes with *coin*), a joint of meat: as a *loin of mutton*. The loins, part of the animal body.

French *longe*, pronounced *lons*; Latin *lumbus*.

Loinette (no such word). See *Lorgnette*.

Loiter, *loy'.ter*, to dawdle; **loitered**, *loy'.terd*; **loiter-ing**, *loi'tering-ly*; **loiter-er**. (German *lotter-bett*; lazy-bed.)

Lŏll (Rule v.), to hang and lounge listlessly about, to hang out loosely, as a *dog's tongue*; **lŏlled** (1 syl.), **loll-ing**.

Lollop, *lŏl'.lŏp*, an idle sloven, to lounge and loll about; **lol'lop-ed**, **lol'lop-ing**, **lol'lop-er**.

Lollard, *lŏl'.lărd*, one of the early reformers in Germany. The term was applied in England to the followers of Wickliffe. An older form is *loller*; **lollardism**, *lŏl'.lar.dĭzm*.

Lollipop, *lŏl'.li.pŏp*, a sweetmeat made of treacle.

Lollie, archaic, a little spoilt child, and "pop" (Italian *poppare*, to suck), our *pap*, food eaten by sucking it, "food for little children to be sucked," or *lollie pup*, the child's playthings. (Fr. *poupée*.)

Londoner, *lŭn'.dŭn.er*, a native or inhabitant of London; **Lon'don-ism**, cockneyism; **London clay**, that of the London basin. (Ang.-Sax. forms *Londen*, *Lunden*, *-burh*.)

Lŏne (1 syl.), solitary. **Loan**, *lŏne*, something lent. **Lorn**, forsaken. **Lŏne'-ly**, **lŏne'li-ness**; **lŏne'-some**, **-sŭm** (*-some*, "full of," "exceedingly"); **lŏne'sŏme-ly**, **lŏne'sŏme-ness**.

"Lone" for *alone* (*all-one*). "Loan," O. E. *lān*. "Lorn," *leóran*.

- Lǒng**, (*comp.*) long-er, (*super.*) long-est, *lǒng'ger*, *lǒng'gest*, extensive in regard to time, quantity, or extent, to crave.
Long, *verb* (always followed by *for* or *after*), to desire earnestly; longed (1 syl.), long'-ing; long'-er (not *long'ger*, like the *comp. adj.*), one who longs. *Lǒng-ish* (-ish added to *adj.*, is *dim.*, added to nouns it means "like," R. lxvii.) Long ago, far back in time; long-boat, -*bōte*, the longest boat belonging to a war-ship; long-bow, a bow the height of a man; To draw the long-bow, greatly to exaggerate one's own prowess or achievements.
Long dozen or bakers' dozen, thirteen for twelve.
Long hundred, -*hūn'.drēd*, six score, or 120 for 100.
Long-headed, -*hēd'.ēd*, sagacious, foreseeing.
Long-lived, -*lived*, living for a long time.
Live-long [day], *liv-lǒng*, the entire [day].
Long-prim'er, a type two sizes larger than that of this line.
Long-rānge (2 syl.), the greatest range of a gun or cannon.
Long-shanks, having long legs, sobriquet of Edward I.
Long-sighted, -*sīt'.ed*, able to see to a great distance, wise to foresee events or calculate prospects.
Long-stop (in *cricket*), the scout behind the wicket-keeper.
Long-spun, tedious; long-suf'fering, patient.
Long-Tom, a cradle for washing out gold "at the diggings."
Long-tongued, -*tūngd*, a blab, one who talks too much.
Long Vacation, -*va.cay'.shūn* (in the law-courts), from August 10th to the end of October. (In Cambridge University) from the last week of June to the beginning of October. (In Oxford University), about ten days later.
Long-wise (not *long-ways*), in the direction of its length.
Long-winded, prosy and tedious.
Long-yarn, a sailor's exaggerated tale of adventures; to draw a long yarn, to tell a very exaggerated tale.
In the long run, in the final result.
The long and short of [it], in brief, the result without details.
Length, length'-y, length'i-ness (Rule xi.), length'i-ly; length-wise, in the direction of the length.
Length'en, to increase the length; lengthened (2 syl.), &c.
 "Long" is both *adjective* and *adverb*. We have not retained the adverbial form *long-ly* (*langlīce*), although we still use the word *short-ly* (applied to *time*). We have also the adverbs *wide-ly*, *broad-ly*, *deep-ly*, *shallow-ly*, *lateral-ly*, *superficial-ly*, &c.
 Old English *lang* or *long*, (*comp.*) *lengra*, (*super.*) *lengest*, (*adj.*), but (*comp.*) *leng*, (*super.*) *lengst* (*adv.*); *langlīce*, for a long time; v. *lang[ian]*, (p.) *langode*, (p. p.) *langod*, to lengthen or long-for.
Lang-līfe, long-lived; *langnys* (longness), that is, length.
 ("Longsome" [*langsum*], long-lasting, might be re-introduced.)

Longevity, *lŏn.djĕv'ĭ.ty*, great length of life; *longeval* *djee'văl*. (Latin *longævitas*, *longævus*, *longus ævus*)
Longitude, *lŏn'djĭ.tūde*. **Latitude**, *lăt'ĭ.tūde*.

Longitude, the distance east or west from a given point. Our point is a line drawn from pole to pole through spot on which the observatory of Greenwich stands; this merid'ian longitude extends 180 deg. east and west.

Latitude, the distance from the equator towards pole. It extends 90 deg. north and 90 deg. south.

Longitudinal, *lŏn'djĭ.tū''.dĭ.năl*; **longitu'dinal-ly**.

Longitude from the starting point, *in* the place sailed.

Merid'ians of longitude, lines drawn from pole to pole at right angles to the equator (number optional).

Parallels of latitude, lines drawn parallel to the equator across a map or round a globe (number optional).

Latin *longitūdo*, *lătītūdo*, *longitūdīnālīs*, *lătītūdīnālīs* (from *long*, and *lātus*, broad). The ancient Romans supposed the world to be a large plain bounded on the west by the Atlantic extending thence to an indefinite length in an eastern direction; similarly the southern boundary was the tropic of Cancer, it stretched indefinitely in a northern direction.

Loo, a game at cards. **Lieu**, *lē'u*, place; **in lieu of**, instead of. **Looed**, *lood*, fined for not having won a single loo-table, a round table on a pedestal, more convenient for a round game like loo than an ordinary card-table.

Looby, *plu.* loobies (R. xlv.), *loo'biz*, a half-witted creature. **loo'bi-ly** (R. xi.), stupidly. (Welsh *llabi*, a looby.)

Look (short, not *loo'k*), a glance, a sight, to take a look; (1 syl.), **look'-ing**, **look'-er**, one who looks.

A looker-on, *plu.* **lookers-on**, one who looks on a transaction.

To look about one, to be vigilant. **To look for**, to expect.

To look after, to watch over. **To look blank**, to see no the face signs of great disappointment.

To look down on, to treat with contempt.

To look into, to examine. **To look up**, to brighten.

To look up to, to respect, to confide in.

Look'ing-glass, a mirror; **look-out**, a watch-tower.

(The *oo* before *-k* is shorter than when a labial or velar follows: thus *book* (not *boo'k*), *brook*, *cook*, *crook*, *look*, *nook*, *rook*, *shook*, *took*; but *foo'l* (long), *noo'n*, *poo'r*, *loo'p*, &c.)

When the adverb is to follow "look," and when the adjective-

If the word qualifies the verb it must be an adverb, but if it sends a result, and not the way of producing that result, an adjective.

EXAMPLES—

The queen looked majestic at the drawing-room (not majestic result was a "majestic appearance.")

EXAMPLES (continued)—

You look scornfully (i.e., you look in a scornful manner).

You look superb (i.e., your appearance is superb).

She looks sadly (here *sadly* is an adj. = unwell).

She looks sad (i.e., distressed).

The moon looks bright (not brightly. It is the result).

She looked coldly on (in a cold manner). *She looked cold.*

She looked haughtily (i.e., in a haughty manner).

She looked haughty (i.e., she appeared to be haughty).

Old Eng. *lōc[ian]*, past *lōcode*, past part. *lōcod*, *lōca nā*, look now.

Loom, *loo'm*, a weaver's work-frame. **Loam**, *lōme*, clayey mould.

Hand-loom, a loom worked by the hand;

Power-loom, a loom worked by steam;

Jacquard-loom, *zhāk'kard-*, a loom for weaving figured goods, invented by *M. Jacquard*, of Lyons.

"Loom," so named from Sir Thomas Loom, who introduced the first from Flanders, and set it up in Derby, for weaving raw silk.

Loom, to show imperfectly, as through fog or at a great distance; *loomed*, *loomd*; *loom'-ing*. (O. Eng. *leōm[an]*.)

(Before labials and liquids -oo- is longer than when *k*, *d*, or *t* follows: thus "hook" (not *hoo'k*), "hood" (not *hoo'd*), "foot" (not *foo't*), but *schoo'l*, *loo'm*, *noo'n*, *poo'r*, *loo'p*, &c., have -oo- lengthened.)

Loon, *loo'n*, a good-for-nothing fellow. (Old Eng. *lun*, needy.)

Loop, *loo'p*, a noose, to make a loop, to fasten with a loop; *looped* (1 syl.), *loop'-ing*; *loop-line*, a connecting line on a railway; *loop'-ing*, running on together by semifusion.

To loop along, to walk with large strides.

Loop-hole, a peep-hole, a secret means of escape.

Gaelic *lub*, *luba*, a thong or loop; Irish *lubam*, to fold.

"Loop" (to run ore), is the Dutch *loopen*, to run.

Loose, *loo'ce*, slack. **Lose**, *loo'ze*, to suffer loss. **Lūce**, a pike.

Loose, *loo'ce*, to unfasten; *loosed*, *loo'cd*; *loos-ing* (R. xix.), *loo'ce-ing*; *loos-er*, *loo'ce-er*; *loose-ly*, *loose-ness*.

Loose-cash, small change of which no strictreckoning is kept.

Loosen, *loo's'n*, to unfasten; *loosened*, *loo's'nd*; *loosen-ing*, *loo'ce-ning*; *loosen-er*, *loo'ce-ner*.

To break loose, to escape from confinement.

To let loose, to set free. To play fast and loose, to act contradictorily for personal advantage.

Old English *lys[an]* or *leos[an]*, past *lyste*, past part. *lyst*.

Loot, *loo't*, plunder, to ransack for plunder. **Lūte**, a mus. inst.

Loot'-ed (R. xxxvi.), *loot'-ing*; *loot'-y*, a plunderer (E. Ind.)

Lōp, hanging down, heavier on one side than the other, to prune, to cut off; *lopped*, *lōpt*; *lopp'-ing* (R. i.), *lopp-er*.

Lop-sided, having one side heavier than the other.

Lop-eared, having hanging ears.

Welsh *llab*, a stroke; *llabio*, to slap. "Lop" (sided), Lat. *labo*, to totter.

Loquacious (R. lxvi.), *lo.kwā'.shūs*, talkative; loquaciousness; loquacity, *lo.kwās'.ī.ty*; loquaciously, *lo.kwā'.shūs.ly*.

Latin *loquacitas* (*loquar*, gen. *loquacis*); French *loquacité*.

Lord, fem. lady, plu. ladies, *lay'.dīz*; landlord, landlady, the master and mistress of an hotel, the owner of property let to a tenant; to lord it over [one], to domineer; lord-ed, lord-ing, lord-ly, lord'li-ness (Rule xi.), lord-like.

Lord-ling, a little lord (-ling, dim.); lord-ship, the jurisdiction or territory of a lord, a manor (-ship, office, &c.)

My lord, your lordship, terms of respect in addressing a lord.

Lord, the supreme being; the Lord's day, Sunday.

The Lord's Supper, the eucharist. **Our Lord**, Jesus Christ.

Lord Advocate, plu. Lord Advocates (not *lords*...).

Lord High Chancellor, plu. Lord High Chancellors.

Lord Lieutenant, -lēv.tēn'.ant, plu. Lords Lieutenants.

Lord Justice, plu. Lords Justices. **Lord Marcher**, plu.

Lords Marchers.

(These Gallicisms ought to be abolished. They are just as silly as "Lords Mayors" would be.)

Lord Mayor, plu. Lord Mayors.

Lord Spiritual, Lord Temporal, plu. Lords...

House of Lords, the legislative assembly of the peers.

Old English *hlaf-ord*, loaf-earner; *hlāford-scipe*, lordship.

Lōre (1 syl.), learning. **Law**, a statute. **Lower**, *low'.er*, more low.

"Lore," O. E. *lōr*. "Law," O. E. *lag* or *lah*. "Low," O. E. *luh*, a pit.

Lorgnette (Fr.), *lorn'.yet'*. **Lunette**, *loo.net'*, a flat watch-glass.

Lorgnette, an opera-glass, a double eye-glass which does not hold on by gripping the nose like a *pince-nez*.

French *lorgner*, to eye, to ogle. In French, *lorgnette* is a telescopic opera-glass, *lorgnon* or *lunette* a single eye-glass, *jumelles* an opera-glass not telescopic.

Loricatē (one r), *lōr'ri.kate*, to cover with mail armour; loricated (R. xxxvi.), loricated-ing (R. xix.), lorication.

Latin *loricatio*, *loricare*, supine *loricatum* (*lorica*, a coat of mail).

Lose, *loo'ze*, to suffer loss. **Loose**, *loo'ce*, free. **Lūce**. a pike.

Lose, *loo'ze*, (past) lost, (past part.) lost (rhymes with *frost*); **loser**, *loo'zer*, one who suffers loss. **Looser**, *loo'ser*, more slack. **Lōss**, privation; at a loss, perplexed, in perplexity.

The terminations -ose, -ost, are very irregular in sound.

(1) "-ose" = ōze: chose, close, v. glose, hose, nose, -pose (except *pur-pose*), prose, rose, those.

(2) "-ose" = oze: close (n.), dose, globose, jocose, morose, rugose, verbose.

(3) "-ose" = ooz: lose, whose. (4) = us: purpose.

(1) "-ost" = ōst: ghost, host, most, post.

(2) "-ost" = ōst: cost, frost, lost, tost. (3) = ust: dost.

Old English *los[ian]*, past *losode*, past part. *losod*, *los*, loss.

Lōt, fate, portion, to sort in lots; **lott'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **lott'-ing**.

To cast lots, to determine by the throw of a die.

To draw lots, to determine by drawing a slip of paper from a bag, &c. To pay scot and lot, to pay rates and taxes.

Lottery, *plu.* **lotteries**, **lōt.tē.rīz**, a distribution of money or goods by lots, the goods or money to be so distributed.

Old Eng. *lōt*, v. *hleot*(an), to cast lots; (past) *hleott*, (p. p.) *hloten*.

"Scot," Old Eng. *scot*, payment, *scot-free*, scot-free, payment-free.

Lotion, **lō'shūn**, embrocation. (Fr. *lotion*; Lat. *lōtio*, *lāvo*.)

Loud, **lōwd** (to rhyme with *proud*), noisy; (*comp.*) **loud'-er**, (*super.*) **loud'-est**, **loud'-ly**, **loud'-ness**.

Old English *hlūd*, *hlūdnes*, loudness.

Lough, **lōk**, a loch, an arm of the sea. (Irish form of *loch*.)

Louis d'or, **loo'.ē-dōr**, a gold coin of the French monarchy, about equal to a sovereign. (First struck by Louis XIII.)

Lounge (1 syl.), to loiter about. **Lunge**, to thrust at. **Lung** (*q.v.*)

Lounged (1 syl.), **loung'-ing** (Rule xix.), **loung'-er**.

French *longis* (se dit d'un homme qui est extrêmement lent à tout ce qu'il fait), a lounger. *Fleming et Tibbins*.

"Lunge," Fr. *allonger*, to thrust in fencing (to lengthen out the arm).

Lour, **lōw'r** (to rhyme with *sour*), to look cloudy, to look gloomy.

Lower, **lōw.er** (to rhyme with *mower*), more low.

Loured, **lōw'rd**; **lour-ing**, **lōw'r-ing**; **lour-ing-ly**.

Lour is not a corruption of *lower*, but of the Anglo-Saxon *leow*, shade.

Louse, *plu.* **lice**, **lōwce**, **lice**. So **mouse**, *plu.* **mice**. **Lousy**, **lōw'zy** ("low" to rhyme with *now*); **lou'si-ness** (Rule xi.)

Old English *lūs*, *plu.* *lūs*; so *mūs*, *plu.* *mūs*.

Lout (to rhyme with *out*), a bumpkin, a losel. **Loot**, plunder.

Lout'-ish (*-ish* added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is dim.); **lout'ish-ness**, **lout'ish-ly**.

"Lout," Dutch *loete*, a rustic. "Loot," an East Indian word.

Louvre (better *louver*), **lou'.ver**, a window unglazed, but having cross-bars, like the windows of church towers, brewing-rooms, drying-rooms, and so on; **louver-boards**, the cross-bars of a louver-window; **louver-tower**, a wooden belfry, fitted all round with louver-boards.

It is a great blunder to suppose that the *Louvre* of Paris has any connection with the word *louver*, and hence the spelling of the two words should be kept distinct. The *louvre* is a corruption of *luparia* (Latin), "a haunt for wolves," and so is it called in old title-deeds; but *louver-window* is a corruption of the French *l'ouvert* [window], "the open window."

Love, **lūv**, affection, to be fond of; **loved**, **lūvd**; **lov-ing** (Rule xix.), **lūv'-ing**; **lov'-ing-ly**, **lov'-ing-ness**, **lov'-ing-kindness**; **lov-er**, **lūv'.er**; **lov-able**, **lūv'.a.b'l**; **love-less**, **lūv'.less**;

love-ly, *lŭv'.ly*, (comp.) loveli-er, *lŭv'.lĕr*, (super.) love'-li-est; love'ly (*adv.*) (rarely loveli-ly (R. xi.), *lŭv'.lĕly*); loveli-ness, *lŭv'.lĕness*.

Love-apple, *lŭv'.ap.p'l*, the toma'to; love'-charm.

Love'-child, a euphemism for a child born before wedlock.

Love-fa'vour; love-feast, *lŭv'-feest*, a religious repast held by Wesleyan Methodists.

Love-knot, *lŭv'-nŏt*, a knotted bow symbolical of mutual affection. Love-letter. Love'-lock, a curl over the forehead common in the reign of Elizabeth and James I. Love'-lorn, forsaken by one's lover; love'-ma'king, courtship; love'-sick, love-to'ken.

Love-lies-a-bleeding, the pendulous amaranth.

The termination *-ove* is very irregular, and has three distinct sounds:
(1.) "*-ove*" = *öve*: clove, cove, drove, grove, hove, rove, stove, strove, throve, wove.

(2.) "*-ove*" = *uve*: dove, glove, love, shove.

(3.) "*-ove*" = *oove*: move, prove, and their compounds.

Old English *luf*, *lufelice*, lovingly; *lufend*, a lover; *luflic*, lovely; *luflice*, *adv.*; *luf-tacen*; *v.* *luf(ian)*, past *lufode*, past part. *lufod*.
(We might re-introduce the *adj.* "lovesome" [*lufsum*].)

Lŏw (to rhyme with *grow*). Lŏ! behold.

Low, not high, mean, to bellow like a cow.

Low, (*comp.*) low'-er, (*super.*) low'-est; lower-most.

Lŏw'-er, more low, to sink. Lour, *lŏw'r*, to look cloudy; lowered, *lŏw'.erd*; low'er-ing.

Lŏw-ly (*adj.*), humble, meek; (*comp.*) low'li-er, (*super.*) low'li-est, low'li-ness (Rule xi.), low'-ness; low-life, mean-condition; low minded, mean spirited, humble-minded; low-spirited, depressed.

Lowlands, districts not hilly, opposed to Highlands (Scotland); lowland-er, an inhabitant of the lowlands.

Low-water, the lowest point of the tide at ebb;

Low-water mark, the depth of the tide at low-water.

Low-pressure engine, a condensing steam-engine.

Low-Sunday, the Sunday next after Easter, so called because it is at "the bottom" of easter, which it closes.

Low-bell, night-fowling (the birds are first roused by the tinkling of a bell and then dazed by a low or flame.

"Low-bell." Scotch *lowe*, glare: as "a lowe of fyre," to "rayse a great lowe" [flame]; Welsh *llug*, a glare, *llugain*, teeming with light, *lugas*, daybreak.

"Low" (depressed), Old English *loh*, a deep pit.

Low affixed to names of places is the Anglo-Saxon *hlaw*, a heap, a barrow, a small hill, rising ground: as *Bed-low*, *Lud-low*, &c.

Loyalty, Obedience, Royalty.

Loyalty, voluntary attachment to a sovereign, devotion of a wife, fidelity to one's word, &c.

Latin *lego*, to choose (obedience from choice), "laws" are rules freely chosen by a governing body for the general good.

Obedience, conformity to a command, voluntary or not.

Latin *ob audio*, doing something because "I hear" the order.

Royalty is quite another word, and means the state or office of a sovereign. (French *roi*, a king; Latin *rex*.)

French *loyal*, *loyauté* (*lot*, law); Italian *leale*, *lealtà*. These words have departed far from the Latin *légālis*, *légālitās* (*lex*, law).

Lōz'enge, diamond-shaped, a lozenge-shaped sweetmeat; lōz'enged (2 syl.), loz'engy. (French *losange* or *lozange*.)

Lūb'ber, a clumsy fellow; a land-lubber, a sailor's word of contempt for a landsman; lūb'ber-ly, awkward.

Lubber's hole, between the head of a lower-mast and the edge of the top-mast, through which "lubbers creep" instead of trusting themselves up the futtock shrouds.

Lubber's point, the mark on the inside of the compass-case indicating the direction of the ship's head. So called because only a "lubber" would regard it in steering.

Welsh *llabi*, a looby; *llabies*, a strapping wench; *llabwst*, gawky.

Lubricate, lū'.brī.kate, to make slippery with oil so as to diminish friction; lu'bricāt-ed (R. xxxvi.), lu'bricāt-ing (R. xix.), lu'bricāt-or (R. xxxvii.); lubrication, lū'.brī.kay".shūn; lubricity, lū'.brīs'.ī.ty, slipperiness.

Latin *lubricitas*, *lubricāre*, supine *lubricātum* (*lubricus*, slippery).

Lūce (1 syl.), a full-grown pike. Loose, loo'ce, slack. Lose, loo'ze.

"Luce," Lat. *luctus*, a pike. "Loose," O.E. *leas*. "Lose," O.E. *los[ian]*.

Lū'cent, shining. (Lat. *lūcens*, gen. *lūcentis* (*lux*, light), shining.)

Lucerne, lū'.sɛrn, a fodder for cattle. (French *luzerne*.)

Fr. *Lucerne*, in Switzerland, the south of which is famous for its pasture.

Lucid, lū'.sɪd, clear, distinct; lu'cid-ly, lu'cid-ness, lucid'ity.

Latin *lucidus*, *luciditas*, *lucidāre*, to make bright (*lux*, light).

Lucifer, lū'.sɪ.fɛr, a friction-match, the morning-star, Satan.

Latin *lucifer* (*lux fero*, I bring the light).

Lūck, a happy casualty; luck'y, fortunate; luck'i-ly (Rule xi.); luck'less, unlucky; luck'less-ly, luck'less-ness.

German *glück*, *glücklicher weise*, luckily, *unglücklich*.

Lucrative, lū'.krū.tɪv, profitable; lu'crative-ly.

Latin *lucratus* (*lucrum*, profit, v. *lucrari*, to gain profit).

Lucubration, lū'.kū.brəy".shūn. Lubrication, lū'.brī.kay".shūn.

Lucubra'tion, study at night time by lamp-light;

Lubrica'tion, moistening of machinery to decrease friction.

Lucubratory, *lū'.ku.bra.t'ry*, composed by lamp-light;

Lubricatory, *lū'.bri.ka.t'ry*, slippery.

Latin *lūcubrātio*, *lūcubrātorius*, *lūcubrāre* (*lūcubrum*, a torch, but *lubricitas*, *lubricāre*, supine *lubricātum* (*lubricus*, slippery).

Ludicrous, *lū'.dī.krūs*, laughable; **lu'dicrous-ly**, **lu'dicrous-ness**.

Latin *ludicrus* [*lūdus*, sport], laughable.

Lues, *loo'.eze*, a cankerous disease. (Latin *lues*, the plague.)

Luff (R. v.), to put the helm so as to bring the ship up nearer to the wind; **luffed** (1 syl.), **luff'-ing**.

Luff-tackle, *-täck'l*, a "purchase" composed of a double and single block. **Luff-upon-luff**, a luff tackle upon the fall of another luff tackle.

Spring-a-luff! **Keep your luff!** orders to luff.

Danish *luffe*; French *lof*, *venir au lof*, *aulofée*, v. *lofer*.

Lūg, the ear, to haul with difficulty; **lugged**, *lūgd*; **lugg'-ing** (R. i.); **lugg'-er**, one who lugs, a vessel carrying lug-sails.

Lug sail, a sail bent to a "yard" hung obliquely to the mast.

Lug'gage, the trunks, &c., of a passenger, goods packed for conveyance by rail, &c. (O. E. *a-lūc[an]*, to haul out.)

Lugubrious, *lu.gū'.brī.ūs*, doleful; **lugu'brious-ly**.

Latin *lūgūbris* (*lūgūbrum* or *lūgūbra*, a lamentation).

Luke'-warm (not *loo'-warm*, "warm" to rhyme with *storm*), tepid; **luke'-warm-ly**, **luke'-warm-ness**.

German *laulich*, warm (*lau*, tepid); Danish *lunken*, tepid.

Lull (Rule v.), a cessation, an abatement, to abate, to quiet; **lulled**, *lūld*; **lull'-ing**.

Lullaby, *plū. lullabies*, *lūl'.lā.bī*, plu. *lūl'.la.bīze*, a song to quiet infants and soothe them to sleep.

"Lull," German *lullen*; Danish *lulle*.

"Lullaby," Gr. *lāléo*, Lat. *lallāre* (*lallus*, a lullaby). The "by" is common to many languages, as Gr. *paúo*, to soothe, Lat. *paco*, Russian *bayu*. The word means "to talk or sing in order to soothe."

Lumbago, *plū. lumbagoes* (Rule xlii.), *lūm.bay'.goze*, pain of the loins; **lumbaginous**, *lūm.bādg'.ī.nūs*, adj.

Lūm'bar, pertaining to the loins. **Lūm'ber**, rubbish.

Lumbar-regions, *-rē'jūnz*, the lower part of the trunk.

Latin *lumbāgo* (*lumbus*, the loins); French *lumbago*, *lumbaire*.

Lūm'ber, rubbish, bulky things which are not of use, to encumber with heavy articles. **Lūm'bar**, pertaining to the loins; **lumbered**, *lūm'.berd*; **lūm'ber-ing**; **lūm'ber-er**, one who lumbers, one who deals in lumber, one who fells and shapes timber, a backwoodsman; **lumber-dealer** or **lumber-broker**; **lumber-room**, for boxes, &c.

Lumbard, a pawnbroker's shop. The first pawnbrokers were *Lombards*, and the places where the pawns were kept were called "lumber-rooms." Thus Lady Murray writes: "They put all the little plate they had in the *lumber*, which is pawning it."...

- Luminary**, *plu. luminaries*, *lū'.mī.nā.rīz*, a thing that gives light, a person who enlightens others; **luminous**, *lū'.mī.nūs*; **luminous-ly**, **luminous-ness**; **luminosity**, *lū.mī.nōs'.ī.ty*.
- Lumination**, *lū'.mī.nay''shun*, or **Illumination**, *q.v.*
- Luminiferous**, *lū'.mī.nīf''ē.rūs*, light-producing.
- Latin *lūminatio*, *lūminēus*, *lūminōsus*, *lūmināre* (*lumen*, light).
- Lūmp**, a mass, to throw into a heap, to strike; **lumped**, *lūmpt*; **lump'-ing**, **lump'-ing-ly**; **lump'-ish**, heavy (*-ish* added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is dim.); **lump'-ish-ly**, **lump'-ish-ness**; **lump'y**, **lump'i-ness** (Rule xi.)
- Lump'ers**, labourers employed by merchant-ships for loading and unloading cargoes.
- Lump'en**, a long fish of a greenish colour.
- Lumps**, a kind of brick, a mass of loaf-sugar larger than a "loaf" which is conical, or a "titler" which is flat at top.
- Lump-sugar**, loaf-sugar; **lump-fish**, the "sea-owl."
- German *klump*, *der lump*, the lump-fish, *plump*, lumpish, *lumpen-zucker*, lump-sugar, *klumpig*, lumpy.
- Lū'nacy**, madness supposed by the Romans to increase and decrease as the moon waxes or wanes; **lunatic**, *lū'.na.tīk*, one affected with lunacy; **lu'natic asylum**, *-a.sī'.lum*.
- Lu'nar**, pertaining to the moon; **lu'nary**, influenced by the moon; **sublunary**, *sub'.lu.nā.ry*, terrestrial.
- Lunarian**, *lū.nair'.rī.an*, an "inhabitant" of the moon.
- Lunate**, *lū'.nate*, formed like a half-moon; **lunated**, *lu.nate'.ed*, crescent-shaped; **lunation**, *lū.nay'.shūn*, one revolution of the moon, a lunar month.
- Lunar month**, one day thirteen hours more than four weeks.
- Lunar caustic**, nitrate of silver (Latin *luna*, the moon), the name given to silver by the old alchemists.
- Lat. *lūnāris*, *lūnārius*, *lūnātio*, *lūnātus*, *v. lūnāre* (*lūna*, the moon).
- Lunch or luncheon**, *lūn'.shūn*, a light repast between breakfast and dinner; to **lunch**, to eat luncheon; **lunched**, **lunch'-ing**. (Welsh *llwnc*, a gulp, *llyncu*, to swallow at a gulp.)
- Frequently said to be derived from the Spanish *once* (the eleven o'clock repast), but as Mr. Skeat says (in *Notes and Queries*) why should we speak Spanish in such an everyday matter?
- Lunette**, *lū.nēt*, a flattened watch glass. **Lorgnette**, *lorn'yēt*.
- French *lunette*, an eye-glass, a watch-glass. "Lorgnette," *v. lorgner*, to ogle. (In French a double-eyed opera-glass which does not hold on by gripping the nose is *jumelle*, if it grips the nose a *pince-nez*; a telescopic opera-glass is *lorgnette*; a single eye-glass is *lorgnon*.)
- Lūng**, one of the lungs. **Lunge** (1 syl.), to thrust at in fencing.
- Lounge**, *q.v.* In common parlance we always say The lungs, except when we want to particularise, in which

case we add *one*, or specify which one: as *one lung is affected, the right lung is sound, the left lung is gone*.

Lung-wort, black hellebore, the leaves of which are spotted like tubercular lungs.

Old English *lunge*, the lungs; *lungwyr*, lungwort.

Lunge (1 syl.), to thrust out in fencing. **Lung**, one of the lungs, *v.s.*; **lunged** (1 syl.), **lung-ing** (Rule xix.), *lunge'-ing*; **lung-er**, *lunge'.er*.

French *allonger*, to lengthen [the arm], to make a thrust.

Lupercal, *lu'.per.kāl* (not *lu.per.kāl*), a Roman feast day in honour of Pan, February 15th. (Latin *lūpercālia*.)

So called from *lupercal*, a cave at the foot of mount Palatine, where Romulus and Remus were said to have been suckled by the wolf, but really from *Lupercus*, an Italian deity, which warded the sheep from wolves.

Lupine, *lu'.pīn*, a flowering plant producing a kind of pulse.

Latin *lupinus*, the lupin; French *lupin*.

Lurch, a rolling on one side, as a ship in a storm, a game won by a player before his adversary has scored a point.

To leave in the lurch, to leave in a helpless condition without one "point" in your favour.

To lurch, to roll on one side (as a ship); **lurched** (1 syl.), **lurch-ing**.

Lurcher (a corruption of *lurker*), one who lies in wait, and hence a poacher's dog which "lurches" for game.

"Lurch" (to roll over), a corruption of the Welsh *lluch*, a throw; *v. lluchian*, to fling over.

"Lurch" (to lie in wait), Welsh *llerc*, *v. llercian*, to loiter about.

Lure, *lu'r*, an enticement, to entice; **lured** (1 syl.), **lur-ing** (Rule xix.), *lu'r-ing*; **lur-er**, *lu'r'-er*; **allure-ment**.

French *leurre*, a lure; *v. leurrer*; Latin *lorum*, a cord [for a snare].

Lū'rid, gloomy, overclouded. (Latin *lūridus*, *lūror*, paleness.)

Lürk, **lurked** (1 syl.), **lurk'-ing**, **lurk'-er**, **lurk'-ing-place**.

Welsh *llerc*, *v. llercian*, to skulk, to loiter, to lie in wait.

Luscious, *lūsh'.ūs*, sickly sweet; **lus'cious-ness**, **luscious-ly**.

Ital. *lussuriare*, to be over fertile; *lusso*, luxury; *lussuria*, sensuality.

Lusiad, *lu'.st.ād*, the Portuguese epic by Camoëns, on the "discovery" of India by Vasquez da Gama.

Lusians, the Portuguese (*-ad* Gk. patron.), "the adventures of," &c.

Lüst, sensuality, to long for (followed by *after*); **lust'-ed**, **lust'-ing**, **lust'-ful** (Rule viii.), **lust'-ful-ly**, **lust'-ful-ness**.

Old English *lyst*, *v. lyst[an]*, past *lyste*, past part. *lysted*.

Lustral, used in purifications, pertaining to purifications; **lustralia**, *lūs.tray'.k.ah*, purifying feasts of the Romans.

Lustrate, *lūs'.trate*, to purify. **Illustrate**, *il'.lūs.trate*, to explain or exemplify by pictures. **Lūs'trāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.),

lūs'trāt-ing (R. xix.); **lustration**, *lūs.tray'.shŭn*, the act of purifying, the purification feast. **Il'ustration**, elucidation by pictures. **Lustrāt'-or** (R. xxxvii.) **Il-...**

Latin *lustrālis*, *lustratio*, *lustrator*, *lustrare* (*lustrum*, a public purification held every five years; Greek *lutrōn*, v. *lud*).

"Illustrate," Latin *illustrare*, supine *illustratum*, to make manifest.

Lustre, *lūs'.t'r*, brightness, a scone with ornamental glass pendants, (in *Min.*) the sheen of metal which is of five sorts, *splendent*, *shining*, *metallic*, *vitreous*, or *pearly*.

Lustre-less; **lustrous**, *lūs'.trūs*; **lustrous-ly**.

Fr. *lustre*; Lat. *illustris*, bright; v. *illustrare*, to throw light on.

Lustrum, *plu. lustra*, a period of five years, the interval between the Roman lustrations. (Latin *lustrum*, same meaning.)

Lusty, *lūs'.ty*, sturdy; (*comp.*) *lus'ti-er*, (*sup.*) *lus'ti-est* (R. xi.), *lus'ti-ly*, *lus'ti-ness*, *lus'ti-hood* (-hood, state, condition).

Old English *lustlic*, joyous; German *lustig*; Norse *lystig*.

Lüte (1 syl.), a musical instrument similar to the lyre but smaller, a composition for securing the joints of vessels, a putty made of clay, sand, and water, for coating retorts.

Lute-string, the string of a lute, a stout shiny silk (a corruption of the French *lustrine*, from *lustre*, shining).

To lute, to stop joints with lute; **lüt'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.); **lüt'-ing**; **lutation**, *lū.tay'.shŭn*, application of lute.

"Lute" (musical inst.), Fr. *luth*; Ital. *liuto*; Germ. *laute*; Norse *lut*.

"Lute" (for stopping joints), Latin *lutum*, clay or loam; Gk. *lūma*.

Lutheran, *lū'.rhē.răn*, according to the theological system of Martin Luther, a disciple of Luther; **Lutheranism**, *lū'.rhē.răn.izm*, the theological system of Luther.

Luxuriant, *lŭx.sŭ'.rĭ.ănt*, exuberant; **luxu'riant-ly**, **luxu'riant-ness**, **luxu'riance**, **luxu'riancy**. **Luxuriate**, *lŭx.sŭ'.rĭ.ate*, to indulge (followed by *in*); **luxu'riāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **luxu'riāt-ing** (Rule xix.); **luxuriation**, *lŭx.sŭ'.rĭ.ă''shŭn*.

Luxury, *plu. luxuries*, *lŭx'.zŭ.rĭz* (not *lŭk'.shŭ.rĭz*), whatever contributes to self-indulgence; **luxurious**, *lŭx.zu'.rĭ.ŭs* (not *lŭg zhu'.rĭ.ŭs*); **luxu'rious-ness**, **luxu'rious-ly**.

Lat. *luxŭria*, *luxŭrĭosus*, *luxŭrians*, gen. *luxŭridantis* (*luxus*, revelry).

-ly, "like," represents the native adjectival suffix *-lic* and the adverbial suffix *-lice*: thus "godly," "manly," "lovely," &c., are both adjectives and adverbs representing *god-lic* (adj.), *god-lice* (adv.), *man-lic*, *man-lice*, *luf-lic*, *luf-lice*. It is a pity that these distinctions have not been retained.

Lyceum, *lĭ.see'.ŭm* (not *lĭs'.ĕ.ŭm* nor *lĭ'.sĕ.ŭm*), a place for lectures, a school, a theatre. **Elysium**, *ĕ.lĭz'.ĭ.ŭm*, the heaven of classic mythology; **elysian**, *ĕ.lĭz'.ĭ.ăn*, adj.

Lyceum, at Athens, where Aristotle taught philosophy.

"Elysium," Lat. *elysium*, paradise; Gk. *eklysiōn* (*eklyō*, to set free).

Lychnis (not *lychnus*), *lĭk'.nĭs*, "ragged-robin," "catch-fly," &c.
Greek *lychnís*, a lantern, the calyx being semi-transparent.

Lycopodium, *lĭ'.kŏ.pŏ'.dĭ.um*, club-moss, its fine seed;

Lycopodiaceæ, *lĭ'.kŏ.pŏ'.dĭ.ă''sĕ.ĕ*, the order containing the above. (*-aceæ* in *Bot.* denotes an order.)

Latin *lycopodium*; Greek *lukos pous*, wolf's foot.

Lydian, *lĭd'.i.ăn*, adj. of Lydia, effeminate, soft.

Lye, *lĭ*, water impregnated with ashes. **Lie**, *lĭ*, a falsehood.

"Lye" O. Eng. *lye*; Lat. *liza*, whence *lizarotum*, lye made of wood ashes.

"Lie" (to falsify), O. E. *lég[an]*. "Lie" (to recline), O. E. *liog[an]*.

Lȳ'-ing, telling falsehoods, reclining. (*See Lie*.)

Lymph, *lĭmf*, a nearly colourless fluid in animal bodies;
lymph-y, *lĭm'fy*, resembling lymph.

Lymphatics, *lĭm.făt'.ĭks*, vessels containing lymph.

Fr. *lymph*, *lymphatique*; Lat. *lymph*, *lymphaticus*; Gk. *lymphé*.

Lynch, *lĭnch*, to punish without trial; **lynch-law**, mob-law.

So called from *James Lynch*, a farmer, of Piedmont, in Virginia, who was very fond of taking the law into his own hands, and obtained the sobriquet of "Judge Lynch."

Lynx, *lĭnks*, a wild beast keen of sight. **Links** [of a chain].

Lyncean, *lĭn'.sĕ.ăn* (not *lyncean*), adj. of lynx.

Lynx-eyed, *lĭnks-ide*, having very keen vision.

Lynx-sapphire, *lĭnks săf'fire*, a greenish blue sapphire.

Latin *lynx*, *lynceus*; Greek *lygx* (-g before s = "n" in Greek).

Lyre, *lĭre*, a musical instrument. **Liar**, *lĭ.ar*, one who tells lies.

Lyric, *lĭ'rĭk* [poetry], suitable to be sung to the lyre.

Lyrical, *lĭ'rĭ.kăl*; **lyrist**, *lĭ'.rĭst*, one who plays on the lyre; **lyrist**, *lĭ'rĭst*, a lyric poet.

Latin *lyra*, *lyrica*, *lyricus*, *lyristes*; Greek *lŭra*, *lŭrtikos*.

-lyte (Gk. termination) *nouns*, denotes a substance which can be dissolved or decomposed: as *electrolyte* (Gk. *luo*, to loose).

M A., Master of Arts. **A.M.**, *ar'tium magis'ter* (Latin).

M.D., *Medicinæ doctor* (doctor of medicine).

MS., *plu.* **MSS.**, manuscript, *plu.* manuscripts.

M.P., *plu.* **MM.P.**, member of parliament.

A.M., (1) *anno mundi*, in the year of the world, *i.e.*, since the "beginning" of creation ["4004 years before the birth of Christ"]; (2) *ante mēridian*, ante-merid'ian, before noon; (3) *ar'tium magis'ter*, a university degree.

M-roof (in *Arch.*), a double gable, like an inverted W (*M*).

Ma'am, *măm* (not *marm*), contraction of *Madam* (*q.v.*)

Mac, Scotch affix before proper names, meaning "son of."

The Welsh affix is *ap*-, the Irish *O'*, the English *Fitz*-.

Macadamise (R. xxxi.), *măk.ăd'.ăm.ize*, to make roads according to *Macadam's* system; **macadamised**, *măk.ăd'.ăm.izd*; **macad'amis-ing**, **mac'adamis-er** (Rule xxxi.)

Roadmaking on the plan of Sir John Loudon Macadam (1756-1836).

Macaroni, *măk'.a.rō'.ne*, a food, a dandy, an extravagant folly; **macaronio**, *măk'.a.rōn''.ik*, adj. applied also to a burlesque kind of poetry. **Macaroon**, *măk'.a.roon*, a cake.

French-Ital. *macaroni*, *macaronique*, *macaroon*; Ital. *maccheroni*.

"Macaroni" as a sing. is quite indefensible, the Italian is *un maccherone*. The Macaroni Club consisted of flash-men who aimed at foppery, extravagance, insolence and prodigality (1773).

Macaw, *mă.kaw'*, a bird of the parrot kind (*Antilles*, 2 syl.)

Maccabees, *măk'.kă.beez*, an heroic Jewish family, the name of four books of the Apocrypha; **Maccabean**, *măk.kă.bee'an*.

Said to be formed from the initial letters of the motto M.C.B.I. ("Who is like to thee among the gods, O Lord," *Exodus* xv. 11).

Māce (1 syl.), an insignia of authority, a spice; **mace-bearer**, *-bare'er*, or *ma'cer*, a beadle. **Mace-ale**, ale with mace.

"Mace" (of office), Fr. *masse*; Ital. *masxa*, *mazziera*, a macer.

"Mace" (spice), Ital. *mace*; Lat. *macis*; Gk. *makar*, mace.

Macerate, *măs'sē.rate*, to steep in cold liquid either to soften the texture or to obtain an extract, to mortify the body, to make lean; **macerat-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), *măs'sē.rate.ed*; **macerat-ing** (Rule xix.), *măs'sē.rate.ing*; **macerat-or**.

Maceration, *măs'sē.ray''.shŭn*, is obtained by steeping a substance in cold water.

Infusion, *in.fŭ'.zhŭn*, is obtained by steeping a substance [as tea or coffee] in *boiling hot* water.

Decoction, *de.kōk'.shŭn*, is obtained by *boiling* a substance.

Latin *măcērătio*, *măcēräre*, supine *măcērătum* (*măcer*, thin).

"Infusion," Latin *infŭsio*, *infundere*, supine *infusum*, to pour over.

"Decoction," Lat. *decoctio*, *decoquere*, sup. *decoctum*, to seethe down.

Machiavelian, *măk'.i.ă.věl''.i.ăn* (not *măsh'i.ă.věl''.i.ăn* nor *may'shē.ă.věl''.i.ăn*), the political principles of Nicolo del Machiavelli, of Florence, which may be termed craft or "expediency," not uprightness and plain dealing, one who adopts these political principles;

Machiavelism, *măk'.i.ă.věl''.izm*, state-craft or cunning.

Machicolation, *ma.shĭk'.o.lay''.shŭn*, erection of a gallery in a castellated building; having such a gallery.

Machicolated, *ma.shĭk'.o.late.ed*, furnished with a gallery from which pitch, &c., can be poured on invaders.

Low Latin *machicolamentum*; French *machicoulis* (*mèche couler*).

Machine, *mă.sheen'*, an instrument made by art, now applied to a compound contrivance and not to such things as knives, forks, spoons, spades, and so on; **machin-ing** (R. xix.), *mă.sheen'ing*, the working off of letter-press by steam;

Machinery, *plu. machineries*, *mă.sheen'ĕ.rĭz*.

Machin-ist, *mă.sheen'ist*, a maker of machines;

Mechanist, *mĕk'ăn.ĭst*, one skilled in mechanical work;

Mechanic, *mĕ.kăn'ĭk*, an artisan, one who gains a livelihood by doing "skilled labour" with his hands.

A "machinist" makes such ponderous machines as steam engines.

A "mechanist" is skilled in smaller mechanical contrivances, and a "mechanic" is a workman who follows the instruction given him or the mechanical work of his trade.

Fr. *machine*, *mécanique*, *machiniste*; Lat. *măchĭna*; Gr. *mĕchanĕ*.

(The pronunciation of *-ine* as *-en*, shows that we have taken the word from the French and not from the Latin.)

Machination, *măk'ĭ.nay''shĭn*, a scheme, a plot; **machinate**, *măk'ĭ.nate*, to plot; **machinat-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), *măk'ĭ.nay:tĕd*; **machinat-ing** (R. xix.), *măk'ĭ.nay.tĭng*.

Latin *măchĭnătĭo*, v. *măchĭnărĭ*. The *ch* = *k* directs us to the Greek *mĕchanĕma*, a device or trick (*mĕchĕs*, contrivance).

Macintosh, *măk'ĭn.tōsh*, waterproof-cloth, a waterproof cloak.

Patented by Mr. *Macintosh*, from whom it takes its name.

Mackerel, *măk'ĕ.rĕl*, a fish; **mackerel-gale**, a gale which only ripples the sea, and is favourable for catching mackerel;

Mackerel-sky, a sky spotted and streaked with white and blue.

Welsh *macrell*; German *makrele*; French *maquereau*.

Macro- (Greek *makros*, large), *măk'ro-*.

Mac-ro-cephalous, *-sĕf'ă.lŭs* (in *Botany*), having a large head. (Greek *makrŏs kephălĕ*, large head.)

Mac-ro-cosm, *-kŏzm*, the universe. **Micro-cosm**, *mĭ'kro-kŏzm*, a miniature world, applied to man:

(Greek *makros*, great, *mĭkros*, little, *kŏsmŏs*, world.)

Mac-ro-dactyle, *-dăk'tĭl*, a bird with long toes; **macro-dactylic**, *-dăk'tĭl.ĭk*. (Greek *daetŭlŏs*, a finger.)

Macrometer, *mă.krŏm'ĕ.ter*, an optical instrument for measuring inaccessible objects. (Greek *mĕtrŏn*.)

Mac-ro-pod, a crustacean with enormously long feet; **macropodous**, *mă.krŏp'ŏ.dŭs*, adj.

(Greek *makroi pŏdes*, long feet [*pous pŏdos*, a foot].)

Mac-ro-therium, *-rhĕ'rĭ.um*, an extinct ant-eater.

(Greek *makros therion*, the long [bodied] wild beast.)

Macula, *plu. maculæ*, *măk'ă.lah*, *plu. măk'ă.lee*, a spot [on the moon, sun, &c.]; **maculate**, *măk'ă.late*, to spot; **mac-ulăt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), *mă'ulăt-ing*; **maculation**, *mă'ku.lay''shĭn*. **Immaculate**, perfect, without blemish.

Latin *măcula*, *măculătĭo*. v. *măcŭlläre*, supine *măcŭlătum*.

Mād, deranged in intellect, to infuriate; (*comp.*) madd'-er, (*super.*) madd'-est (Rule i.), madd'-ed, madd'-ing.

Madden, mād'n, to infuriate; maddened, mād'nd; madden-ing, mād'n-ing; madden-er, mād'n-er; mad'-ly, mad'-man, mad'-house.

Mad'-ness, is insanity beyond personal control.

Insan'ity, is the dominance of fancy over reason.

Lu'nacy, is chiefly limited to legal phraseology.

Old Eng. *ge-mæd*, mad. "Insane," *in-sānus*, not [of] sound [mind]. "Lunacy," a madness supposed to be affected by the moon.

Madam, plu. mesdames, mād'am, mēz' d'ms. "Madam" is contracted into ma'am, mām.

"Mesdames" in French is called *may-dahm*, but is never so pronounced as the English plural of madam. The word is chiefly used in heading announcements of untitled ladies at levees, &c., and in trade circulars.

Madden, mād'n, to infuriate. (*See Mad.*)

Mād'der, a plant the root of which is used for dyeing red, more mad; mād'der-ing, dyeing with madder; mād'der lake, a colour obtained from madder. (Old English *mæddere*.)

Māde (1 syl.), past tense of make, *q.v.* **Maid**, a virgin.

Madeira, mā.dē'.rah, a wine from the island of *Madeira*.

Mademoiselle (French), mād'.mōā.zēl', Miss (not madam...)

Madonna, mā.dōn'.nah, the Virgin Mary, a picture of the Virgin.

Italian *madonna*; Spanish *madona*.

Madrepor, mād'.rē.pōr, a genus of corals; madreporite, mād'.rē.pō'.rite, fossil madreporite. (*-ite* denotes a fossil.)

French *madrépore*; Italian *madrepora* (*madre poro*, "mother-pore," qui veut dire *pore fécond*, parce que ce polype semble engendré dans les pores de la croûte qu'il habite, *Dict. Univ.*, &c.)

Madrigal. **Glee**. **Madrigal**, mād'.rē.gāl, a very elaborate vocal composition for five or six voices in the ancient style of counterpoint and fugue. (Words pastoral.)

Glee, a vocal composition for three or four voices, less complicated than a madrigal. Originally *gleeful*, but now of any style, gay, erotic, bacchanalian, or pathetic.

"Madrigal," Italian *madrigale* (fait de la ville de *Madrigal* ou de celle de *Madrigalejo*, en Espagne, où ce genre aurait d'abord été cultivé, *Dict. Univ. des Sciences*, &c.)

Maelstrom, mah'l'.stroom, a whirlpool; **The Maelstrom**, a whirlpool at the south end of the Loff'öden Islands, off the west coast of Norway. (Norman *malström*.)

(The "s" is quite useless and the native spelling would be better.)

Magazine, mag'ga.zēn', a storehouse, a strong building for the storing of gunpowder, a serial in pamphlet form.

The pronunciation of "zine" as *seen* is bad French for *magasin*; Arab. *makhsen*, a treasury.

Magdeburg hemispheres, *măg'.dē.berg hēm'.iz.feerz*, two brass cups for illustrating the force of atmospheric pressure.

Invented by M. de Guericke of *Magdeburg*, in Saxony.

Magellanic Clouds, *ma.djēl.lăn'.ik...*, two white nebulae near the south pole, which revolve like stars.

First observed by *Magellan* [*ma.djēl'.lăn*], the navigator.

Maggiore, *măd.djō'.rē* (each *g* to be distinctly sounded), the scales, intervals, modes, &c., to be *major*, not *minor*.

Maggot, *măg'.gōt*, a small grub, an odd whim; **maggotty**, *măg'.gō.ty*, full of maggots or whims. (Welsh *maceiod*, plu.)

Magi, *may'.djī* (plu. of *magus*, not in use), the "wise men" who came from "the East" to honour the infant Jesus; **magian**, *mă'.djī.ăn*, a Persian priest; **magianism**, *mă'.djī.ăn.izm*, Zoroaster's system of religion, philosophy, &c.

Latin *magus*, plu. *magi*; Greek *magos*, plu. *magoi*, a *magian*.

Magic, *mădg'.ik*, sorcery; **magical**, *mădg'.i.kăl*; **magical-ly**; **magician**, *mă.djīsh'.ăn*, one skilled in magic; **magic lantern**, **magic square**, &c.

Five of the sciences [taken from the French] end in "-ic" instead of "-ics": viz., arithmetic, logic, magic, music, and rhetoric.

Fr. *magique*; Lat. *magicus*; Gk. *magikos* (*magus*, a magician).

Magistrate, *mădg'.is.trâte*, a justice. **Majesty**, *madj'jes.ty*.

Magistracy, plu. **magistracies**, *mădg'.is.tră.siz*, the office or dignity of a magistrate.

Magisterial, *mădg'.is.tē'.rī.ăl*; **magiste'rial-ly**, **magiste'rial-ness**. (Latin *magistratus* [*magister*].)

Magna Charta, *măg'.nah kar'.tah* (not *tchar'.tah*), the great charter of English rights extorted by the barons from King John. (Latin *magna charta*.)

Magnanimous, *măg.năn'.i.mūs*, of noble spirit; **magnan'ymous-ly**; **magnanimity**, *măg'.nă.nīm''.i.ty*.

Lat. *magnānīmus*, *magnānīmītas* (*magnus animus*, a great mind).

Magnate, *măg'.nâte*, a grandee. **Mag'net**, a "loadstone."

Latin *magnas*, gen. *-nātis*, a grandee; *magnes*, gen. *-nētis*, a magnet.

Magnesia, *măg'nē'.xī.ah*, the protoxide of magnesium.

Magnesian, *măg.nē'.xī.ăn*, adj. of magnesia; **magne'sian** lime'stone, limestone with twenty per cent. of magnesia.

Magnesium, *măg.nē'.xī.ăm*, the metallic base of magnesia;

Magne'sium light (not *magnesian...*), a brilliant light produced by the burning of magnesium wire.

Sulphate of magnesia, *sūt'.fate...*, Epsom salt.

French *magnésie* (mot dérivé de *magnès*, parce que cette terre a la propriété, ainsi que plusieurs terres argileuses, de happer à la langue, de l'attirer, comme l'aimant attire le fer. *Roquefort*).

Magnesia, in Thessaly, is generally given as the origin of the word.

Magnet, *măg'.nēt*, the loadstone. **Magnate**, *măg'.nate*, a grandee.

Magnetic, *măg'.nēt'.ik*, possessing the property of the loadstone; **magnetical**, *măg'.nēt'.i.kāl*; **magnetical-ly**.

Magnetics (R. lxi.), *măg'.nēt'.iks*, the science of magnetism.

Magnetism, *măg'.nē.tizm*, the attractive power of a magnet.

Magnetise (Rule xxxi.), *măg'.nē.tize*, to render magnetic; **mag'netised** (3 syl.), **mag'netis-ing** (R. xix.), **mag'netis-er**.

Magnetisation, *măg'.nē.ti.zay''shūn*.

Magnetite, *măg'.nē.tite*, an iron ore from which the finest steel is made, also called **magnet'ic-iron**.

Magnet'ic bat'tery, **magnet'ic dip**, **magnet'ic equa'tor**, **magnet'ic fluid**, **magnet'ic merid'ian**, **magnet'ic needle**, **magnetic poles** (*poles*, 1 syl.), **magnet'ic tel'ograph**.

Magneto-electricity, *măg'.nēt'.o ē.lēk.tris'.i.ty*, electric phenomena produced by magnetism; **magnet'o-elec'tric**.

Animal mag'netism, **mæmerism**;

Terrestrial mag'netism, *ter.rēs'.trī.āl* (not *ter.rēs'.tchāl...*), the magnetic power of the earth.

Magnetom'eter, **Magnetomo'tor**.

Magnetometer, *măg'.nē.tōm''.ē.ter*, an instrument for measuring the intensity of magnetic force.

Magnetomotor, *măg'.nēt.ō.mō''.tor*, a voltaic series for the production of a store of electricity for exhibiting electro-magnetic phenomena.

French *magnétique, magnétisme, magnétiser*; Latin *magnes*, gen. *magnētis*, *magnēticus*; Greek *magnētis* or [*lithos*] *magnetes* ab inventore ejus nominis, *Plin.* 36, 25; a *Magnētia*, Lydiæ regiōne, *magnētum*, quia sit patriis in finibus ortus. *Lucr.* vi., 909. Said to have been first discovered in the town of Heracleūm, near *Magnētia*, hence called in Greek [*lithos*] *Heracleia* or *Magnētes*.

Magnificent, *măg'.nif'.i.sent*, grand, splendid; **magnif'icent-ly**.

Magnificence, *măg'.nif'.i.sense*, grandeur, splendour.

Magnifico, *plu. magnifico*es (Rule xlii.), *măg'.nif'.i.kōze*, a Venetian grandee (Italian).

Magnify, *măg'.nī.fi*, to enlarge; **magnifies**, *măg'.nī.fize*; **magnified** (Rule xi.), *măg'.nī.fide*; **mag'nifi-er**; **mag'nifi-able**, **mag'nify-ing**.

Latin *magnificentia*, v. *magni-ficō* [*fācto*], to make larger; French *magnificence, magnifico*.

Magniloquent (not *magneloquent*), *măg'.nīl'.o.quent*, pompous in words or style; **magni'loquent-ly**;

Magniloquence, *măg'.nīl'.ō.quence*, inflated talk.

Latin *magniloquentia* (*magnus-loquens*, "tall" talking).

Magnitude, *măg'.nī.tūde*, bulk, size. (Latin *magnitudo*.)

Magnolia, *măg'.nô'.ĭ.ah*, a genus of plants.

Magnoliaceæ, *măg'.nô'.ĭ.ă.ăĕ.ă*, the magnolia "order."

Named in honour of *Pierre Magnol*, professor of botany, at Montpellier, 1638-1715. (*-ia*, a genus, *-iaceæ*, an order.)

Mag'num (Lat.), a large wine-bottle, two dozen of wine.

Mag'num bo'num, a plum, ideal or supreme excellence.

Magpie, *măg'.pî*, one of the crow tribe. (Lat. *ma[or] pica*.)

Magyar, *maď'.yar*, one of the dominant class in Hungary.

The Magyars were the conquerors and founders of the kingdom of Hungary. They came from Central Asia or Scythia, under the leadership of *Almas* and his son *Arpad*, and are termed *Ugari* by the Slaves. The word means "the noble or illustrious."

Maharajah, *maħ'.har rah'.jah*, a Hindû sovereign or prince.

Mahl-stick, *maul stîk*, for painters to rest their right hand on in painting. (German *waler-stock*, painter's stick.)

Mahogany, *plu. mahoganies*, *ma.hôg'.ă.niz*, a wood.

West Indian *mahogani*; genus *Swietenia mahogani*.

Mahometanism, *ma.hôm'.ĕ.tăn.izm*, the religious system of Mahomet; **Mahometan**, *ma.hôm'.ĕ.tăn*, a Mussulman, adj. of Mahomet; **Mahometanise** (Rule xxxi.), *ma.hôm'.ĕ.tăn.ize*, to convert to Mahomet's "faith."

Mahom'etanised (5 syl.), **Mahom'etanising** (Rule xix.)

Mahomet, born at Mecca, in Arabia (571-632).

The "Bible" of Mahomet is called the *Koran* (q.v.)

The epoch from which Mahometans begin to date is the Heg'ra or Flight of Mahomet (Friday 16th, 622).

Maid (1 syl.), a female servant. **Măde** (1 syl.) of the v. *make*.

Maid-servant, *plu. maid-servants* (not *maids-servants*); *mas. man-servant*, *plu. men-servants* (not *man-servants*, see Gen. xii. 16). **Maiden**, *maid'n*, a young unmarried woman; *maid'en-ly*, modest, like a maiden; *maid'enliness*, *maiden-like*; *maid'en-hood*, the state of virginity (*-hood*, state, condition); *maid'en-head*, *-hed*, virginity (*-head*, state, condition); *maid'en speech*, one's first speech; *maid'en assize*, one at which there is no criminal. **Măid'en**, a Scotch guillotine.

Old English *mægth*, *mægth-hăd*, maidenhood. The Welsh *mag* is "the act of nursing"; *magwres*, a nurse; *magur*.

Mail (1 syl.) **Male** (1 syl.), one of the masculine sex.

Mail, scale-armour, tribute, an iron-mould, a post-bag, the letters conveyed by mail, &c.

Mail-clad, clad in mail armour; **mailed** (1 syl.)

Black-mail, forced tribute paid to freebooters.

Mail-train, **mail-coach**, **mail-packet**.

Mailed (1 syl.), sent off by mail; mail-able, that may be sent by mail; mail-ing, preparing for the mail.

"Mail" (armour), French *maille*; Italian *maglia*.

"Mail" (tribute), Old English *mal*; Low Latin *mallia* = *medallia*.

"Mail" (an iron mould), Old English *mal*; Latin *macula*.

"Mail" (post), French *malle*, a bag: *malle-poste*, a post bag.

"Male," French *male*; Latin *masculus*.

Maim (1 syl.), to cripple, to blemish; **maimed** (1 syl.), **maim'-ing**; **maimedness**, *māme'.ed.ness*.

Old Fr. *maïmer*, n. *maïgnie*; Low Lat. *maïmidre*, *maïmētum*.

Main. Ocean. Sea. **Mane** (1 syl.) **Mān**, **mēn**.

Sea, a large body of water land-locked, as the *Baltic-sea*, *Mediterranean-sea*, *Black-sea*, *White-sea*, &c.

Ocean, a larger body of water than a sea, and not land-locked, as the *Indian*, *Atlantic*, and *Pacific oceans*.

Main, one of the chief oceans.

Mane, the long neck-hair of a horse, lion, &c.

Mān, *plu.* men, human beings full-grown of the male sex.

Main, chief; **main'-ly**, **main-deck**, **main-keel**; **main'-land**, the continent, the chief of an island group; **main'-mast**, **main'-sail**; **main-sheets**, ropes used for fastening the main-sails. (*Sheet*, in nautical language, "a rope used in setting a sail"); **main'-spring**, **main-stay**; **main-top**, a platform over the head of the mainmast; **main-yard**.

Old English *mægen* (from *magan*, to be able, our word *may*).

"Main" (hair on the neck of a horse, lion, &c.); German *maïne*.

Maintain' (2 syl.), to provide for, to persist in, to preserve; **maintained'** (2 syl.), **maintain'-ing**, **maintain'-er**.

Maintenance, *main'.tē.nance*, board, support, &c.

Cap-of-maintenance, a cap of dignity once worn by dukes, the lord mayor's cap of state; **maintain'-able**.

French *maintenir* (from *main tenir*, to hold [in] the hand).

Maize, *māze*, Indian wheat. **Maze**, a labyrinth. **Amaze**.

"Maize," Spanish *maiz*. "Maze," Old English *mase*, a whirlpool.

"Amaze," to put one into a maze or bewilderment.

Majesty, *mad'jes.ty*. **Magistrate**, *mad'jis.trate*.

Magistrate, a justice of the peace.

Majesty, grandeur, dignity. Your Majesty, title of address to a sovereign. The King's (or Queen's) most excellent Majesty, title given to royalty in formal documents.

Majestic, *ma.djēs'.āk*, stately, like a king; **majestical**, *ma.djēs'.āk.kāl*; **majes'tical-ly**.

Fr. *majesté*; Lat. *majestas* (*major*, an elder). Henry VIII. was the first Eng. sovereign styled "His Majesty," James I. added "Sacred" and "Most Excellent" (H.M., Her or His Majesty or Majesty's).

Majolica, *ma.jöl'.ī.kah*, soft enamelled pottery, first introduced into Italy from *Majolica* [Majorca] in the 12th century.

Major, *may'.djör*, a military rank above captain and below [lieutenant] colonel, one who has passed his twenty-first birth-day, the greater; **major-ship** (*-ship*, office or rank);

Majority, *mā.djör'ŗity*, the office or rank of major, the attainment of "full age."

Major-domo, *plu. major-domos, -dō'.mōze*, one who rules the house (a corruption of the Spanish *mayor-domo*).

Major-General, *plu. Major-Generals*;

Drum-major, *plu. Drum-majors*; **Serjeant-major**, *plu. Serjeant-majors, sar'.djent mā'.djorz*.

Major Interval. **Perfect Interval** (in *Music*). "Major Intervals" are the 3rd and 6th, the 2nd and 7th. "Perfect Intervals," the 8th, 5th, and 4th.

Major key (in *Music*), that in which all the intervals are either major or perfect. The 4th and 5th are *perfect*, the other four *major*.

The **major** or **The major premise**, *-prēm'iss*, the first proposition of a syllogism, the second is the **minor**.

Latin *major*, comp. of *magnus*, great, also a mayor or seignior.

Make (1 syl.), *past made, past part. made*. **Maid**, a virgin.

Make, to fashion, to fabricate; *māk'-ing* (Rule xix.), *māk'-er*; **make-shift**, a temporary substitute; **make-weight**, something thrown in to insure good weight.

To **make as if**, to pretend that.

To **make away with**, to murder, to destroy, to spend.

To **make believe**, to pretend.

To **make bold**, to take the liberty, to dare.

To **make for**, to direct one's movement towards.

To **make free with**, to treat without ceremony.

To **make good**, to indemnify. To **make amends**.

To **make land**, to arrive near land.

To **make for land**, to steer a ship towards land.

To **make light of**, to treat with indifference.

To **make love to**, to pay one's addresses to.

To **make merry**, to be joyful.

To **make much of**, to treat with fondness and respect.

To **make out**, to understand, to decipher.

To **make over**, to transfer.

To **make sail**, to increase a ship's speed.

To **make suit to**, to court.

To **make shift**, to manage under adverse circumstances.

To make sure of, to secure, to feel sure of.

To make up, to collect, to become reconciled.

To make up to, to seek to gain the favour of.

To make way, to give place, to make progress.

Old English *maðtan*, past *macode*, past part. *macod*, *macung*.

Mäl- (Lat. prefix), bad, wrong, not; but *male-*, *mäl'-e-*, spiteful.

Malachite, *mäl'.ä.kite*, a green carbonate of copper.

Greek *mäläché*, a mallow, which it resembles in colour.

Malaco-, *mäl'.ä.ko-* (Greek suffix), soft (*mäläköös*, soft).

Malaco-lite, *mäl'.ä.ko.lite*, a variety of augite.

Greek *mäläkos lithos*, soft stone.

Malacology, *mäl'.ä.köl'.ö.gy*, natural history of molluscs.

Greek *mäläköös lögös*, treatise on soft [bodied animals].

Malacopter, *plu. malacopteri*, *mäl'.ä.köp''.ter, -të.ri*, a fish, like the eel, with soft or jointed fins; **malacopterous**, *mäl'.ä.köp''.të.rüs*, adj., pertaining to malacopters.

Greek *mäläköös ptëron*, [having a] soft wing or fin.

Malacosteon, *mäl'.ä.kös''.të.ön*, atrophy of the bones.

Greek *mäläköös östëon*, soft-bone, a softening of the bones.

Malacostomous, *mäl'.ä.kös''.tö.müs*, soft jawed, i.e., jaws without teeth. (Greek *mäläköös stöma*, soft mouth.)

Malacostracan, *mäl'.ä.kös''.trä.kän*, shrimps, lobsters, and other soft-shelled crustaceans.

Malacostraca, *mäl'.ä.kös''.trä.kah*, the soft-shelled crustacean genus; **malacostracous**, *mäl'.ä.kös''.trä.küs*, adj.

Malacostrology, *mäl'.ä.kös.tröl'.ö.gy*, the natural history of the crustacea. (Greek *mäläköös osträkon*, a soft shell.)

Mal-adjustment, *mäl'.äd.jüst''.ment*, a wrong adjustment.

French *mal ajustement*; Latin *male ad justus*, not to what is right.

Mal-administration, *-ad.män'.iss.tray''.shün*, bad management of official duties. (Latin *malus administratio*.)

Mal-adroit (Fr.), *mäl'.a.drwöyt'*, awkward; **mal'adroit''ness**.

French *mal a droit*, not dexterous (*droit* = *dexter*, right-hand).

Malady, *plu. maladies*, *mäl'.ä.däz*, a sickness, a disease.

Fr. *maladie* (Lat. *maladea*, under the spell of a malignant goddess).

Malaga, *mäl'.ä.gah*, wine of *Magaga* grapes; **malaga-raisins**.

Malaise (Fr.), *mäl'.äze*, undefinable restlessness and discomfort.

Malapert. **Impertinent**. **Saucy**.

Malapert, *mäl'.a.pert*, flippant, too free spoken.

Welsh *pert*, *pert*, smart, with *ma[ä]*, in a bad sense.

Impertinent, meddling with what does "not pertain" to you.

Saucy, rudely insolent. (French *sauce*, Latin *salsus*, salted.)

"Sauce" means *salt*, and "saucy" means *spicy* in a bad sense.

Mal-apropos (Fr.), *mäl.ap'prö.pō*, not to the point, unseasonable.

Malar, *may'lar*, pertaining to the cheek. **Mō'lar** [teeth].

"Malar," Latin *māla*, the cheek-bone; Greek *mēlon*.

"Molar," Latin *mōlāris*, a grinder (*mōla*, a mill).

Malaria, *mäl.air'ri.ah*, bad exhalations productive of fevers; **malaria**, *mäl.air'ri.äl*; **malarious**, *mäl.air'ri.üs*.

Italian *mala aria*, bad air.

Mal-content, one who does not approve [of a measure proposed].

Discontent, positive dissatisfaction.

Uncontented, absence of contentment (Rule lxxii.)

French *mécontent*; Latin *male contentus*, ill-contented.

Māle (1 syl.) **Mail**, [armour, for letters]. **Mall**, *mäl* or *marl*.

Male, of the masculine sex. **Fēmale**, of the feminine sex.

These are used as gender words also; as **male-child**, **female-child**; **male descendant**, **female descendant**; **male donkey**, **female donkey**, **male or bull elephant**, **female or cow elephant**; **male servant**, **female servant**; **heir male**, **heir female**, *plu.* **heirs male**, **heirs female**.

"Male," French *māle* (*masle*); Latin *masculus* (*mas*, a man).

"Mail," Fr. *maille* (armour), *malle* (post bag). "Mall," Lat. *mallēus*.

Male-, *mäl.e-* (Lat. prefix), lawless, spiteful; **mal-**, wrong, not.

Male-diction, *mäl.ē-dik'shūn*, malicious-speaking, execration, curse. (Latin *mālēdictio*, *mäl'e dico*.)

Male-factor (Rule xxxvii.), a criminal, a doer of evil deeds.

Latin *mālefactor* (*māle factō*, to do lawless deeds).

Malevolent, *mäl.lēv'ō.lent*, spiteful; **malev'olent-ly**; **malevolence**, *ma.lēv'ō.lense*, spite, malignity.

Latin *mālevōlentia* (*male volens*, wishing spitefully).

Malfeasance, *mäl.fay'zance* (not *mäl.fee'zance*), an unlawful act.

French *maifaisance*; Lat. *mālēfactum* (*māle facere*, to do evil).

Malic, *may'lik*, obtained from apples. **Malice**, *mäl'iss*, spite.

Mā'lic acid, found in many fruits but especially in apples.

Latin *mālum*, an apple. "Malice," French *malice*; Latin *malitia*.

Malice, *mäl'iss*, spite. (**Ma'lic**, see above.) **Malicious**, *ma.līsh'üs*; **malicious-ly**, **malicious-ness**; **malice prepense**, *mäl'iss pre.pense'*, malice instigating a malicious deed.

French *malice*; Latin *mālitia*, *mālitiosus* (*mālus*, bad).

Malignity, *plu.* **malignities**, *ma.līg'nī.tiz*, unprovoked malice.

Malignancy, *ma.līg'nān.sy*, bitter hostility.

Malign, *ma.līnē'*, to defame; **maligned**, *ma.līnēd*; **maligning**, *ma.līnē'ing*; **malign-er**, *ma.līnē'er*; **malign-ly**.

Lat. *mālnītas*, *mālnīus* (*mālus*, evil); Fr. *mālnīté*, *mālnē*.

Malkin, *mōl'kin* or *marw'kin*, a scare-crow, an oven mop.

Shakespeare speaks of "the kitchen malkin" or scullery wench. The word is a diminutive of *Moll* ("Moll-kin").

Mal, *mäl* [or *mawl*]. **Maul**, to beat. **Mäle** [sex]. **Mail** [bag].

Mal, a heavy wooden beetle. **Maul**, to beat; **mauled**, **maul'-ing**, **maul'-er**.

Malleable, *mäl'.lě.ă.b'l*, capable of being spread out by hammering; **mal'leable-ness**. **Malleability**, *mäl'.lě.ă.bıl''i.ty*.

Malleation, *mäl'.lě.ă''shün*; **malleate**, *mäl'.lě.ate*, to hammer out; **malleät-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **malleät-ing** (R. xix)

Malleolar, *mäl'.lě.ö.lar*, belonging to the ankle; **mal'leolus** (in *Bot.*), a hammer-shaped slip.

Mallet, *mäl'.lět*, a wooden hammer.

Latin *malleus*, v. *malleare*; French *malleabilité*, *malleable*.

Mallard, fem. wild duck, both wild-fowl. (French *malart*.)

Mallow, *mäl'.lo*, a plant. (Old Eng. *malu* or *malwe*; Lat. *malva*.)

Malmsey, *mähm'.zy*, a sweet wine. (*Malvasia*, in Greece.)

Malpighian, *mäl'.pıg'.ı.ăn*, certain secreting tubes in the kidneys, &c.; **Malpighian** cones or pyramids; **Malpighian** capsules, *-kăp'-süles*; ...**corpuscles**, *-kor.püs''.küles*.

Named after the anatomist *Malpighi*, by whom they were discovered.

Malpractice, *mäl'.prăk'.tiss*, illegal or immoral conduct.

Latin *malus praxis* (Greek *pratto*, to do); French *pratique*.

Malt, *mölt* (not *mawlt*), barley prepared for brewing, to convert grain into malt; **malt'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **malt'-ing**; **malt-ster** (*-ster*, not a gender affix, R. lxii.); **malt-dust**, siftings of malt; **malt-liquor**, *-lĭk'.er*, ale, beer; **malt'-man**.

Old Eng. *mealt* or *malt*; *mealt-hūs*, malt-house; *mealt-wurt*, wort.

Maltese, *möl.teez*, sing. and plu., a native of Malta; pertaining to Malta, brought from Malta. (Names of people in *-ese* are sing. and plu. as *Chinese*, *Portuguese*, *Siamese*, &c.)

Malta, a contraction of *Mel'ita*.

Malthusian, *mäl'.rhü'.zĭ.ăn*, adj. of **Malthus**, who said that population should be checked, as its increase was greater than the increase of supply, consequently early marriages should be discouraged. ("Essay on Population.")

Maltreat, *mäl'.treet'*, to use roughly. **Ill-treat**, to treat ill. **Maltreat-ed**, *mäl'.treet'.ed* (Rule xxxvi.); **maltreat-ing**, **maltreat'-ment**. **Ill-treated**, **ill-treat-ing**, **illtreat-ment**.

Maltreat refers to physical ill-usage, rough handling, &c.

Illtreat refers to more serious ill-usage, and of a wider range.

Old English *yfel trahthan*; French *mal traiter*, *mal* [*mauvais*] *traitement*; Latin *male tractare*, to handle badly.

Malversation, *mäl'.ver.say''.shün*, improper conduct.

French *malversation*; Latin *male versari*, to behave badly, *versatio*.

Mamaluks, *măm'.ă.luke*, the chief military force of Egypt, destroyed in 1811 by Mohammed Ali. (Arab. *mumluk*, a slave.)

Mamma. The compounds of this word are very irregular.

1. **Mamelon**, one *m* followed by *e*. (French *mamelon*.)
2. **Mamilla**, one *m* followed by *i*. (Latin *mamilla*.)
3. **Mamma**, **Mammal**, **mammalia**, **mammalogy**, double *m* followed by *a*. (Latin *mamma*.)
4. **Mammifer**, **mammiform**, **mammillary**, double *m* followed by *i*. (Latin *mammillāris*.)

¶ **Mamelon**, *mām'.ĕ.lŏn*, a slightly rising ground.

A French error. The word ought to be *mamillon*, Latin *mamilla*, a little breast. French *mamelon*, a nipple, the pap of a mountain.

¶ **Mamilla**, *mā.mīl'.lah* (in *Bot.*), little granular protuberances in the pollen of certain plants; **mamillated**, *mām'.lī.lay''ted*, having *mamilla*.

Latin *mamilla*, plu. *mamillæ*, diminutive of *mamma*.

¶ **Mamma**, *mām'.may* (in *Med.*), a nipple, *mam.mah'*, mother; **mamma** (mother) is often contracted into *ma*, *mah*.

This word used in the sense of "Mother" was introduced by the Normans and used to be limited to the families of the Norman gentry. The lower orders being Saxons retained their own word "mother," still prevalent with the peasantry.

Mammal, *mām'.māl*, an animal that suckles its young.

Mammalia, *mām.may'.lī.ah*, the mammal class. **Mamma'-lian**, adj. of mammal. **Mammary**, *mām'.ma.ry*, adj. of *mamma*, a pap. (Latin *mamma*.)

Mammaliferous, *mām'.mā.līf''ĕ.rūs*, containing fossil remains of mammals. **Mammiferous**, having breasts.

Latin *mammalia fero*, I carry *mammala*.

Mammalogy (not *mamology*), *mām.māl'.ŏ.gy*, that branch of Natural History which treats of *mammalia*.

Greek *mamma logos*, treatise about mothers.

¶ **Mammifer**, *mām'.mī.fēr*, an animal that has breasts; **mammiferous**, having breasts; *but*

Mammaliferous, containing fossil remains of mammals.

French *mammifère*; Latin *mamma fero*.

Mammiform, *mām'.mī.form*, shaped like paps.

French *mammiforme*; Latin *mamma forma*.

Mammillary, *mām.mīl'.la.ry*, pertaining to or resembling the breast; **mammillated**, *mām'.mīl.lāte.ed*, having small nipples.

French *mamillatre* (one *m* is preferable, as the Latin word is *mamilla*, with one *l*).

(The abnormal forms "mamelon," "mammifer," "mammiform," &c., we owe, as usual, to the French.)

Latin *mamma*, a breast, a pap; Greek *mamma*, mother.

Mammaet, *măm' mêt*, a puppet; **mammetry**, *măm'.mē.try* corruption of *Mahomet* and *Mahom'etry*, idolatry.

This is a curious instance of prejudice and perversion. Idolatry and all forms of idols are absolutely forbidden in the koran, but in the middle ages Mahometanism became the synonym of false religion, and as idolatry is the most prevalent form of false religion, the two words got confounded.

Mammon, *măm'.môn*, wealth; **mana'mon-ist**, one whose whole pursuit is the accumulation of money. (Chaldee *mammon*.)

Mammoth, *măm'.môth*, the great fossil elephant of Siberia.

Russian *mamant*; Hebrew *behemoth*.

Măn, *plu. mên*, (*fem.*) wom'an, *plu. women*, *wím'.m'n*; *v.* to furnish with men, to set a guard; **manned**, *mänd*; **mann'-ing** (Rule i.); **mann'-ish** (*-ish* added to nouns means *like*, added to *adj.* it is *dim.*); **man-less**.

Man'-ful (Rule viii.), **man'ful-ly**, **man'ful-ness**

Man'-ly, **man'li-ness** (Rule xi.); **man'-hood** (*-hood*, state, condition); **man-kind** (*-kind*, race).

Man-child, *fem. woman-child*, *plu. men-children*, *women-children*, *wím'.n chil'.drên*, boy, (*fem.*) girl.

Man-servant, *plu. men-servants*, (*fem.*) **maid-servant** *plu. maid-servants*, *wom'an-servant*, *plu. women-servants*, *wím'n...*; **man-midwife**, *-míd'íf*, an accoucheur.

Man-of-straw, *plu. men ..*, one who has no money to back his engagements, a man that exists only on paper.

Man of war, *plu. men of war*, a war-ship.

Man at arms, *plu. men at arms*, formally applied to the heavy armed military.

Old English *mann*, *plu. menn*; *mann-cild*, a man-child; *mann-cin*, mankind; *mannhåd*, man-hood; *man-leas*, manless, without men; *mannlic*, *mannlics* *adv.*, *v. mann[ian]*, *p. mannode*, *p. p. mannod*.

Manacle, *măn'.a.k'l* (only one *n*, it is no comp. of *man*), a shackle for the hands; (*Fetter*, a shackle for the feet); to shackle the hands; **manacled**, *măn'.a.k'ld*.

The spelling of these words is disgraceful. The French have avoided the absurdity of a second *a* in their word *manacles*.

Latin *manicula*, *māntca*, *dim. of manus*; but *mandcus*, means the orb of the moon. (Greek *mēniāids*.)

Manage, *măn'.age*, to contrive, to direct. **Manege**, *ma.nāje'*, the management and training of horses in riding-schools.

Man'aged (2 syl.), **man'ag-ing** (Rule xix.), **man'ag-er**;

Man'age-able (*-ce* and *-ge* retain the *-e* before *-able*, R. xx.); **man'ageable-ness**, **man'ageably**, **man'agement** (only *-dge* and *-ue* drop the *-e* before *-ment*, Rule xviii.)

Fr. *ménager*, *ménagement*; Low Lat. *menagium*, a household; Lat. *manère*, to abide. We have the law-term *messe*, a house, &c.

Manakin, *măn'.ă.kîn*, a genus of small birds. **Man'ikin**, a dwarf.

"Manakin," French *manakin*. "Manikin," German *mannchen*.

Manchoo (not *Mantchoo*), *măn.shoo'*, the language of *Manchooria*, spoken at the court of China.

Mandamus (Lat.), *măn.day'.mûs* (not *măn'.dă.măs*), a writ issued by the Court of Queen's Bench in the sovereign's name.

So called from the first word *Mandamus* we, [the Queen] command..

Mandarin, *măn'.dă.rîn*, a Chinese magistrate or governor.

Spanish *mandarin* (*mandar*, to command, Latin *mandāre*).

Mandate, *măn'.dāte*. 'Command, *kôm.mand'*.

A *mandate* is a written order or rescript (*manu datus*, "given under hand" and seal). Command is an order by word of mouth or otherwise.

Mandatory, *măn'.dă.tă ry*. **Mandatory**, *măn'.dă.tô ry* ;

Mandatory, one to whom the Pope has given a "mandate" for a benefice, one who undertakes from written authority to do something for another.

French *mandataire*; Italian *mandatario*.

Mandatory, adj. containing a mandate or commission.

Mandator (Latin), *măn.day'.tor*, one who gives a mandate.

Latin *mandatarius*, a mandatory, *mandator*, *mandātum*, *mandāre*.

Mandible, *măn'.ă.b'l*, the jaw of a bird, insect, or cuttle-fish; **mandibular**, *măn'.ăb'.ă.lar*, pertaining to the jaw; **mandibulate**, *măn'.ăb'.ă.late*, having mandibles.

Lat. *mandibulum*, the jaw-bone; *mandibulāris* (v. *mandēre*, to chew).

Mandolin, *măn'.dô.lîn*; a small cithern played with a quill.

French *mandoline*; Italian *mandola*; Portuguese *bandola*.

Mandradora, *măn.drăg'.ô.rah*, Latin for mandrake (*q.v.*)

Mandrake, *măn'.drăke*, a plant (corruption of *mandrăg[ora]*).

The first syllable has no connexion with the Anglo-Saxon word *man*.

Greek *mandrăgēras*; French *mandragore*; Italian *mandragola*.

Mandrel, *măn'.drêl*, the revolving shank of a lathe to which turners fix their work, a round bar on which plumbers form tubing. (Fr. *mandrin*; Lat. *manubrium*, a handle.)

Mandrill (Fr.), *măn'.drîl*, species of monkey. **Spand'rel** (in *Arch*)

Māne (1 syl.), hair on the neck of a horse, &c. **Main**, chief; **māned** (1 syl.), having a mane. **Manned**, *mănd*.

"Mane," Germ. *mahe*. "Main," Old Eng. *magen*. "Manned," *man*.

Manege, *mă.năjé*, the training of horses. **Man'age**, to direct.

French *manège*, *exercice qu' on fait faire à un cheval pour le dresser*, lieu où l' on exerce les chevaux pour les dresser, also the tricks and gambols taught to horses trained for a circus.

"Manage," Low Lat. *menagium*, a household; Lat. *manēre*, to abide.

Manes, *mă'.nees*, ghosts, spirits of the dead. (Latin *manes*.)

Man'-ful. (Rule viii.); **man'ful-ly**, **man'ful-ness**. (See *Man*.)

Manganese, *măn'.gă.neez'*, a metal; the black ore is called the black oxide of manganese; **manganesian**, *măn'.gă.nē'.-z.ăn*, pertaining to or consisting of manganese.

Manganesium, *măn'.gă.nee'.x.ũm*, the metal manganese.

Manganesia, *măn'.gă.nee'.x.ăh*, the oxide of manganesium.

Manganic [acid], *măn.găn'.ik...*, obtained from manganesium.

Manganate, *măn'.gă.năte* (-ate, denotes a salt formed by the union of [manganic] acid with a base).

Manganite, *măn'.gă.nite* (-ite denotes a fossil or ore), it is a grey oxide of manganese.

French *manganèse*, qu'on dérive de magnès, parce qu'on confondait autrefois le manganèse oxyde avec la pierre d'aimants.

Mange, *mănj*, the scab or itch in dogs, &c.; **mang'-y**, scabby; **mang'i-ness** (Rule xi.)

French *dé-mangeaison*, v. *démanger*, to itch.

Man'gel-wur'zel (not *mangold*), a field root. **Man'gle**, to mutilate. The roots are called mangels, not *mangel-wurzels*.

German *mangel wurzel*, scarcity root. Eaten by man in times of scarcity as a substitute for bread, as well as by cattle.

Manger, *main'-djer*, a fixed feeding-trough for horses and cattle.

French *mangeoire*, v. *manger*, to eat; Latin *manducare*, to chew.

Mangle, *măn'.g'l*, a calendar. **Mangel**, *man'.gěl*, a root.

Mangle, to mutilate, to calender; **mangled**, *măn'.g'ld*; **mangling**, *măn'.gling*; **man'gler**.

Germ. *mangel*, v. *mangeln*, both senses; Lat. *mango*, a regrater who polishes up articles for sale, hence "to scratch," to mutilate. The French *mangle* is the mangrove.

Mango, *plu. mangoes* (Rule xlii.), a tree and its fruit.

Mangos marum, in the Talmud language of India.

Mangrove, *măn'.gröve*, an Indian tree which forms dense groves.

The tree is the *Mangle* (Malay), but *The mangle-grove*, and the *Mangle-tree* have got confounded.

Mania. **Madness**. **Insanity**. **Lunacy**. **Frenzy**.

Mania, *may'.ni.ăh*, a warping of the judgment and that ungovernable enthusiasm consequent on some great excitement, as war, drink, politics, and so on. Hence the *mania* for some new fashion, book, idea, "lion."

Mon'o-ma'nia, a mental delusion on one special subject.

Maniac, *may'.nĭ.ăk*, a madman; **maniacal**, *ma.nĭ'.ă.kăl*.

Mad'ness, a state of mental excitement in which both memory and judgment are overmastered.

Insan'ity, an unhealthy state of mind in which the judgment is too feeble to assert itself, but the passions are not violent.

Lu'nacy, a term for any mental aberration, chiefly confined

to legal documents and institutions: as *Commissioners in Lunacy, Masters in Lunacy, Lunatic Asylums*, and so on.
Frenzy, inflammation of the cerebral membrane, inducing fever and mental disturbance.

"Mania," Greek *mānta* (v. *mainōmai*, to be overexcited).

"Madness," Old English *ge-maad*.

"Insanity," Latin *in sāntitas*, want of healthiness [of mind].

"Lunacy," moon-struck; Latin *luna*, the moon.

"Frenzy," Greek *phrēn-itis*, inflammation of the mind."

Manichean, *mān'ī.keē'ān*, pertaining to *Manēs* and his doctrines, a disciple of *Manēs* the Persian philosopher.

Manes taught that there are two supreme principles, Light and Darkness. The former the author of all good, the latter of all evil.

Manifest, *mān'ī.fest*, apparent, to make manifest, to declare; *man'ifest-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *man'ifest-ing*, *man'ifest-ible*.

Manifestation, *mān.ī.fēs-tay''shūn*; *man'ifest-ly*.

Manifesto, *plu. manifestoes* (Rule xlii.), *mān'ī.fēs''tōze*, a written declaration of motives, before commencing war.

Latin *manifestus*, *manifestare*, supine *manifestatum*; French *manifeste*, *manifeste*, *manifestation*; Italian *manifesto*.

Manifold, *mān'ī.fold* (not *mēn'ī.fold*), oft repeated, complicated; *man'ifold-ly*; *man'ifold-writer*, *-rite'er*, an apparatus for taking several copies of a writing at once.

Many is pronounced *mēn.y*, and so are its compounds, *many-headed*, *many-handed*, &c., but *manifold* is not so pronounced.

Man'ikin, a little man (used in contempt). **Manakin**, a baboon.

"Manikin," double dim. *man-y-kin*. "Manakin," Fr. *manakin*.

Manilla, *ma.nīl'.lah*, a ring or bracelet worn by Africans, a piece of money shaped like a horse-shoe, used in Africa, a coarse fabric woven from cocoa or palm fibre.

Manilla cheroot, *ma.nīl'.lah she.root'*, a delicate cigar.

"Manilla" (a ring, &c.), Spanish *manilla* (Latin *manus*, a hand).

"Manilla" (cloth, &c.), *Manilla*, one of the Philippine islands.

Maniple, *mān'.i.p'l*, a small band of soldiers; *manipular*, *ma.nīp'.ū.lar*, adj. of maniple.

Manipulate, *ma.nīp'.ū.late*, to work up with the hands; *manip'ulāt-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *manip'ulāt-ing*.

Manipulation, *ma.nīp'pū.lay''shūn*, work done by the hand; *manipulative*, *ma.nīp'pū.la.tīv*; *manip'ulative-ly*.

Manipulator; **manipulatory**, *ma.nīp'pū.la.t'ry*.

"Maniple," Lat. *māntipulus*, *māntipulāris* (*manus pleo*, to fill a hand).

"Manipulate," Fr. *manipuler*, *manipulation*, *manipulateur* (Lat. *manus plico*, to ply with the hand), a badly compounded word.

Manitou, *mān'.i.too*, the spirits or gods of the Amer. Indians.

Manna, *mān'.nah*, food, a drug. **Man'ner**, method (*q.v.*)

Mannite, *mān'.nite*, sugar of the drug manna.

"Manna," Hebrew *man hu*? what is this? *Exodus* xvi. 31.

"Manna" (the drug), corrupt for *mana*, Latin *manāre*, to flow.

Mān'ner, way, method. **Manna**, a drug. **Mam'or**, an estate.

Man'ners, behaviour. **Man'ors**, manorial estates.

Mannerism, *mān'.ner.izm*, imitation of others or of oneself, a uniform speciality of style; **manner-ist**.

Man'ner-ly, well-behaved; **man'nerli-ness** (Rule xi.)

In a **manner**, to a certain degree. (French *manière*.)

Manœuvre, *mā.nū'.v'r*, management with artifice, tactics, to move troops or ships, to exercise men in tactics; **manœuvred**, *ma.nū'.verd*; **manœuvring**, *ma.nū'.vring*; **manœuvrer**, *ma.nū'.vrer*, one who acts with artifice.

French *manœuvre*, *manœurer* (*main œuvre*, hand work).

Manometer, *mā.nōm'.ē.ter*, an instrument for measuring the density [or rarity] of air from its elasticity; **manometrical**, *mān'.ē.mēt''.rī.kāl*; **manoscope**, *mān'.ē.skōpe*. (Except in *tele-scope* and *panta-scope* the vowel before *-scope* is always *-o-*, Rule lxxiii.)

Gk. *manos metron*, measure of rarity, *manos scopes*, I view the rarity.

Manor, *mān'.or*. **Manner**, *mān'.ner*. **Manna**, *mān'.nah*.

Manor, the estate which a feudal lord held in possession for the use of his household; **manorial**, *mā.nōr'.rī.al*; **manor-house**, the house occupied by the feudal lord; **lord of the manor**, the proprietor of the manor.

Fr. *manoir*; Low Lat. *manerium*, *manerialis* (Lat. *manēre*, to abide). "Manner," Fr. *manière*. "Manna," Heb. *mān hu?* what is this?

Mān'sard roof, the curb roof, devised by **Mānsard** the Fr. architect.

Mānse (1 syl.), the dwelling-house of a Scotch clergyman.

Mansion, *mān'.shūn*, a grand house or hall.

Low Latin *mansura*, a parsonage; *mansum*, a mansion (Latin *manēre*, supine *mansum*, to abide).

Manslaughter, *mān slaw'.ter*, the killing of a human being in sudden heat without previous malice; **man-slay'-er**.

Old English *mann slaga*, man slayer, *mann slæge*, man slaughter.

Mantel, the frame round a fire-stove. **Mantle**, *man'.t'l*, a robe.

Mantel-piece, *-peece*, the frame of a fire-place; **mantel-shelf**, *plu. mantel-shelves*, *-shelvz*, the shelf above a mantel-piece. (Latin *mantelium* or *mantēle*, a mantle.)

Mantilla, *mān.til'.lah*, a Spanish scarf. (Spanish *mantilla*.)

Mān'tis, *plu. mantises*, a genus of insects. (Gk. *mantis*, a prophet.)

The word is applied by Theophrastus to the cicada. *Idyl.* x. 18. The true mantises are called the *praying insects*, because their front legs are folded together as hands are folded in prayer.

Mantle, *mān'.t'l*, a robe, to robe. **Mān'tel** [of a fire-place].

Mantled, *mān'.t'ld*; **mant'-ling**, investing, spreading over.

Latin *mantile*, *mantēle*, *mantelium* or *mantellium*.

Mantua-maker, *măn'.tu'ah mǎ'.ker*, a lady's dressmaker.

French *manteau*; Italian *manto*; Latin *mantle*, a mantle. The derivation from *Mantua*, in Italy, is mere trifling.

Manual, *măn'.ũ.ăl* (not *manuel*), a small hand-book, done by the hand, as *manual labour*; *man'ual-ly*.

Sign-manual, *sine măn'.ũ.ăl*, the royal signature.

Latin *manuālis*; French *manuel* (wrong); *manus*, the hand.

Manufacture, *măn'.ũ.făk''.tchūr*, articles made by machinery, to make articles by machinery.

Manufacturer, *măn'.ũ.făk''.tchūr.rěr*, one who manufactures; **manufactory**, *măn'.ũ.făk''.tǒ.ry* (or *factory*), the place where articles are manufactured; **manufactured**, *măn'.ũ.făk''.tchūr.d*; **manufactur-ing**, *măn'.ũ.făk''.tchūr.ing*.

French *manufacture*, v. *manufacturers*, *manufacturier* (Latin *manus* *făcere*, supine *factum*, to make by the hand).

Manumit, *măn'.ũ.mīt'*, to emancipate; *măn'umīt't-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *man'umitt-ing*; *manumission*, *măn'.ũ.mish''.ăn*.

Latin *manumissio*, *manumitto* (*manus mittere*, to send from one's hand, that is, not to "hold in hand" any longer).

Manure, *mǎ.nūre*, dung for the soil, to put manure in the soil; **manured** (2 syl.); **manur-ing**, *mǎ.nūre'.ing*; **manūr-er**.

Manure means "hand-work," French *main-œuvre* [tillage by] hand-labour. So Milton uses the word "Yon flowering arbours..with branches overgrown, that mock our scant manuring" [handy-work].

Manuscript, a literary production in writing, contracted into *MS.sing.*, *MSS.plu.* (Lat. *mānu scriptum*, written by hand.)

Manx, *sing.* and *plu.*, the language of the Isle of Man, a native of the isle, produced in the isle, peculiar to the isle: as a *Manx-cat*. **Manx-man**, *plu.* **Manx-men**, **The Manx**

The name of a people ending in *-sh*, *-ch* soft, or *-x*, have two plurals, one collective by placing *The* before the word: as *The Manx*, *The English*, *The Scotch*, and the other partitive by adding *-men*: as 2, 3.. *Manx-men*, *English-men*, *Scotch-men*, &c.

Many, *men'.y*, (comp.) more, (super.) most, a great number;

Much, (comp.) more, (super.) most, a great quantity.

The many, the multitude. **Mani-fold**, *măn'.i.fold* (not *měn'.i.*)

Many a one, **Many a day**, **Many an April**, **Many a man**, &c.

¶ The indef. art. *a*, which usually stands before the adjective comes after "many," "what," "such": *What a piece of work is man!* *Such a Roman*. *Many a man and many a maid* (Milton).

¶ If *too*, *so*, *how*, or *as* precedes the adj. the article is again removed and placed between the adj. and its noun: as *too great an honour*, *so excellent a man*, *how large a letter*, *as strange a compound as....*

¶ If *great* precedes "many," the article is placed before *great*: as *a great many men*.

"Manifold" is the only compound of "many" which changes *-y* into *-i*, and sounds the first vowel as *a*, not *e*. This arises from a blundering association of the word with *mani-fest*, *mani-kin*, *mani-ple*, &c., with which it has no connection.

Compounds of *many*:- **many-cleft**, **many-coloured**, **many-**

cornered, many-flowered, many-headed, many-leaved, many-legged, many-leagued, many-lettered, many-mastered, many-parted, many-peopled, many-petaled, many-sided, many-toned, many-tribed, many-twinkling, many-valved, many-veined, many-voiced, &c., &c.

"Many," "Much," are neither of them from the same root as *more*, *most*, but are positives supplied.

"Many" is Old Eng. *menigeo*, a multitude, whence *menig* or *manig*.

"Much" is Old English *mucel*, *mucel*, or *mycel*, great, much.

"More," "Most," are the degrees of *mdg* or *mæg*, the root of *mdgen* or *magen*, strength, (comp.) *mdg-re*, (super.) *mdg-ost* (ma're, m'ost).

Maori, *may' .õ.rĩ*, one of the natives of New Zealand, adj.

Māp, a chart, to draw a map; mapped, *māpt*; mapp'-ing (R. i.); mapp'-er. **Map** [of the land]. **Chart** [of the sea].

Latin *mappa*; French *mappemonde*, a map of the world.

Maple, *may' .p'l*, a tree; maple-tree; maple-sugar, -*shoog' .ar*.

Old English *mapel-treo* or *mapul-treo*, *mapeld-ern*, a maple-grove.

Mār, to injure; marred (1 syl.), marr'-ing (Rule i.) **Mars**.

Old English *marrian*, past *merre*, to obstruct, to scatter, to corrupt.

Marabūt, *mah' .rah .boot*, one of the royal priesthood of Barbary, Guinea, &c., greatly venerated by the Moslem negro. The Great Marabūt ranks next to the king.

Arabic *marbouth*, a cenobite or religious devotee.

Marabout, *mah' .rah .boo*, a plume made of the wing or tail feathers of the *marabou stork*.

Marabout hat, a hat with marabout feathers.

Maranatha, *mār' .rā .nay' .rahah*, may the Lord come quickly [to take vengeance] 1 Cor. xvi. 22.

Maraschino, *mār' .rūs .kee' .no*, a liqueur made from cherries.

It is made of the *marasca* cherry of Dalmatia.

Marauder, *mā .rau' .der*, a plunderer, a freebooter;

Maraud', to plunder; maraud'-ed (R. xxxvi.), maraud'-ing.

French *marauder*, *maraudeur*.

Maravedi, *mah' .rā .vā' .dē*, a Spanish coin less than a farthing.

Marble, *mar' .b'l*, a calcareous stone, a plaything, to colour in imitation of marble; marbled, *mar' .b'ld*; marbling, mar'bler, mar'bly, marble-cutter, marble-mill, marble-quarry; marble-works, -*wurks*; marble-worker, &c.

Arundelian marbles, *a .rūn .dee' .k̃ .ān mar' .b'lz*, certain statues and busts purchased by Lord Arundel of W. Petty, and given to the Oxford University in 1627.

Elgin marbles, *Elg' .in* (-g- hard, not *Elj'in*), fragments of Athenian statuary collected by Thomas Lord Elgin, in 1802, and purchased for the British Museum in 1816.

French *marbre*; Latin *marmor*, v. *marmōrāre*.

March, *martch*, the third month of the year, military step, a

military journey, to move with a march; **marched** (1 syl.), **march-ing**, **march'ing-ly**. **Forced march**.

Mad as a March hare, wild and disorderly as a hare in the rutting season. **Marsh**, a meadow.

"**March**" (the month), Latin *Martius*, Mars, the Roman war-god.

"**March**" (to walk), Fr. *marche*, v. *marcher*; Low Lat. *marchiāre*.

"**Marsh**" (a meadow), Old English *mersc*, *mersc-land*.

Marches, *marsh'es*, frontier-lands, *martch'es*, 'journevs, doth march. **Marshes**, *marsh'es*, meadows. **March-er**, *marsh'er*, warder of a frontier, *martch'er*, one who marches.

Riding the marches, walking the bounds of a parish.

Marchioness, *mar'shōn.ess*, wife of a marquis, a lady who has the rank of a marchioness.

The Medieval Latin word for "marquis" is marchio, and for "marchioness" marchionissa. We have taken the French "marquise" for the man, and the Low Latin word for the woman.

"**Marches**" (frontier-lands), Old Eng. *mearc*, *mearc-land*, borderland.

"**Marshes**" (meadows), Old English *mersc*, *mersc-land*, meadowland.

Māre (1 syl.), fem. of stallion, *stāl'yūn*, (both) horse (1 syl.), a quadruped. **Mayor**, *mair*, (fem.) *mayoress*, *mair'ess*.

Night-mare, *nite'mare*, an incubus; plu. **night-mares**.

Mare's nest, *mairz nest*, a fancied discovery which turns out to be no discovery at all.

Mare's tail, a marsh plant. **Mare's tails**, streaky clouds.

"**Mare**," Old English *meaſh*. "**Stallion**," Welsh *ystalwyn*.

"**Mayor**," Spanish *mayor*, *mayora*; French *maire*, Latin *major*.

"**Night-mare**," Old English *mære-fæc* or *nicht mære*.

"**Mare's tail**" is not the same plant as "**Horse's tail**," the former is *equisetum*, a cryptogam, and the latter *Hippuris*, a monogynious plant. The habitat of the former is a moist shady spot, such as woods and plantations, of a latter, ditches or ponds.

Maréchal, *mār'ra.shāl*, the highest military title in France.

Marshal, *mar'shāl*, chief officer of arms. (See **Marshal**.)

Marischal College (Aberdeen'), *mar'shāl col.ledge*.

Founded in 1598 by George Keith, fifth earl of *Marischal*.

"**Marechal**," Low Latin *marescallus*; Anglo-Saxon *mare-scealc*, master of the horse.

Margaric, *mar.gār'rik*, pertaining to pearls or to margarine.

Margarine, *mar.ga.rin*, the pearly solid portion of oil or fat (*-ine* denotes a simple substance or element).

Margarate, *mar.gū.rate*, a compound of margaric acid with a base (*-ate* denotes a salt formed by the union of an acid in *-ic* with a base. *-ic* means "most highly oxidised.")

Margarite, *mar.gū.rite*, pearl-mica (*-ite* denotes a fossil, an ore, a mineral). **Margaret**, a woman's name.

Marguerite, *mar.gwe.reet*, the large field daisy.

Latin *margārita*; Greek *margāritēs*, a pearl, the white daisy.

Margin, *mar' djin*, the border; **marginal**, *mar' djā.nāl*; placed in the margin, pertaining to the margin; **marginal-ly**; **marginate**, *mar' dji.nate*, to set off with a good margin; **margināt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **margināt-ing** (Rule xix.)

Latin *margo*, gen. *marginis*, *marginālis*, v. *margināre*.

Margrave, fem. **margravine**, *mar' grāve*, *mar' gra.veen'*, a German title, similar in origin to our marquis, that is the lord warden of a march or frontier; **margraviate**, *mar' grāv' i.ate* (not *mar' gra.vate*), the territory over which a margrave has jurisdiction.

German *markgraf*, *markgräfin*, *markgrafschaft*. Our words are from the French, and both destroy the character of the word (*markgraf*, count or earl of the marches) by omitting *k* or *c*, and changing *graf* (earl) into *grave*. French *margrave*, *margraviat*.

Marie Louise, *mah' ree loo' ēze'*, a pear.

So named by the Abbé Duguesne, in honour of Marie Louise, Archduchess of Austria, second wife of Napoleon I.

Marigold, *mār' ri. gold*, a flower; **mar'igold-window**, also called a Catherine-wheel window, a **rosace** (*rō. zarce'*) or rose window, a large round church window, especially used in "lady chapels." **Marygold**, £100,000.

"Mari" is "Mary," the Virgin, mother of Jesus Christ.

Marine, *ma. reen'*, pertaining to the sea; **marine'-engine**, *-en' gīn*; **marine'-glue**, *-glu*; **marine'-soap**, *-sōpe*; **marine'-stores**, *-stores* (1 syl.), old odds and ends of ship stores.

Mariner, *mār' ri. ner*, a seaman; **mar'iner's compass**.

The pronunciation tells us we have taken the word from the French *marine*; Latin *marinus* (*māre*, the sea; Hebrew *mar*, bitter).

Mariolatry, *mair' ri. ōl' .ā. try*, worship of Mary the Virgin; **mariolater**, *mair' ri. ōl' .ā. ter*, a worshipper of Mary...

Latin *Maria*; Greek *Marias*; French *Marie*.

Marinorama, *ma. rī. no. rah' .mah*, sea views on the plan of a panorama or diorama.

A wretched hybrid, Latin *marinus*, Greek *horāma*, marine views; "pelagorama," *pēl' .ā. go. rah' .mah*, would be Greek.

Marionette (Fr.), *mār' ri. ō. nēt'*, a puppet; **marionettes**, *-nets*.

So called from *Marion*, an Italian, who introduced them into France in the reign of Charles IX.

Marital, *mār' ri. tāl*, pertaining to a husband. (Latin *māritālis*.)

Maritime, **Marine**, *mār' ri. time*, *mā. reen'*.

Maritime, bordering on the sea, connected with sea matters, as *maritime town*, *maritime affairs*, *maritime laws*.

Marine, produced in the sea, belonging to the sea, thrown up by the sea, enjoying sea views or breezes: as *marine productions*, *marine shells*, *marine parade*, &c.

"Maritime," Lat. *māritimū*. "Marine," *mārinus*, Fr. *marine*.

Marjoram, *mar' djo. rūm* (not *-rum*), an aromatic herb.

A corrupt form of the Latin *majoran*[a], German *majoran*. The French form *marjolaine* is even worse than our own.

Mark. **Marc.** **Marque,** *mark*, licence of reprisals. **Marquee.**

Mark, a token, a symbol, a coin = 13s. 4d.; to make a mark; **marked** (1 syl.), **mark'-ing,** **mark'-er.**

Marksman, one who shoots at a mark or object.

Trade-mark, a symbol used by merchants to identify their goods. **To mark down,** **to mark off,** **to mark out.**

Marc, refuse of fruit from which the juice has been extracted.

Marquee, *mar.kee'*, a large field-tent.

"**Mark,**" Old English *mearc*, v. *mearc(ian)*. "**Marc,**" French *marc*.

"**Marque,**" French *marque*. "**Marquee,**" French *marquise*.

Market, a place of mart; to deal; **mark'et-ed** (Rule xxxvi.); **mark'et-ing.** **Mark'etings,** goods brought home from market. **Mark'et-able,** **marketable-ness.**

Market-bell, rung at the opening and closing of market;

Market-cross, **market-place,** **market-house,** **market-day;**

Market-gardener, one who rears and sells fruits and vegetables for the public market; **market-geld;**

Market-penny, a percentage taken by those who sell goods for another; **market-price,** the price charged for goods at market; **market-town,** a town in which a public market is held; **market-man,** *plu.* **market-men;**

Market-woman, *plu.* **market-women,** *-wim'n*, one who attends market to sell her wares.

German *markt*, *markt-tag*, *market-day*, *markt-geld*.

Marl, lime with clay and mould; to manure with marl; **marled** (1 syl.), **marl'-ing,** **marl'-y;** **clay-marl,** where the clay predominates; **marl-clay,** where the lime predominates; **shell-marl,** marl containing fresh-water shells; **marl-stone;** **marlaceous** (Rule lxvi.), *mar.lay'.shè'üs*.

Welsh *marl*, *marliog*, *marly*; *marliad*, a marling.

Marline, *mar'.lîn*, twine for twisting round cables to preserve them; **marl,** to bind with marline; **marled** (1 syl.)

Marl'ing-hitch, a hitch used in marling a rope.

Marling-spike, an iron prong used for a fid, &c.

Spanish *merlin*; French *merlin*; German *marling*, *marlten*; *-line* (of "*marline*") is a blunder for *lien*, a bond.

Marmalade (not *marmelade*), *mar'.ma.laid*, a preserve of Seville oranges, a conserve of quinces, &c.

The word ought to be *marmelade*, as it comes from the Portuguese word *marmelo*, a quince, *marmelad*, conserve of quinces; Spanish *marmelada*; French *marmelade*.

Marmoset, *mar'.mō.zët*, smallest of the monkey tribe.

French *marmouset* (*marmotte*, to chatter). The little chatterer.

Marmot, *mar'.mōt*, the Alpine rat. (French *marmotte*.)

Maroon, *mă.roon'*. **Morone**, *mo.rōné'*, a mulberry colour.

Maroon', a chestnut colour, a free negro-slave escaped to the woods, to leave a sailor on a desolate shore; **ma'rooned'** (2 syl.), **maroon'-ing**, **maroon'-er**.

A corruption of the Spanish *cimarron*, an unruly man or beast.

"Maroon" (chestnut colour), French *marron*, a chestnut.

"Morone" (mulberry colour), Lat. *mōrum*, Gk *mōrōs*, a mulberry.

Marplot, *mar'.plōt*, one who spoils a plan by interference.

Marque, *mark*. **Marc**. **Mark**. **Marquee**, *mar.kee'* (q.v.)

Marque, licence given to a subject in time of war to make reprisals on an enemy's chattels, letters of **marque**, licence granted to a private person in time of war to seize the ships or goods of an enemy.

Marc, the residuum of fruit after the juice has been expressed.

Mark, a symbol, a token, to make a mark.

Teutonic *marck*, *marche*, *mearc*, a frontier; the licence was first granted to those living on frontiers who, being especially subject to depredations, were permitted to make reprisals.

"Marc," French *marc*. "Mark," Old English *mearc*, v. *mearc[ian]*.

Marquee, *mar.kee'*, a large field tent. (French *marquise*.)

Marquetry, *mar'.kwē.try*, ornamental inlaid work in furniture.

French *marqueterie*, v. *marqueter*, to variegate.

Marquis, *fem. marchioness*, a title next below a duke.

Fr. *marquis*; Low Lat. *marchionissa*. Low Lat. for "marquis" is *marchio*. We have taken the French word for the man, and the Med. Latin word for the woman. A marquis was originally a warden of a *marck* or *mearc* (a frontier).

Marriage. **Wedding**. **Nuptials**. **Espousals**.

Marriage, *mă'r.rāge*, the consummation of a wedding.

Wedd'ing, the act of uniting in marriage.

Nuptials, *nŭp'.shē'ālz*, the wedding ceremony.

Espousals, *es.pōw'.zālz*, the consummation of a betrothal.

Marriage-able, *mar'rāge.ă.b'l* (-ce and -ge retain the -e before -able, Rule xx.); **marriage-con'tract**.

Marry, *mărry*, to unite by marriage; **married**, *mă'r.rēd*; **mar'ry-ing**. **Marry!** an oath (By Mary!).

Marital, *mă'r.rī.tāl*, pertaining to a husband. (Lat. *măritālis*.)

Matrimony, *măt'.rī.mŭn.y* (q.v.); **matrimo'nial**, &c.

Latin *māter*, mother.

It is disgraceful that a double *r* should be used in these words; in *bury*, where the *r* is under precisely similar circumstances, we have not doubled the *r*.

The Latin words are *măritus*, v. *măritāre* (from *mas*, gen. *măris*, one of the male kind); the word *marra* (with double *r*) means a pickaxe or mattock.

We stand alone in this absurdity: thus, Fr. *mariage*, *mariable*, v. *marier*; Ital. *maritare*, *maritaggio*; Span. *maridable*, *maridage*, v. *maridar*; Low Lat. *maritagium*, &c. And we ourselves have only one *r* in **marital**. The only excuse for doubling the *r* in "marry" is to distinguish it from the proper name Mary.

Mars, *marz*, the Roman war-god, the planet between "Earth" and "Jupiter," 3rd sing. pres. ind. of the v. *mar*. (Lat. *Mars*.)

Marsala, *mar.sàh'.lah*, a Sicilian white wine. (*Marsala*, Sicily.)

Marseillaise (The), *mar'.sè.lāze* (not *mar'.säl.yāze*), a French revolutionary song by Rouget de Lisle, 1792.

Marsh, *plu.* marshes, a meadow; *marsh'-y*, *marsh'i-ness* (R. xi.)

Marsh centau'ry, a plant; **marsh-elder**, the guelder rose; **marsh-mallow**; **marsh-mar'igold**; **marsh-pennywort**, *-pën'.nī.wurt*; **marsh-rock'et**, a water-cress; **marsh-samphire**, *-sām'.fīre*; **marsh-tref'oil** (all marsh plants).

Marsh miasma, *-mē.ăz'.mah*, infectious vapours which rise from certain marshes and produce intermittent fevers.

Old Eng. *mersc*, *mersc-land*, *mersc-mealwe*, the marsh mallow.

Marshal. **Maréchal**. **Martial**. **Marischal**. **Marshall**.

Mar'shāl, chief officer of arms, one who regulates the order of precedence at banquets, &c., to dispose in order; **marshalled**, *mar'.shāld*; **marshalling**, *mar'shall-ing*, **marshaller**.

Marshal-ship (*-ship*, office or rank); **earl-marshal**, **field-marshal** (a title introduced by George I.), the highest military rank in the British army.

Maréchal, *mār'rè.shāl*, chief military officer in France.

Martial, *mar'.shāl*, warlike. (Latin *martialis*.)

Marischal College, *mar.shal* (not *mār'ri.shāl*) *cōl'.ledge* (Aberdeen), founded, in 1593, by George Keith, fifth earl of Marischal, for medical students.

Marshall, *mar'.shāl*, a proper name.

Low Latin *marescallus*; Ang.-Sax. *mare sceale*, master of the horse.

Marsupial, *mar'.sū'.pī.ăl*, having a fetus pouch.

^c **Marsupials**, *mar.sū'.pī.ălz*, such animals as the kangaroo and opossum. **Marsupialia**, *mar.sū'.pī.ă''.ā.h*, the marsupial "order" (*-ia* denotes an order, a class).

Marsupium, *mar.sū'.pī.ŭm*, the marsupial pouch.

Marsupite, *mar'.sū.pīte*, cluster stones (*-ite* denotes a fossil, these fossils resemble purses).

French *marsupial*; Latin *marsūpium*, a pouch.

Mart, a market (contraction of *market*, German *mar[k]t*).

Martello-tower, *mar.těl'.lo tōw.er* (*tow-* rhyme to *now*), a small circular shaped fort for the defence of a seaboard.

So called from the Italian *Torri da Martello*, erected as a defence against pirates. Warning was given by a "martello" or hammer striking on a bell.

The usual derivation is *Mortello* (or Myrtle) Bay, in Corsica, where Le Tellier, with only thirty-eight men, resisted a simultaneous sea and land attack by Lord Hood and Major-General Dundas in 1794.

Marten, *mar' t'n*, a sort of weasel. **Mar'tin**, the swift, a name.

"Marten," Fr. *marte* or *martre*; Germ. *marder*; Lat. *mustela (mus)*.

"Martin" (the swallow), Fr. *martinet*. Some say it is St. Martin's bird, but St. Martin's bird is a raven, not a swallow. Probably the word is *mur-ten* (for *murus tēno*), and hence the Germans call it the *mauer-schwalbe*, the wall-swallow.

Martial. **Marshall**. **Marshal**. **Marischal** (all *mar' shāl*).

Martial, *mar' shāl*, warlike; martial-ly, martial-law.

Marshall, *mar' shāl*, a proper name.

Marshal, *mar' shal*, an officer of arms. Field marshal, the highest military rank in the British army.

Marischal College (Aberdeen), *mar' shāl cōl' ledge*, founded by George Keith, fifth earl of Marischal, in 1593.

"Martial," Latin *martialis* (*Mars*, gen. *Martis*, the war-god).

"Marshal," Anglo-Saxon *mare scealc*, master of the horse: Low Latin *mareschallus*; French *maréchal*.

Martin, the house swallow, a man's name. **Marten**, a weasel.

"Martin," Fr. *martinet*. "Marten," Fr. *martre*. (See **Marten**.)

Martinet, *mar' t'n. nēt*, an inflexible disciplinarian.

Martinets, *mar' t'n. nēts*, small lines on the back of a sail.

"Martinet," so called from *M. de Martinet*, a young colonel in the reign of Louis XIV., who remodelled the French infantry.

Martingale, *mar' t'n. gāle*, part of the furniture of a horse, part of a ship's rigging. (French *martingale*.)

Mar'tinmas, the feast of St. Martin, November 11th (-*mass* as an affix drops one -s: as *Christmas*, *Michaelmas*, R. viii.)

Mart'let, a sort of swallow. **Mar'tinet**, a pedantic disciplinarian.

Martyr, *mar' t'r*, one who suffers for conscience sake, to suffer as a martyr; martyred, *mar' t'rd*; martyr-ing, *mar' t'r. ing*; martyr-dom, the death or suffering of a martyr.

Martyrology, *mar' t'r. ōl' ō. gy*, a history of martyrs; martyrological, *mar' t'r. ō. lōg' ō. kāl*, adj.; martyrol'ogist.

O. Eng. *martyr*, *martyrdōm*; Lat. *martyr*; Gk. *martūr* (*martureo*).

Mar'vel, a wonder, to wonder; marvelled, *mar' veld*; mar'-vell-ing, *mar' vell-er*; mar'-vell-ous, -us; mar'-vellous-ly, marvellous-ness (Rule iii., -EL).

French *merveille*, *merveilleux*; Latin *mirābilis* (*mirus*, wonderful).

Mary, *plu.* **Marys** (is the modern spelling, not *Maries*).

Marybud, the marigold. (The bud of the Virgin Mary.)

-*mas* (the word *mass* used as a suffix, Rule viii.), *Christmas*, &c.

Masculine, *mās' kŭ. līn* (not *mās' ku. line*), of the male kind, like a man; mas'culine-ly. (Latin *masculinus*.)

Mash. **Mesh**. **Marsh**. **Mess**. **Mass**.

Māsh, a mixture of bran and water, to squeeze, to make a mash; mashed (1 syl.), mash'-ing, mash'-y, mash'-tub.

- Mēsh**, a wick, an interstice of a net. (Old Eng. *mæscere*.)
Marsh, a fen, a meadow. (Old English *mersc*.)
Mess, a muddle, a military ordinary. (O. E. *mes[an]*, to feed.)
Mass, the mass, a feast or festival. (Old English *mæsse*.)
 "Mash," Fr. *masche*, now *mâche*; Lat. *masticare*; Gk. *mastazo*.
Mask (to rhyme with *ask*), a visor, to wear a mask. **Masque**, *mask* (q.v.) **Masked**, *maskd*; **mask'-ing**, **mask'-er**, **masked battery**, a battery concealed from the enemy.
 German *maske*, v. *maskiren*; Italian *maschera*; French *masque*.
Mason, a builder [in stone], one who cuts and works up stone, a "freemason"; **masonic**, *ma.sŏn'.ĭk*, pertaining to "freemasonry"; **masonry**, *ma'son.ry*, the art or trade of a stonemason, the craft of "freemasonry."
 French *maçon*, *maçonerie* (*maison*, a house; Low Latin *mansio*).
Masorah, *mās'.o.rah*, a Hebrew critical work on the text of the Bible; **masoretic**, *mās'.o.rēt'.ĭk*, adj. of masorah;
Masoret'ic points, the points used for Hebrew vowels.
Masorite, *mās'.ō.rite*, one of the writers of the masorah.
 Hebrew *masar*, to hand down, *masora*, tradition.
Masque, *mask*, a sort of drama in masks. **Mask**, a visor.
Masquerade, *mask'.ēr.rādē'*, a soiree of persons in masks, to attend a masquerade in character; **masquerad-ed**, *mask'.er.rādē''.ed*; **masquerād'-ing**, **masquerād'-er**.
 French *mascarade*. It is strange that we should have gone out of the way to "Frenchify" the look of this word. Why not **maskarade**?
Mass, a large quantity, to form into a mass, the eucharist in the Roman church. **Mess**, a muddle, a dish of food, a military ordinary. **Mash**, a mixture of bran and water.
Massed (1 syl.), **mass'-ing**; **massive**, *mās'.stv*; **massive-ly**, **massive-ness**, **mass'-y**, **mass'i-ness**; **mass-meeting**, a large political meeting.
High mass, *hī...*, that which is chanted or sung.
Low mass, that which is read; **mass-book**, the missal.
 Old Eng. *mæsse*, *mæsse-bōc*, *mæsse-sang*, celebration of High mass.
 "Mass" (a lump). Lat. *massa*, lump of dough; Gk. *massō*, to knead.
Massacre, *mās'.să.k'r*, indiscriminate slaughter, to slaughter wholesale; **massacred**, *mās'.să.k'r.d*, barbarously murdered; **massacring**, *mās'.să.kring*; **massacrer**, *-să.krer*.
 French *massacre*, v. *massacrer*, *massacreur*.
Massive, *mās'.stv*; **massive-ly**, **massive-ness**. (See **Mass**.)
Mast (to rhyme with *fast*, *last*), a spar to support the sails, &c., of a ship, the fruit of beech-trees, &c.; **mast'-ed**, furnished with masts; **mast'-er**, a vessel having masts, a title given to young gentlemen, a teacher, an owner; **mast'ful**, abounding in the fruit of beech-trees, &c.
 "Mast" (of a ship), O. E. *mæst*. "Mast" (nuts), *mæste*, acorns, &c.

Màst'er, the head of a household, an owner, one well skilled in anything, a teacher, an employer, a title of literary dignity (M.A., master of arts; A.M. (Latin), *artium magister*, master of arts), a title of respect given to young gentlemen, to subdue, to overcome difficulties; **màst'ered**, **màst'er-ing**, **màst'er-ful** (Rule viii.), **màst'er-ful-ly**, **màst'erful-ness**, **màst'er-less**, **màst'er-ly**, **impe-rious**, **excellent** (*adv.*), with a master's skill;

Mastery, *màs'.tè.ry*; **màst'er-ship** (*-ship*, office, rank);

Master baker, *plu.* **Master bakers**, &c.

Master in Chancery, *plu.* **Masters in Chancery**.

(If a preposition separates a compound noun, the *plu.* "-s" is added to the word before the preposition.)

Master-leaver, *-lee'.ver*; **master-stroke**; **master-piece**, *-peece*; **master-touch**; **master-work**, *-work*.

French *maître*, now *maitre*, *v.* *matriser*; Latin *magister*.

Mastic, *màs'.tik*, an odoriferous gum. (Gk. and Lat. *mastiche*.)

Masticate, *màs'.tì.kāte*, to chew; **mas'ticāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **mas'ticāt-ing** (Rule xix.), **mas'ticāt-or** (Rule xxxvii.); **masticable**, *màs'.tì.kā.b'l*; **mastication**, *-tì.kay''shūn*; **masticatory**, *màs'.tì.kā.t'ry*, adapted to mastication.

Lat. *masticāre*, supine *masticātum*; Gk. *mastazō*; Fr. *mastication*.

Mastiff, *plu.* **mastiffs** (not *mastives*, R. xxxix.), *màs'.tìfs*, a dog.

Fr. *mastin*, now *mātin*; Low Lat. *massatinus* (house-dog, *mānsio*, a house, Lat. *manēre*, to abide), a dog to guard the house.

Mastitis, *màs.tì'.tīs*, inflammation of the breast.

Greek *mastōs*, a breast (*-tīs* denotes inflammation).

Mastodon, *màs'.tō.dōn*, a genus of extinct "elephants."

Greek *mastōs odōn*, nipple-toothed; its teeth have from eight to twelve little cones, not unlike "nipples."

Māt, a thick fabric for wiping shoes on, a texture for packages, an article to set dishes on, to entangle, to entwist, to cover with mats; **mätt'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **mätt'-ing** (R. i.)

Welsh *mat*; Old English *meatte*; Latin *matta*, a mat.

Matador, *mätt'.a.dōr*, the man appointed [in Spanish bull-fights] to kill the disabled bull, one of the three principal cards at ombre [*om'.bray*] and quadrille. (Sp. *matador*, murderer.)

Mātch, a lucifer, a contest, one equal to another, an espousal, to pit one against another, to pair, to suit; **matched** (1 syl.), **match'-ing**, **match'-able**, **match'-er**, **match-māker**, **match'-less**, **match'-less-ly**, **match'-less-ness**.

Match'-lock, a musket fired by a match.

"Match" (a "lucifer"). French *mèche*; Latin *myrus*, a candle wick.

"Match" (an equal), Old English *maca*, a mate.

Māte (1 syl.), a companion, to match. **Māt** (for the door), **Met**.

Mate, **mat-ed**, *māte'.ed*; **māt'-ing** (Rule xix.), *but*

Mät, mätt'-ed, mätt'-ing (Rule i.);

Mate'-less, companionless. **Matè**, mah'.tā, Paraguay tea.

Check-mate, the king so checked that he cannot move.

"Mate" (a companion), Dutch *maat*.

"Check-mate," Ital. *scacco-matto*, the squares befooled; Germ. *schach-matt*, the squares worn-out or forbidden; Span. *zague* or *mate*.

Mater, may'.ter (Latin), mother. **Dura-mater**, dū'.rah may'.ter, the outer membrane of the brain; **pī'a ma'ter**, the inner membrane. **Alma mater**, āl'mah may'.ter, the university at which a person has graduated is his *alma mater*.

Dura mater (Lat.), "hard mother," called *hard* because it is the toughest membrane of the brain. *Pia mater* (Lat.), "tender mother," immediately investing the brain. Called *mater* from the ancient notion that it gave birth to all the membranes of the body.

Materia medica (Latin), ma.tee'.rī.ah mēd'.ī.kah, whatever is employed as a medicine, a book containing a description of these substances, their uses, quantities, &c.

Material, ma.tee'.rī.āl, that of which anything is made, essential, corporeal, made of matter (not *spiritual*); **mate'rial-ly**, to an important degree, considerably; **mate'rial-ness**, the state of being formed of matter.

Materiality, ma.tee'.rī.āl'.ī.ty, opposed to *spirituality*.

Materialise (R. xxxi.), ma.tee'.rī.āl.ize, to degrade to matter; **mate'rialised** (5 syl.); **mate'rialis-ing** (R. xix.)

Materialist, ma.tee'.rī.āl.ist, one who believes that the "soul" and "life" are due to organised matter.

Materialism, ma.tee'.rī.āl.izm, the creed of a materialist; **materialistic**, ma.tee'.rī.āl.iss'.īk.

Materiel (Fr.), munitions of war, the baggage and equipments of an army, the instruments, &c., required in any art.

(The following have double "t.")

Matter, material; **matters**, affairs, signifies; **mattered**, māt'.terd; **mattery**, full of matter; **matter-less**.

As in "letter" (q.v.) the introduction of a second *t* is much to be regretted, and has no sanction in other languages.

French *matériel* (wrong), *matérialisme*!! *matérialiste*, *matérialité*, *matérialiser*, *matière*, matter; Ital. *materia*, *materiali*, *materialità*, *matera*, matter; Lat. *matéria*, *matériālis* (from *māter*, a mother). The only words in Latin with double *t* are *matta*, a mat, *mattea*, a junket, *mattus*, foul, and *mattiaceæ* [pilæ], soap-balls. If the second *t* is added to shorten the "a," then it should be added to "material," but in Latin the "a" is long, and the double *t* diverts the mind from the fact that *mater* (mother) is the root-word.

Maternal, mā.tēr'.nāl (not māt'.ter'.nāl), befitting a mother, pertaining to a mother; **mater'nal-ly**, like a mother.

Maternity, mā.tēr'.nī.ty, state or character of a mother.

Latin *māternālis*, *maternitas* (*māter*, Greek *matér*, a mother).

Māth, a crop mowed; after-math, the grass crop which rises after hayseal. (Old English *māth*, a math or mowing.)

Mathematics (Rule lxi.), *mār'h'ĕ.māt''iks*, science of numbers; mathematical, *mār'h'ĕ.māt''i.kāl*, adj., mathemat'ical-ly.

Mathematician, *mār'h'ĕ.ma.tsh''ān*, one skilled in mathematics. Pure mathematics, the abstract science. Mixed mathematics, *mīxt-*, mathematics applied to objects, as in buying and selling, land-surveying, and so on.

Mathesis, *mār'h'ĕ.sis*, the science of mathematics.

Greek [ta] *māthēmatikē* or [hē] *māthēmātikē* [technē], *māthēsis* (*manthano*, to learn); Lat. *māthēmātica*, *māthēmāticus*, *mathēsis*.

Maties, *māt'.iz*, the best Scotch cured herrings. **Mathes**, *mar'h'.ez*.

Matin, *māt'.in*, used in the morning. **Mat'ing**, a texture of jute.

Matins, *māt'.inz*, morning prayers. **Ves'pers**, evening prayers.

Matinal, *māt'.i.nāl*, pertaining to the morning;

Matutinal, *mā.tū'th.nāl*, early in the morning.

Matinée musicale (French), *mat'.e.nay mu'.si.kahl'*, a morning concert. **Mat'inee**, a reception in the morning.

(This is an English use of the French word *matinée*).

"*Soirée matinale*," sometimes seen in announcements meaning a "morning entertainment," is nonsense. "*Soirée*" (from "*soir*," evening) is only applicable to evening assemblies, and "*matinale*" added is a contradiction.

Fr. *matin*, *matinal*, *matinée*, *matines*; Lat. *mātūtīnus*, *mātūtīnālis*.

Matrass. **Mattress**. **Matrice** or **Matrix**.

Matrass, *māt'.rās*, a chemical vessel also called a cucurbit.

Mattress, *māt'.trēs*, a cushion for a bed.

Matrice, *may'.trīs* or **Matrix**, *may'.trix*, a mould.

"Matrass," Fr. *matras* (du Latin *matracium*, de *māter*, à cause de son gros ventre). *Dict. Univer. des Scien.*, &c.

"Mattress," Welsh *matras*; German *matratze*; French *matelas*.

"Matrice or Matrix," Fr. *matrice*; Germ. *matrize*; Lat. *matrix*.

Matrice, plu. *matrices*, *may'.trī.seez*. (See **Matrix**.)

Matricide, *may'.trī.sīde* (not *māt'.rī.sīde*), mother-murder; matricidal, *may'.trī.sī''.dāl*, adj.

Latin *mātrīcida*, *mātrīcidium* (*māter cædo*, to kill a mother).

Matriculate, *ma.trīk'kū.lāte*, to become enrolled in a university; matric'ulāt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), matric'ulāt-ing (Rule xix.); matriculation, *ma.trīk'kū.lay''.shūn*, enrollment...

Latin *matriculatio* (*matricula*, a list or roll).

Matrimony, *māt'.rī.mūn.y*, the marriage state; matrimonial, *māt'.rī.mō''.nī.āl*; matrimo'nial-ly.. (See **Marry**.)

Latin *matrimōnium* (*māter*, a mother).

Matrix, plu. *matrices*, *may'.trix*, *may'.trī.seez*, a mould.

Latin *matrix*, plu. *matrices*, the womb, (*māter*, a mother).

Matron, *may'.trōn* (not *māt'.rōn*), the mother of a family, the woman superintendent of a hospital; ma'tron-ly, ma'-

tron-al; matronise (R. xxxi.), *may'tro.nize*; *ma'tronised* (3 syl.); *matronis-ing* (R. xix.), *ma'trō.nize.ing*.

Latin *matrōna*, *matrōnalis*; French *matrone*.

Matter, *măt'ter*, that of which a thing is made, the subject of a book, discourse, or thought, type set-up, ailment, pus.

Mattery, *mat'te.ry*, full of pus; **matter-less**, without pus.

Matter (*verb*), only used in the third persons: *It matters not*, signifies not; *it mattered not*, signified not; *no matter*, never mind, it is of no importance. (*See Material*.)

Welsh *mater*; French *matière*; Latin *matēria*, matter, material.

"Matter" (pus), Welsh *madru*, to fester, *madrudd*, &c.

Mätting, a fabric made of jute, &c. **Mät'in**, morning prayer.

"Mätting," Welsh *mat*; Latin *matta*.

"Matin," French *matin*; Latin *mätütinus*.

Mattock, *măt'tōk*, a pick-axe for "grubbing." (Welsh *matog*.)

Mattress, *Matrass*. **Matrice** or **Matrix**.

Mattress, *măt'trēs*, the cushion of a bed. (Welsh *matras*.)

Matrass, *măt'rās*, a cucurbit. (Fr. *matras*; Lat. *matracium*.)

Matrice, *may'tris*, a mould. (Fr. *matrice*; Lat. *matrix*.)

Mature, *ma.turē*, ripe, to ripen; **matured'** (2 syl.), **matur-ing** (Rule xix.), *ma.turē.ing*; **mature-ly**; **mature-ness**.

Maturity, *ma.tū'rĭ.ty*, ripeness, completion; **maturescent**, *măt tū.res'sent*; **maturation**, *măt'tu.ray''shŭn*.

Maturate, *măt'tu.rate* (not *ma.tū.rate*), to ripen; **mat'urāt-ed**, *mat'urāt-ing* (R. xix.); **maturative**, *-tĭv*.

Lat. *mätüratio*, *mätürescens*, gen. *mätürescentis*, *mätürĭtas*, *mätürus*, v. *mätüräre*, supine *mätürätum*.

Matutinal, *măt tu'.ti.nal*, early in the morning. **Mat'inal** (*q.v.*)

Latin *mätütinālis*, *mätütĭnus*, soon in the morning.

Maudlin, *maud'ĭn*, sentimentally drunk, fuddled.

A corruption of *Magdalen*, who is drawn with eyes swollen with weeping; *Magdalen College* is pronounced *Maudlin*.

Maugre, *mau'ger*, notwithstanding. (Fr. *malgré*, in spite of.)

Maul, to beat and bruise. **Mall**, *maul* or *mäl*, a heavy wooden hammer; **mallet**, *mäl'let*, a small mall; **mauled** (1 syl.), *maul'ing*. **Maul-stick**, the stick on which a painter rests his arm while painting.

Latin *malleus*, a hammer, v. *mallo*; French *mail*, *maillet*.

Maund, a hand-basket, a gift doled out on Maundy Thursday.

Maun'dy, the office read by Roman Catholics during the feet-washing before Good Friday. **Monday**, *mŭn'.day*.

Maundy Thursday, the day before Good Friday.

"Maund," O. Eng. *mand* or *mond*, a basket, *mundlan*, a little basket.

"Maundy," a corruption of *mandātum*, from the words of the Lord after washing his disciples' feet, *mandātum novum do vobis* (a new commandment give I unto you), *John xiii. 34*.

Maunder, *maun'.der*, a beggar, to mutter to oneself, to saunter about mumbling; **maundered**, *maun'.derd*; **maun'der-ing**, *maun'der-er*. (An old cant word, *Halliwel*).

Latin *mando*, to champ [the bit], to chew. A *maunderer* "chews the cud of sweet or bitter fancy" as he saunters along.

Maundril, *maun'.dril*, a pick used in coal-mines.

Maundy, *maun.dy*. Monday, *mūn'.day*. (See **Maund**.)

Mausoleum, *maw'.sō.lee''.ūm* (not *maw.sō'.lē.ūm*), a stately tomb; **mausolean**, *maw'.so.lee''.ān*, adj. of mausoleum.

So called from the monument of *Mausōlus*, king of Caria, erected by his widow, and considered one of "the seven wonders."

Mauve, *mōve*, a dye. **Move**, *moov*, to stir.

French *mauve*; Latin *malva*, a mallow, the flowers of which plant are marked with "mauve" hues.

Mavis, *may'.vis*, the song-thrush, the red-wing, the swine-pipe.

Fr. *mauvie* (de *ala mavis*, à cause du dégât que font ces oiseaux).

Maw, the crow of a fowl. **More**, an additional quantity. **Moor**, *q.v.*

Maw-worm, *-wurm*, an intestinal worm. (O. E. *maga*.)

Mawkish, *maw'.kish*, insipid; **maw'kish-ness**, **maw'kish-ly**.

Maxilla, *plu. maxillæ*, *max.il'.lah*, *max.il'.lē*, the upper jaw, the bones in which the teeth are set; **maxillar**, *max'il.lar*, adj.; **maxillary**, *max'il.lā.ry* (not *max.il'.la.ry*); **max-illiform** (not *-aform*), *max.il'.lī.form*, jaw-shaped.

Latin *maxilla*, *plu. maxillæ*, *maxillaris* (*mala*, the cheek).

Maxim, *max'.īm*, a precept, an adage. (Fr. *maxime*; Lat. *maxīma*.)

Maximum, *max'.ī.mūm*, the greatest number or quantity;

Minimum, *min'.ī.mūm*, the smallest number or quantity.

Maximise (R. xxxi.), *max'.ī.mīze*, to carry to a maximum;

maximised (3 syl.); **maximis-ing** (R. xix.), *max'.ī.mīze.ing*.

Latin *maximum*, super. of *magnus*, great; French *maximum*.

("Maximity," overpowering greatness (Latin *maximitas*) might be introduced.) "Minimum," Latin super. of *parvus*, little.

May, the fifth month, an auxiliary verb, (*past*) might, *mite*.

May'-ing, celebrating May-day. **May-flower**, hawthorn.

May-bug, the lady-bird or chafer; **May-day**, 1st of May;

May-duke, a cherry (corruption of *Medoc*, a district of France famous for cherries); **May-fly**, *plu. May-flies*, *-flizē*.

May-morn; **May-pole**; **May-queen** or **Queen of the May**.

May-be, perhaps; **Might**, *mite*. **Mite**, a coin, an insect.

"May" (the month), Lat. *Maius*, the growing or sprouting month, not from *Mais*, mother of Mercury, nor yet from *maiores*, the elders.

"May, Might," Old Eng. *māg[an]*, past *mīhte* (*g* is interpolated).

Mayor, *fem. mayor-ess*, *may'r*, *may'r'-ess*. **Mare**, a horse.

Mayor, *may'r*, chief magistrate of a corporate town;

mayoress, the mayor's wife. **Mayoralty**, *may'r'.āl.ty*.

French *maire*; Latin *major*; Spanish *mayor*, the superior [officer].

Maz'ard, a black cherry, the jaw, the head.

"Mazard" (cherry), cor. of *Mazanderan*, "the Garden of Persia."

"Mazard" (jaw), corruption of the Fr. *mâchoire* (Lat. *masticare*).

Mazarine, *maz'.a.reen*, a deep-blue colour.

So called from the wrappers of the *mazarinades* published in France against *Mazarin*, the unpopular minister of Louis XIV.

Māze (1 syl.), a labyrinth. **Maize**, *maze*, Indian corn. **Amaze**.

Mazy, *may'.zy*, intricate; *mā'zi-ness*, *mā'zi-ly*.

Amaze' (2 syl.), to astonish; **amazed'** (2 syl.), *amāz'-ing*.

"Maze," Old English *mass*, a whirlpool. "Maize," American *mais*.

Mazer, *may'.zer*, a drinking-bowl made of some spotted wood.

German *masser*, a spotted wood, hence *masholder*, maple.

Mdlle., plu. **Mdlles.**, cont. of *mademoiselle*, plu. *mademoiselles*,

mad'.mwā.zel' (for the plu. we say *The mademoiselles*), a

title given and assumed by unmarried women in profes-

sions and trade, who wish to pass for foreigners.

Me, *obj.* of I. *Nom.* I, *poss.* mine, *obj.* me;

Plu. *Nom.* we, *poss.* ours, *obj.* us.

"Me" is used after the verb *To be*, and after the words *than*, *but*, *like*, and *as*, with such pertinacity it is at least doubtful whether it is not correct. *C'est moi* is the French idiom, not *C'est je*, and *It is me* is far more common than *It is I*. ("Me" is dat. not acc. case.)

So again, the French say *Il est plus riche que moi*, or *plus riche que je ne suis*, "more rich than me," or "more rich than I am."

It is by no means certain that these Gallicisms should be abolished, but grammarians stoutly resist them, and the tendency of the educated classes is more and more in their disfavour. Hence all such sentences as the following are accounted as

Errors of Speech.—

Who shall decide when doctors disagree,
And soundest casuists doubt, *like you and me.* (*Pope.*)

Yet oft in Holy Writ we see
E'en such weak ministers as *me*

May the oppression break (*Sir Walter Scott.*)

Who's there? *It is me.*

You know it was not *me* who told him.

It is *me* that has been the ruin of you.

It is *me* that has brought you to this misery.

It is not *me* who will be a trouble to you.

It is *me*, your friend and master, who advises *it*.

(*The following are not Gallicisms, but bad grammar.*)

When *me* and Patay went to see him, he was much better.

Who's within? Only *me*. Who will have this? *Me*.

But it were vain for you and I (*me*)

In single fight our strength to try (*Prof. Aytoun.*)

(*The following are correct.*)

You did not suspect *it* to be *me*. You did not know *it* was *me*.

That picture is just like *me* (like to...).

He likes *you* better than *me* (than he likes me).

He likes *you* better than *I* (than I like you).

It is *I*, be not afraid.

(It is quite certain that we did not use the *object* *me* after the verb

to be before the Conquest. We said *ic sylf hit eom* (It am I myself), and Chaucer frequently writes *it am I*, but never *it am me*.
 Ang.-Sax.—S. Nom. *ic*, gen. *mīn*, dat. *me*, acc. *me*.
 Pl. Nom. *we*, gen. *ūser*, dat. *us*, acc. *ūsic*.

Mead, meed, a meadow, honey-wine. **Meed**, recompense.

Meadow, mēd'dō, pasture-land; **mead'ow-y**.

"Mead," O. Eng. *mæd*, *mæderwe*, a meadow or anything that is mown.

"Mead" (hydromel), Welsh *meddy-glyn*, *meddwoi*, intoxicating.

"Meed," Old English *mēd*, reward, wages.

Meagre, meē'g'r, lean, scanty; **mea'gre-ly**, **meagre-ness**.

French *maigre*; Latin *mācer*, fem. *maiora*, v. *mācere*, to be thin.

-meal, meel (native suffix), nouns, broken into parts: **piece-meal**.

Meal, meel, a repast, unsifted flour (the meal of wheat is also called *sharps*); **meal'-y**, **meal'i-ness** (Rule xi.); **meal'y-mouthed**, **-mou'hd**, one who minces unpleasant truths; **mealy-mouthedness, mou'.rhēd.ness**, disingenuousness.

Piece-meal, piece by piece, into little pieces.

"Meal" (repast), Old English *mæl*, a meal, *mæl-tīma*, meal-time.

"Meal" (flour), Old Eng. *mehl*; Lat. *mōlo*, to grind, *mōla*, a mill.

Mean, meen, base, to intend. **Mien, meen**, deportment.

Mean, to intend; *past* and *past part.* **meant, ment**; **meaning, meen'-ing**; **mean'ing-ly**, **mean'ing-ness**.

Mean-ly, shabbily; **mean'-ness** (double *n*), **mean-spirited**.

Mean, medium; **mean-time**, equated time, for the nonce; **mean-while, meen-wile**, "ad interim." **In the meantime, In the mean-while**, in the interval.

Means, meenz, property, power; **by all means**, certainly; **by no means**, on no account; **by any means**, in any way.

¶ "Means," regarded as the instrument of doing something, is followed by a verb singular: as

The best means of doing it is to employ a broker.

That is a means to an end.

Consuming means soon preys upon itself (*Rich. II. ii. 1*).

¶ "Means," regarded as riches, possessions, power, &c., is followed by a verb plural:

Your means are slender (*2 Hen. IV. i. 2*).

His means are but in supposition (*Merch. of Ven. i. 2*).

"Mean" (base), O. E. *mēne*. "Mean" (to intend), O. E. *mæn[an]*.

"Mean" (medium), French *moyen*; Latin *medium*.

Meander, me.ān'.der, to wind, to flow zig-zag; **meandered, me.ān'.derd**; **meander-ing, me.ān'.der-ing**.

Latin *Mæander*, a river in Caria full of turnings; Greek *matandros*

Meaning, meen'ing, signification, intention. (*See Mean.*)

Measles, mee'.z'lz (plu.), a disease to which all children are liable; **measly** [pork], **mee'.zly**..., the flesh of pigs infected with measles. (German *maser*, the disease with spots.)

Measure, mezh'ūr, an instrument for measuring, a plan of operation, metre, to ascertain the size, &c.; **measured**,

mesh'ŭrd; *meas'ur-ing* (Rule xix.), *meas'ur-er*, *meas'ur-able* (only *-ce* and *-ge* retain the *-e* before *-able*), *meas'urable-ness*, *meas'urably*; *meas'ure-less*;

Measurement, *mez'h'ŭr.ment*. Without measure.

Hard measures, harsh dealing. **Common measure**.

To take measures, to take means to accomplish an object.

Mensuration, *mĕn'.sŭ.ray''shŭn*, science of measuring.

Fr. *mesure*, v. *mesuren*, *mesureur*; Latin *mensura*, v. *mensurare*.

Meat, *meet*, food. **Meet**, to encounter. **Mete**, to measure.

("Meat" has become restricted to its present meaning only since animal food has become the chief diet of man.)

"Meat," Welsh *maeth*, v. *maetha*, to take nourishment; Fr. *mets*.

"Meet," Old Eng. *ge-mĕt[an]*, *ge-mĕting*, a meeting, an assembly.

"Mete," Old Eng. *met[an]*, past *mæt*, past part. *meten*.

Meatus, *me.ă'tus*, a wide duct as the *meatus* of the ear *meātus auditōrius*. (Latin *meātus*, a passage; *meāre*, to go.)

Meaw, *me.aw'*, the loud mewing of a cat. (Imitative word.)

Mechanic. **Mechanica**. **Mechanician**. **Mechanist**. **Machinist**.

Mechanic, *me.kăn'.ĭk*, a workman in any mechanical employment skilled or otherwise; plu. *mechanics*.

Mechanics, *me.kăn'.ĭks*, the science of machinery.

(All but five of the sciences with this ending are plural, Rule lxi.)

Mechanician, *mĕk'.ă.nĭsh''.ŭn*, one skilled in mechanical works, one who makes machinery.

Mechanist, *mĕk'.ă.nĭst*, a maker or inventor of machinery.

Machinist, *ma.shee'.nist*, a maker of large or complex machines, one who works a sewing-machine.

Mechanical, *me.kăn'.ĭ.kăl*; *mechan'ical-ly*.

Mechanism, *mĕk'.ă.nĭzm*, mechanical structure.

Mechanical philosophy, *me.kăn'.ĭ.kăt fĭl.sŏs'.ŏ.fy*, that branch of science which treats of the phenomena of nature so far as they are the results of mechanical forces.

Mechanical powers, the lever, wheel and axle, pulley, screw, and wedge. Some add the inclined plane.

Lat. *mĕchānĭca*, *mĕchānĭcus*, *mĕchĭna*; Fr. *mĕchanique*, *mĕcanicien* (wrong), *mĕcanism*; Greek *mĕchanĕ*, *mĕchānĭkŏs*, *ta mĕchānĭka* or *hĕ mĕchānĭkĕ technĕ*, mechanics (*mĕchānāomat*, to contrive by skill).

Mechlin [*lace*], *mĕk'.lĭn*, lace made at Mechlin, in Belgium. (Called in Belgium and France *Malines*, 2 syl.)

Medal. **Meddle**. **Metal**. **Mettle**.

Medal, *mĕd'l*, a coin not current, a metal device given as a reward of merit; *medallet*, *mĕd'.ăl.let*, a small medal.

Med'all-ist, one who has obtained a medal as the reward of merit. **Gold medallist**, one who has obtained the highest prize in medals. **Medallic**, *me.dăl'.ĭk*, adj.

- Medallurgy**, *me.dāl'.lur.gy*, the art of making and striking medals. (Corruption of Gk. *mētallōn ergōn*, metal-work.)
- Medallion**, *me.dāl'.yŭn*, an antique medal.
- Meddle**, *mēd'.d'l*, to interfere. (French *mesler*, now *mêler*.)
- Metal**, one of the 43 metallic elements. (Latin *mētallum*.)
- Mettle**, *mēt'.t'l*, spirit. (Old English *mōdlic*, spirit.)
- Fr. *médaille*, *médailist*, *médailon*; Ital. *medaglia*; Lat. *metallum*.
- Meddle**, *mēd'.d'l*, to interfere. **Medal**, *mēd'.l* (see above).
meddled, *mēd'.d'ld*; **medd'ling**, **medd'ling-ly**, **medd'ler**.
- Meddle-some**, *mēd'.d'l.sŭm*, given to meddling (-some, full of, given to); **med'dlesome-ness**.
- French *mesler*, now *mêler*; Lat. *miscere*; Greek *mignuo* [*mignumi*].
- Mediaeval or medieval**, *mēd'.i.ē''.vāl*, pertaining to the middle ages, from the 8th to the 15th cent. (Lat. *mēdius ævum*.)
- Medial**, *mē'.dī.āl*; **mediant**. (See **Medium**.)
- Mediate**, *mē'.dī.ate*, to intervene, to intercede; **me'diāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **me'diāt-ing** (Rule xix.), **me'diating-ly**.
- Mediately**, *mē'.dī.ate.ly*. **Immediately**, directly.
- Mediately**, not directly, but acting as a go-between.
- Mediation**, *mē'.dī.ā''.shŭn*, intercession.
- Mediator**, fem. **mediatrix**, *mē'.dī.ā.tor*, *mē'.dī.ā.trix*;
mediatorial, *mē'.dī.ā.tōr''rī.āl*; **mediator'ial-ly**;
mediator-ship, *mē'.dī.ā''.tor.ship* (-ship, office, rank);
mediatory, *mē'.dī.a.t'ry*, **mediatorial**.
- ¶ **Mediatise** (R. xxxi.), *mē'.dī.a.tize*, to annex a small state to a larger contiguous one; **me'diatised** (4 syl.), **mediatis-ing**.
- Mediatisation**, *mē'.dī.ā.ti.zay''.shŭn*.
 Latin *mēdiatio*, *mēdiator*, *mēdiatrix*, *mēdiāre*, supine *mēdiātum*.
 French *médiat*, *médiation*, *médiatisation*, *médiatiser*.
- Medicine**, *mēd'.i.sŭn* (not *mēd'.sŭn*), physic;
- Medical**, *mēd'.i.kāl*. **Medicinal**, *me.dīs'.i.nāl*;
- Med'ical**, pertaining to the art of healing; **med'ical-ly**;
- Medic'inal**, of the nature of a medicine; **medic'inal-ly**.
- Medicament**, *mēd'.i.ka.ment* (not *me.dīk'.a.ment*); **medica-ment'-al**, **medicament'al-ly**.
- Medicate**, *mēd'.i.kate*, to tincture with medicine, to doctor; **med'icāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **med'icāt-ing** (Rule xix.); **med'icāble**, curable; **medicative**, *mēd'.i.ka.tīv*.
- Medication**, *mēd'.i.kay''.shŭn*; **medical-man** or **medical-adviser**, *-ad.vī.zer*, a physician, a surgeon.
- Med'icated spirits**, a drug mixed with alcohol.
- Medicinal waters**, *mē.dīs'.i.nāl wor'.terz*, natural springs impregnated with medicinal properties.
- Latin *mēdicābilis*, *mēdicāmentum*, *mēdicatio*, *mēdicīna*, *mēdicinālis*, v. *mēdicāre*, supine *mēdicātum*.

Medieval, *mĕd' .i.ĕ' .vāl*, of the middle ages. (Lat. *mĕdius ævum*.)

Mediocre, *mĕ' .dī .ō' .k'r*, middle rate, of ordinary talent;

Mediocrity, *mĕ' .dī .ōk' .rī .ty*. (Lat. *mĕdiōcritas*, *mĕdiōcris*.)

Meditate, *mĕd' .i .tāte*, to think on, to muse; **med'itāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **med'itāt-ing** (Rule xix.), **med'itating-ly**.

Meditation, *mĕd' .i .tay' .shūn*; **meditative**, *mĕd' .i .ta .tīv*; **med'itative-ly**, **med'itative-ness**, **med'itat-or**.

Latin *mĕditiatio*, *mĕditiātivus*, *mĕditiātor*, v. *mĕditiāri*.

Mediterranean (double r), *mĕd' .i .ter .ray' .nĕ .ān* (the), the sea lying between Europe and Africa, inland;

Mediterraneous, *mĕd' .i .ter .ray' .nĕ .ūs*.

Latin *mĕditerrāneum*, *mĕditerrāneus* (*mĕdius terra*).

Medium, *plu. mediums* and *media*, *mĕ' .dī .zīmz* or *mĕ' .dī .ah*, middle rate, midway, means whereby anything is effected, that in which bodies exist or through which they act, the person through whom "spirit manifestations" are made.

Circulating medium, money, bank-notes, &c.

Medium-sized, between the largest and the smallest.

Medial, *mĕ' .di .al*, average. **Me'diant** (in *Music*), the third above the key-note. **Sub-me'diant**, the sixth (maj. scale).

Latin *mĕdium*, *plu. mĕdia*; French *mĕdial*, *mĕdiant*.

Medlar (one *d*), *mĕd' .lar*, a fruit. **Meddler**, a busy-body.

"Medlar," a corruption of *mespler*, Latin *mespilus*; Greek *mespilōn* (*mĕsōs pilō*, moderately constipating or astringent).

"Meddler" [*meseleur*], French *mesler*, now *mĕler*.

Medley, *plu. medleys* (not *medties*), *mĕd' .lēz*, a confused mass, a collection of different sorts. (French *meslé*, *mĕle*.)

Medulla, *me .dūl' .lah*, the marrow in long bones, pith; **medul'lar**; **medul'lāry**, pertaining to marrow or pith;

Medulla oblongata, *me .dūl' .lah ōb' .long gay' .tah*, the "marrow" which connects the spinal cord to the skull.

Medul'la spina'lis, the spinal marrow.

Medul'lary rays (in *Bot.*), connecting the pith with the bark.

Medul'lary sheath, *-sheerh*; **medul'lary substance**.

Latin *mĕdulla*, marrow; Greek *muĕlos*.

Medusa, *plu. medusæ*, *mĕ .dū' .sah*, *mĕ .dū' .see*, sea blubber or jelly-fish; **medu'sidans**; **medusa'ria** (*-ia*, a class, order).

Medusa, the mortal Gorgon. Linnæus gave this name to these marine animals because the tentacles in some species resemble the snakes round Medusa's head. (Greek *medousa*, ruler.)

Meed, recompense. **Meed**, *meed*, a meadow, honey-wine.

"Meed," Old English *mĕd*. "Mead" (meadow), Old English *mĕd*.

"Mead" (hydromel). Welsh *meddyglyn*, *meddwoi*, intoxicating.

Meek, mild; **meek'-ly**, **meek'-ness**, gentleness.

Old English *ge-mĕtlic*, modest, *ge-mĕtlice*, modestly.

Meerschaum, *meer'.shām*, a tobacco pipe of magnesian earth mixed with silex. (Germ. *meerschaum*, froth of the sea.)

Meet. **Mete**, to measure out. **Meat**, *meet*, animal food.

Meet, fit, a coming together, to come together; *past met*, *past part. met*; **meet-ing**, an interview, coming together; **meeting-house**, a place of worship [for dissenters].

Meet'er. **Meter**, *mē'.ter*. **Metre**, *mē'.tr*.

Meet-er, one who encounters or meets another.

Me'ter, an instrument to measure with, as *gas-meter*.

Metre, *mē'.tr*, a French measure of length.

"Meet," Old English *ge-mēttan*, *ge-mēting*, a meeting.

"Mete," Old English *mettan*, *metan*, *past met*, *past part. meten*.

"Meat," Welsh *maethiant*, food, *maethu*, to feed, *maeth*.

"Meter," see above "Mete." "Metre," Greek *mētrōn*, a measure.

Meg'a- (Greek prefix), before any consonant except *s*. **Megal-**, before vowels. **Megalo-** (before *-s*), great.

Mega-ceros, *mē.gās'.ē.rōs*, a fossil deer (not the Irish elk).

Greek *mēga-keras*, the great-horn (of the Pleistocene period).

Megal-ichthys, *mēg'.ā.ikh'.rhēs*, a sauroid fish.

Greek *mēgal-ichthys*, great fish (of the Coal period).

Megal-onyx, *mēg'.ā.lōn'.ix*, an extinct mammal.

Greek *mēgal-onyx*, long-claw (of the Upper Tertiaries).

Meg'alo-saurus, *plu. megalosauri* or *megalosaurian*, a huge extinct saurian reptile.

Greek *mēgalo-saurus*, great lizard (found in the Oolite, &c.)

Meg'a-therium, *plu. megatheria*, *mēg'.a rhē'.ri.um*, *mēg'.a rhē'.ri.ah*, an extinct monster sloth.

Greek *mēga-thērion*, monster-beast (of the Upper Tertiaries).

Megrim, *mē'.grīm*, headache confined to one side of the head.

Fr. *migraine*; Lat. *hemigrānia*; Gk. *hēmi krānion*, half the skull.

Meiocene, *mī'.o.sēn* (in *Geology*), the Middle Tertiaries.

Gk. *meion kainos*, less recent, that is, having fewer remains "recent" or existing plants and animals than the group above it.

Melancholy, *mēl'.ān.kōl'y*, depression of spirits; **melancholic**, *mēl'.ān.kōl'.ik*, adj. **Melancholia**, *mēl'.ān.kōl'.i.ah*, melancholy madness. (Latin *mēlanchōlia*, *mēlanchōlicus*.)

Gk. *mēlagchōlia*, i.e., *mēlas chōlē*, black bile, a redundancy of which was once supposed to be the cause of melancholy.

Melange (Fr.), *me.lānge*, a medley, a miscellaneous collection.

Melanite, *mēl'.ān.ite*, a grey-black garnet; **melanitic**, *mēl'.ā-nīt'.ik*; **melanin**, *mēl'.ā.nīn*, the black pigment of the eye.

Greek *mēlas*, black (*-ite*, a fossil or stony substance).

Melanochrome, *mēl'.ā.nōk'.ro.īt* (not *mēl'.ān.ō.kroit*), chromate of lead. (Greek *mēlas chrōa*, black colour.)

'ee, *ma.lay*, a scuffle, an affray. (French *mélée*.)

Mellifluous, *mĕl.lĭf'floo.ŭs*, sweet to the ear; **mellifluent**, *mĕl.lĭf'flu.ent*, [words or music] with an agreeable flow; **mellifluent-ly**; **mellifluence**, *mĕl.lĭf'flu.ense*.

Lat. *mellifluŭs*, *mellifluens*, gen. *-entis* (*mĕl fluo*, to flow with honey).

Mellite, *mĕl'.lĭte*, honey stone. (Gk. *mĕli*, honey, and *-ite*, stone.)

Mellow, *mĕl'.lo*, mature, soft and sweet from ripeness, to ripen; **mellowed** (2 syl.), **mĕl'low-ing**, **mellow-ish** (*-ish* added to adj. is dim., added to nouns it means "like"); **mĕl'low-y**, **mĕl'low-ness**; **mellow-toned**, *-tōnd*, having soft tones.

Welsh *melysu*, to sweeten, *melys*, sweet (*mĕl*, honey).

Melodrame, *mĕl'.o.drām*, a play interspersed with songs; **melo-dramatic**, *mĕl'.ō.drā.măt'.ĭk*, sensational; **melo-dramatical**, *mĕl'.ō.drā.măt'.ĭ.kāl*; **melo-dramatist**, *mĕl'.ō.drām''.ă.tĭst*; **melodrama**, *mĕl'.ō.drām''.ah* (not *mĕl'.o.drāh''.mah*).

French *mélodrame* (Greek *mēlōs drama*, song [and] drama).

Melody, *plu. melodies*, *mĕl'.ō.dĭz*. **Harmony**, *plu. harmonies*.

Melody, the tune; **harmony**, the combination of sounds as in chords and parts. (*Melody* (air) may consist of single notes, but *harmony* must deal with combinations.)

Melodious (R. lxvi.), *mĕl'.ō.dĭ.ŭs* (not *mĕl'.ō.djūs*), musical; **melo'dious-ly**, **melo'dious-ness**; **melodist**, *mĕl'.ō.dĭst*.

Melodise (R. xxxi.), *mĕl'.ō.dĭze*, to form into melody; **mĕl'o-dised** (8 syl.); **melodis-ing** (R. xix), *mĕl'.ō.dĭze.ing*.

Latin *mēlōdia*, *mēlōdus*; Greek *mēlōdia*, *mēlōdōs*; French *mélodie*.

Melon, *mĕl'.on* (one l), a fruit; **mĕl'on-frame**, for raising melons.

(There is a substance which Liebig called mellen, consisting of carbon and nitrogen, which combines with metals to form mellonides.)

Greek *mēlōn*, a pomaceous fruit; Latin *mēlo*, gen. *mēlōntis*, a melon.

Melpomene, *mĕl.pōm'.ē.nē* (not *mĕl'.po.mēen*), the tragic muse.

Greek *Mēlpōmēnē* (*mēlpō*, to sing); Latin *Mēlpōmēne*.

Melrose, *mĕl'.rōze*, honey of roses. (Latin *mĕl rōsa*.)

Melt, (*past*) **melt-ed**, (*past part.*) **melted** or **molten**, *mōlē'.t'n*; **melt-ing**, **melt'-er**. "Molten" chiefly used as an adj.

Old Eng. *meltan*, *past mealt*, *past part. molten*, *melting*, a melting.

Member, *mēm'.ber*, a limb, one of a community; **membered**, *mēm'.berd*, having limbs. **Dis-membered**, &c.

Member-ship (*-ship*, office, rank).

Member of Parliament, *plu. Members of Parliament*, *par'.lĭ.ment*, expressed by the letters M.P., *plu. M.M.P.*

Latin *membrum*; French *membre*, *membre du parlement*.

Membrane, *mēm'.brane*, a thin skin serving to line or cover some part of an animal or plant, as the nose, &c.

Membranous, *mēm'.bră.nūs*. **Membranaceous**, *-nay''.shūs*.

Membranous, consisting of membranes;

Membranaceous (Rule lxvi.), resembling membrane.

Mucous membrane, *mū'.kūs*, a membrane which lines any open cavity of the body and secretes mucus, as the mucous membranes of the nose, throat, stomach, &c.

Serous membrane, *sē'.rūs*, a membrane which lines a closed cavity of the body and secretes serum, as the serous membranes of the chest, abdomen, &c.

Filous membrane, *fī'.lūs*, tough and inelastic like a tendon, as the filous membranes of the *dūra ma'ter*, capsules of the joints, &c.

Jacob's membrane (*tu'nāca Jaco'bi*), the lining of the retina (from Oliger Jacob, Danish phy. 1650-1701).

Membrā'na tympani, *-tim'.pā.nī*, the drum of the ear.

Membraniferous, *mēm'.bra.nīf''.ē.rūs*, producing membrane.

Latin *membrāna fero*, bearing or producing membrane.

Membranology, *mēm'.bra.nōl''.ō.gy*, a description of the animal membranes. (A hybrid, Latin *membrāna* with Greek *lōgos*. **Humenol'ogy** would be good Greek, *hymén*, gen. *hymēnos*, a membrane.)

Latin *membrāna*, *membrāneus*, *membrānceous*.

Memento, *plu. mementos* (R. xlii.), a souvenir. (Lat. *memento*.)

Memoir, *mēm'.wor* (not *mē'more*), a biographical sketch, a register of facts; *mem'oir-ist*, one who writes memoirs.

Memorabilia, *mēm'.ō.ra.bīl''.ī.ah*, things worthy to be remembered, things to be borne in memory.

Memorable, *mēm'.ō.rā.b'l*, remarkable; *mem'orābly*.

Memorability, *mēm'.ō.rā.bīl''.ī.ty*.

Memorandum, *plu. memorāndums or memoranda*, *mēm'.ō.rān'.dūm*, *plu. mēm'.ō.rān'.dūmz*, *mēm'.ō.rān'.dah*, notes to help the memory.

Memorial, *mē.mōr'ri.āl*, in memory of [someone], an address containing a complaint or request, a state paper without subscription or address.

Memorialise, *mē.mōr'ri.āl.ize* (R. xxxi.), to petition by memorial; *memorialised* (5 syl.), *memor'ialis-ing* (R. xix.); *memor'ial-ist*, one who presents or sanctions a memorial.

Memory, *mēm'.ō.ry*, recollection, the faculty which retains and reproduces at will what has been once learned.

Remem'ber, *remem'bered*, *remem'bering*, &c., the verb.

Lat. *mēmor*, mindful, *mēmōrāblis*, *mēmōrandum*, *plu. -da*, *mēmōria*, *mēmōriālis*. ("Memorious" or "memorous" [Lat. *memoriosus* or *memorokus*, having a good memory] might be introduced).

Memphian, *mēm'.fī.ān*, obscure, pertaining to *Memphis* (Egypt).

Menace, *mēn'.āce*, a threat, to threaten; *men'aced* (2 syl.); *menac-ing*, *mēn'.ā.sing* (Rule xix.); *men'acing-ly*; *menac-er*, *mēn'.ā.ser*.

French *menace*; Latin *mīnaz*, gen. *mīnācis*, v. *mīnāri*, to threaten.

Menagery, *plu.* **menageries**, *mě.nàh'.zhě.riz*, a place containing a collection of wild beasts.

French *ménagerie*; Low Latin *menagium*.

Mend, to repair; **mend'ed** (R. xxxvi.), **mend'-ing**, **mend'-er**.

This contraction of the Latin *e-mendo*, or French *a-mender*, wholly reverses the meaning. *Menda* means "a fault," and it is the prefix which gives it the meaning of *correcting* a fault.

Mendacious (Rule lxvi.), *měn.day'.shūs*, false; **mendacious-ly**, untruly; **mendacious-ness**, untruthfulness;

Mendacity, *mēn.dās'.i.ty*. **Mendicity**, *měn.dis'.i.ty*.

Mendacity, falsehood. **Mendicity**, pertaining to beggars.

Latin *mendax*, gen. *mendācis*, lying, *mendācter* (*menda*, a mistake).

Mendicant, *měn'.dī.kant*, a beggar; **mendicancy**, beggary.

Mendicity, *měn.dīs'.i.ty*, pertaining to beggars;

Mendacity, *měn.dās'.i.ty*, utter falsity, lying.

Latin *mendicans*, gen. *mendicantis*, *mendicitas*, *mendicare*, to beg.

Menial, *mě'.nī.āl*, servile, a servant; **me'nial-ly**.

Norm. *meignal* (from *meignee*, a family), hence our law terms, *meise*, a house, *mesnality*, a manor, *mesnalty*, *mesne* lord, *demesne*, &c.

Meniscous, *mē.nīs'.kūs*, a lens crescent-shaped; **menis'cal**.

Greek *méniskos*, crescent-shaped (*ménē*, a crescent).

Menses, *měn'.seez*, catamenia. (Latin *mensis*, [once] a month.)

Menstrual, *měn'.stru.āl*; **menstruous**, *měn'.stru.us*.

Latin *menstruālis*, occurring monthly, *menstruosus*.

Menstruum, *plu.* **menstruums** or **menstrua**, *měn'.stru.um*, a [chemical] solvent, any liquid used as a dissolvent.

Latin *menstruum*, [acting once] a month. The alchemists thought that the full moon was essential to success in the transmutation of baser metals into gold.

Mensurable, *měn'.sū.rū.b'l*, able to be measured;

Mensurability, *měn'.sū.rū.b'il'.i.ty*; **men'sural**.

Mensuration, *měn'.sū.ray'.shūn*, the art, act, or science of finding out the dimensions of surfaces or solids.

French *mensuration*, *mensurable*, *mensurabilité*; Latin *mensura*.

-ment (Latin termination) *nouns*, instrument, cause of, state, act. It is often added to pure English words: *judg-ment*, the act of a judge; *agree-ment*, the state of being in accord.

Mental, *měn'.tāl*, intellectual; **men'tal-ly**, **mental'ity**.

French *mental* (Latin *mens*, gen. *mentis*, the mind or intellect).

Mention, *měn'.shūn*, expression in words, to express by words; **mentioned**, *měn'.shūnd*; **men'tion-ing**, **men'tion-able**.

Latin *mentio*, gen. *mentiōis*; French *mention*, v. *mentioner*.

Mentor, *měn'.tor*, a wise monitor or adviser; **mento'rial**.

Mentor, the friend of Ulysses, whose form Minerva assumed when she accompanied Telemachus in his search for his father.

Mephitic, *me.fít'ík*, noxious; **mephitic**, *mě.fít'itis*, any bad exhalation, especially carbonic acid gas.

Latin *mephiticus*, *mephitis*, stinking, harmful to health.

Mercantile, *mer'.kăn.tile*, commercial. (*See Merchant.*)

Mercator's chart, *mer.kay'torz tchart*, a map with the longitudinal lines parallel; **mercator's projection**, the making of the longitudinal lines of a map all parallel, and compensating for it by drawing the map in perspective.

Devised by Gerhard Kauffman, whose surname Latinised is *Mercātor* (merchant), 1512—1594.

Mercenary, *plu. mercenaries*, *mer'.sě.nă.riz*, one hired to serve in a foreign army; **mercenary**, actuated by a love of greed. (Latin *mercenārius*, *merces*, hire.)

Mercer, *mer'ser*, a dealer in silks and haberdashery;

Mercers' company, one of the 12 great liverys of London.

Mercery, *plu. merceries*, *mer'.sě.riz*, goods sold by a mercer.

(*"Mercery" is a collective noun, and "merceries" is only used when different collections of mercery are referred to.*)

French *mercier*, *mercerie*: Latin *merc*, gen. *mercis*, merchandise.

Merchant, *mer'.tchant*, a wholesale dealer, one who carries on trade with foreign countries; **Greek merchant**, **Turkey merchant**, one carrying on trade with Greece, Turkey, &c.

Merchandise, *mer'.tchăn.dize*; **mer'chant-man**, a trading ship or vessel; **merchant-service**, the mercantile marine.

Mercantile, *mer'.kăn.tile*, commercial.

(The irregularity of the *h* in these words is due to the French, but we have not followed the French in the substitution of a *y*)

We do not, like the French, term petty traders merchants, but reserve the word as a complimentary term when applied to retail dealers.

We have a large number of words to express a "seller" of goods:

For example—

Broker, one who deals in second-hand furniture, pawns, shares, stock (bought and sold on 'Change), &c.

Dealer, one who deals in horses, cattle, carpets, pictures, crockery, game, turnery, tea (in retail), &c.

Factor, one who deals in corn, coals, &c., in a small way.

Furnisher, one who sells all sorts of furniture and household wares.

Maker, one who sells boots and shoes, clocks and watches, &c.

Mercer, one who sells by retail silks and other materials for ladies.

Merchant (besides the use given above), applied to dealers in wine and spirits, hops, corn (in a large way), tea (wholesale), coals (wholesale), timber, seed (wholesale).

Monger, one who sells fish, cheese, iron-ware, news (now generally called a *news vendor*), fell-monger (seller of skins).

Seller, applied to one who sells books, music, ready-made slops, &c.

Warehouseman, applied to one who sells "Italian wares," fancy goods, &c.

Many other dealers have a special word to express the trade they carry on: as Confectioner, draper, grocer, haberdasher, hatter, poulterer, tobaccoist, upholsterer, &c., &c.

Fr. merchandise!! marchand!! mercantile; Lat. mercātor, mercx, gen. mercis, merchandise, v. mercāri, to buy and sell.

Mercury, *mer'.kū.ry*, "quick-silver," a mineral medicine, the planet nearest the sun; **mercurial**, *mer.kū'.rī.āl*, sprightly, light-hearted, containing mercury, **mercu'rial-ist**.

Mercurialisæ (Rule xxxi.), *mer.kū'.rī.āl.ize*, to affect the system with mercury; **mercu'rialised** (5 syl.), **mercurial-is-ing**, *mer.kū'.rī.āl.ize.ing* (Rule xix.)

Latin *Mercūrius*, *mercūriālis*; French *mercurel* and *mercurial*.

"Mercurial" (light-hearted), being born under the planet Mercury.

Mercy, *phu. mercies*, *mer'.sīz*, compassion; **merciful** (R. viii., xi.), **mer'ciful-ly**, **merciful-ness**, **mer'ci-less**, **merciless-ly**, **merciless-ness**. **Mercy-seat**, *-seet*, the lid of the ark-of-the-covenant. **Sister of Mercy**, one of the society whose object is to succour the sick and destitute, founded in Dublin in 1827. **To be at the mercy of [A]**, to be wholly in the power of [A]. **Mar'cery**, goods sold by mercers.

French *merci*, contraction of Latin *misericordia* (*m'er'c'i*), *miser cor*.

Mere, *meer*, *sheer*, a pool; **mere-ly**, only.

"Mere" (*sheer*), Latin *mēre*, purely. "Mere" (a pool), Latin *māre*.

Meretricious, *mēr'rē.trīsh'.us*, like a harlot, having a nominal value far beyond its real worth; **meretricious-ly**, **meretricious-ness**. (Latin *mēreticius*.)

Merge (1 syl.), to swamp; **merged** (1 syl.), **merg'-ing** (R. xix.)

Latin *mergere*, to dip or plunge under; Greek *maergō*.

Meridian, *mēr.rīd'.ī.ān*, noon-day. **A meridian**, a line drawn on a globe or map from pole to pole, so called because every place under this line has mid-day at the same time.

Meridional, *me.rīd'.ī.o.nāl*, having a south aspect, pertaining to the meridian; **merid'ional-ly**.

Latin *mēridiālis*, *mēridiānus*, *mēridiānum* (*medius dies*, mid-day): French *méridien* (wrong), *méridional*.

Merino, *phu. merinoes* (Rule xlii.), *me.ree'.nōze*, a fabric made of the wool of merino sheep.

Spanish *merino*, moving (from *pasture*, to *pasture*).

Merit, *mēr'rit*, desert, to deserve; **mer'it-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **mer'it-ing**. **Meritorious** (Rule lxi.), *mer'ri.tōr'.rī.ūs*, praiseworthy; **meritor'ious-ly**, **meritor'ious-ness**.

Lat. *mērito*, to merit, *mēritōrius*, *mēritum*; Fr. *mérite*, *mériter*.

Merle, *merl*. **Merlin**, *mer'.lōn*. **Merlon**, *mer'.lōn*.

Merle, a blackbird. (French *merle*; Latin *mērŭla*.)

Merlin, a kind of hawk. (Fr. *émerillon*, the merle hunter.)

Merlon, the projection which alternates with the embrasures on an embattled parapet. (French *merlon*.)

Mermaid, *mer'.maid*, a woman from the waist upwards, and a fish from the waist downwards. (Old English *meremen*.)

There is also the word *mere-wif*. The Welsh word is *merforwyn*.

Merry, *mĕr'ry*, cheerful; *mer'ri-ly* (Rule xi.), *mer'ri-ness*; *mer'ri-ment*. **Merry-an'drew**, a buffoon. **Merry** thought, *-rhawt*, the forked breast-bone of a fowl. **Merry-go-round**, a round-about [for children, seen at fairs]. To make merry, to enjoy oneself socially.

Mirth, *mirth'-ful* (Rule viii.), *mirthful-ness*, *mirthful-ly*.

Old English *mirig* or *myreg*, *myrgnes*, *merriness*, *myrth*.

Merycotherium, *plu. merycotheria*, *mĕe'.rĭ.kō.rhĕ''.rĭ.ūm* (not *mĕr'ri-*), *plu. mĕe'.rĭ.kō.rhĕ''.rĭ.ah*, a huge ruminant allied to the Bactrian camel (found in the Drift).

Greek *mērūkō therion*, the ruminating beast.

Mesembryanthemum, *mes.em'.brĭ.ăn''.rhĕ.mŭm* (not *mesambry-anthemum*), the ice-plant, &c.; *mesembryaceæ*, *mes.ĕm'.brĭ.ă''.sĕ.ĕ*. (*-aceæ* in Botany denotes an "order.")

Gk. *mēsos-mēbrūn-anthōs*, embryo in the centre of the flower.

Mesdames, *mĕz'.dāms*, *plu. of madam*. This is the usual English pronunciation. So **Messieurs** the *plu. of Mr. (or monsieur)* is pronounced *mez'h'urz*. In French *mesdames* is called *mei.dahm'*, and *messieurs* is called *mei.sĕ'eu'*.

Mesentery, *mĕs'.en.tĕr ry*, a membrane by which the intestines are attached to the vertēbræ; *mesenteric*, *mĕs'.en.tĕr'rĭk*, *adj.*, as *mesenteric glands, disease, &c.* (not *misenteric*).

Greek *mēsēntērōn*; Latin *mesentĕrium*, the midriff, *mesentĕricus*.

Mesh, a net. **Mash**, brewers grains. **Mass**, a heap.

Mesh, strictly means one of the *interstices* of a net, but we say *I have got him in my meshes* (net); *mesh-y*; *meshed*, *mesht*, caught. (Old English *mæscra*, a mesh.)

"Mash," Fr. *masche*, now *mâche*. "Mass," Fr. *masse*; Low L. *massa*.

Mesmerism, *mĕz'.mĕ.rĭzm*, a state of coma produced by "animal magnetism"; *mesmeric*, *mez.mĕr'rĭk*, *adj.*

Mesmerise (Rule xxxi.), *mĕz'.mĕ.rĭze*, to produce mesmeric sleep; *mes'merised* (3 syl.), *mesmeris-ing* (Rule xix.), *mez'.mĕ.rĭze.ing*; *mes'meris-er*, one who mesmerises; *mes'merist*, one who believes in mesmerism.

Introduced into Paris, 1778, by Friedrich A. Mesmer (1734—1815).

Mesne, *meen*, intermediate. **Mean**, *meen*, base, to intend.

Mesne lord, a lord who holds of a superior lord.

Mesne process, *-prōs'sĕss*, writs which intervene during the progress of a suit or action.

Mesne profits, profits derived from land while the possession of it has been held by a wrong owner.

"Mesne," Old law French. "Mean" (base), O. E. *mæne*, v. *mæn*[an].

Mes'o- (Greek prefix) *nouns*, intermediate, the middle.

Mes'o-cæcum, *-sĕ'.kŭm*, a part of the large intestine.

A hybrid. Lat. *cæcum*, the blind gut, so called because (like a "blind alley") it is open only at one end. [A blind needle has no eye.]

Mes'o-carp, *-karp* (in *Bot.*), between the epicarp and endocarp.

Greek *meso-karpos*, intermediate carp [fruit].

Mes'o-cheleum, *kee'.lē.ŭm* (in *Bot.*), the middle part of the labellum of orchids. (Greek *chêlē*, a claw, a lobe.)

Often spelt *chillium*, but this is grossly wrong, with another meaning.

Mes'o-colon, *-kō'.lōn*, the mesentery of the colon.

Greek *meso-kolōn*, same meaning.

Mes'o-gastric, *-gās'.trik*, that which attaches the stomach to the walls of the abdomen. (Gk. *gastēr*, the stomach.)

Mes'o-lite, *-lite*, a mineral intermediate between natrolite (3 syl.) and scolezite (*skō'.lē.zite*).

Greek *meso-lithos*, an intermediate stone or mineral.

Mes'o-phlœum, *-flee'.um*, the middle layer of bark.

Greek *meso-phloîds*, intermediate bark of plants.

Mes'o-phylum, *-fîl'.lŭm*, the fleshy part of a leaf which comes between the upper and lower membranes.

Greek *meso-phyllon*, the middle part of a leaf.

Mes'o-sperm, *-sperm*, the middle coat of seed.

Greek *meso-sperma*, the middle [coat of] seed.

Mes'o-sternum, *-sternum*, the lower half of the middle segment of the thorax in insects.

Greek *meso-sternon*, middle [segment of] the breast.

Mes'o-thorax, *-rhō'.rax*, the posterior part of the ali-trunk or thorax of insects, which bears the posterior wings and third pair of legs. (Greek *thōrax*, thorax or ali-trunk.)

Mes'o-type, *-tipe*, a mineral called natrolite, intermediate between analcime (3 syl.) and stilbite (2 syl.).

Greek *meso-tûpōs*, [of an] intermediate type.

Mes'o-zoic, *-zō'.îk* (not *-zoik*), the secondary geological period including the triassic, the lias, the oolite, the wealden, and the cretaceous groups. (Greek *zôê*, life.)

Mess. Miss. Mass. Moss (Rule v.)

Mess, a dish of food, a military ordinary, disorder, to dine - at mess; **messed**, *mest*; **mess'-ing**; **mess-mate**.

Miss, the title given to young ladies, failure, to fail.

Mass, a religious service, a heap. (O. E. *mæsse*; Fr. *masse*.)

Moss, a family of cryptogams (Fr. *mousse*; Lat. *muscus*.)

"Mess" (food), Old E. *mese*, a table, v. *mes[an]*, to eat; Lat. *mensa*.

"Mess" (confusion), Lat. *miscere*, to mix, to throw into confusion.

"Miss" (a young lady), cont. of *mistress*. (to fail), O. Eng. *miss[ian]*.

Message, *mēs'.sāge*, an errand. **Messuage**, *mēs'.swage*, a house.

Messenger, *mēs'.n.djer*, one who takes a message.

(This word ought to be messenger as it is in French.)

French *message*, messenger; Latin *mittere*, supine *missum*, to send.

"Messuage," Old F. *mesonage*, *meson*, now *maison*; Low L. *messuagium*.

Messiah, *mēs.sī'ah*, "the anointed one." (It does not mean "The Sent," and has no connection with the Lat. *missus*.)

Messiah-ship (-ship, office, rank); **messianic**, *-ān'īk*.

Heb. *M[e]s[i].i.[a]h*, anointed. Applied by Christians to Jesus Christ.

Messieurs, *mez'h'.erz*, plu. of **Mr.** [*mister*]. **Measures**, *mez'h'.erz*, q.v.

Messieurs (*mes-sieurs*, my sirs) is the Fr. plu. of **Mon-sieur** (my sir). In French it is pronounced *mey.se'eu'*, but in English *mez'h'.erz*, when preceding proper names: as *Messieurs Jones, Smith, & Co.*, but when not followed by proper names we call the word *mēs.seu'rz*. It is never written or printed in full, but always in the contracted form of **Messrs.** (in French **MM.**); neither is the sing. ever written or printed in full, but always in the contracted form of **Mr.** (in French **M.**)

The fem. of "Mr." is **Mrs.** *mīs'īz*, plu. **Mesdames**, *mez'.dāms* (in Fr. *mey.dahm'*), but the plural is almost exclusively used in the headings of newspaper announcements of levees, &c., in the cards of professional ladies, and those engaged in trade. In ordinary society we repeat the word **Mrs.** before each proper name.

For my own part, I cannot imagine why such a wretched perversion as "mez'h'.ers" (Messrs.) should be preferred to the simpler and more English plural Mist'ers (MM. or MMr.)

Messuage, *mes'swage*, a dwelling house. **Mes'sage**, an errand.

"Messuage," Low Latin *messuagium*; Old French *mesonage*, *meson*, now *maison*; Latin *mānēre*, supine *mansum*, to abide.

"Message," Fr. *message*, v. *messager*; Lat. *mittēre*, supine *missum*.

Met'a- (Gk. pref.) nouns, beyond, after, over, transference.

Metabasis, *mē.tāb'.āsīs*, transition. (Greek *baino*, to go.)

Met'a-carpus, *-kar'pus*, the solid part of the hand between the wrist and the fingers. **Metatar'sus**, the solid part of the foot between the ankle and the toes; **meta-car'pal**, adj.

Greek *meta karpos*, beyond the wrist.

Metachronism, *mē.tāk'.rō.nīzm*, the error of placing an event after its real date. The opposite fault is **prochronism**, *prōk'rō.nīzm*, or placing a date before its proper time. Either fault is an **Anachronism**, *a.nāk'.rō.nīzm*, a false date. (Greek *ana chrōnōs*, out of time.)

Greek *meta chrōnōs*, behind or after [the true] time.

Met'a-genesis, *-djēn'.ēsīs*, the changes of form which the same being passes through in its different stages of existence; **met'a-genetic**, *-dje.nēt'īk*, adj. (Gk. *gēnēsis*, birth.)

See **Met'a-morphosis**, **meta-phor**, **meta-phrase**, **meta-physics**, &c., in their proper places.

Metal, Mettle, both mēt'ʹl. **Medal, Meddle, both** mēd'ʹl.

Metal, mēt'ʹl, forty-three of the elements are so called; metallic, mē.tāl'ʹik, containing metal, &c.

Metalliferous, met'ʹl.ĭf'ʹ.ĕ.rūs, earth or ore rich in metal.

Metallist, mēt'ʹlist, a worker in metals.

Metalliform, mēt'ʹl.ĭ.form, resembling metal.

Metalline, mēt'ʹl.ĭn, impregnated with metal;

Metallisation, met'ʹl.ĭ.zay'ʹ.shūn.

Metallise (R. xxxi.), mēt'ʹl.ĭze, to render metallic, to imbue with metal; met'allised (3 syl.), met'allis-ing (Rule xix.)

Metallography, met'ʹl.ĭg'ʹ.nă.fy, a treatise on metals.

Metalloid, mēt'ʹl.oid, the metallic base of the alkaloids and earths, inflammable non-metallic bodies: as sulphur and phosphorus; **metalloidal, mēt'ʹl.oid'ʹ.ăl**.

Metallurgy, met'ʹl.ūr.gy (not mē.tāl'ʹ.lur.gy), the art of working metals or obtaining them from ore; **metallurgic, mēt'ʹl.ūr.dĭk** (not mē.tāl'ʹ.lur.gik); **metallurgist, mēt'ʹl.ūr.dĭst**, one skilled in metals.

The perfect metals, those not easily oxidised: as gold, silver, and plat'inum.

The base metals, those easily oxidised: as copper, iron, lead, tin, and zinc.

Road metal, broken stones for roads.

White metal, wĭte mēt'ʹl, nickel or German silver.

Lat. *mĕtallum*, *mĕtallĭcus*; Gk. *mĕtallon*; Fr. *mĕtal*, *mĕtallique*, *mĕtallifĕre*, *mĕtallisation*, *mĕtalliser*, *mĕtallographie*, *mĕtallurgique*, *mĕtallurgiste*, *mĕtallurgie*.

"Metalliferous," Latin *mĕtallum fĕro*, I bear metal.

"Metalloid," Greek *mĕtallon eidos*, like a metal.

"Metallurgy," Greek *mĕtallon ergon*, metal work.

"Mettle," O. E. *modiltc*. "Medal," Fr. *mĕdaille*. "Meddle," Fr. *mĕler*.

Metamorphosis, plu. metamorphoses, mēt'ʹ.ă.mor'ʹ.fĕ.sĭs, plu. -sĕz, change of form; **metamorphic, mēt'ʹ.ă.mor'ʹ.fik**, adj.

Metamorphose, mēt'ʹ.ă.mor'ʹ.fĕz, to change the form; **metamorphosed, met'ʹ.ă.mor'ʹ.fĕzd**; **metamorphos-ing (Rule xix.), mēt'ʹ.ă.mor'ʹ.fĕ.zing**.

Metamorphic rocks, those which contain no trace of organic remains; metamorphic system.

(This is one of the most striking deviations from the classic models; both in Gk. and Lat. the "-pho" is long. In Gk. it is o-mega.)

Greek *mĕtāmorphōsis* (μεταμόρφωσις, *meta morphō*, to change the form); Latin *mĕtāmorphōsis*; French *mĕtāmorphose*, *mĕtāmorphique*, *mĕtāmorphoser*.

Metaphor, mēt'.ă.för. **Simile**, sim'.i.le.

Metaphor, a resemblance *implied* but not introduced by any word of warning.

Simile, a resemblance *claimed* and introduced by a word of warning. such as *like, as, &c.*

Hope is the anchor of our faith (*a metaphor*).

Hope is like an anchor to our faith (*a simile*).

Judah is a lion's whelp (*a metaphor*).

Judah is like a lion's whelp (*a simile*).

He couched down as a lion, even as an old lion (*a simile*).

Dan shall be a serpent by the way, an adder in the path (*a metaphor*).

Benjamin shall raven as a wolf (*a simile*).

Metaphoric, mēt'.a.för''rik; **metaphorical**, -för''ri.käl; **metaphorically**; **metaphorist**, mēt'.a.för:ist.

Greek *mētaphōra* (*mēta phōrēō*, to transfer [a word from its original bearing to something else]); Latin *mētaphōra*, *mētaphōricus*.

Metaphrase, mēt'.ă.fraze. **Paraphrase**, pār'ră.fraze.

Metaphrase, a word for word translation;

Paraphrase, a free translation in which the text is explained by a running commentary.

Metaphrastic, mēt'.ă.frä's''.tik, adj. of metaphrase.

Metaphrast, mēt'.ă.frä'st, one who translates verbally.

Greek *mētaphrāsis*, (*meta phrazo*); Latin *mētaphrāsis*.

Metaphysics, mēt'.ă.fiz''iks (Rule lxi.), theoretical philosophy.

Physics, fiz'.iks, is that branch of science which explains all natural phenomena (Greek *phusis*, nature). **Metaphysics** is the science which comes *after* physics, being that which treats of the phenomena of mind or spirit.

Metaphysics includes—

1. **Ontology**, which treats of the nature and attributes of being.
2. **Cosmology**, which treats of the nature and laws of matter and motion as displayed in creation, &c.
3. **Anthroposophy**, än'.thrō.pōs''.ō.fy, which treats of the powers of man, and the motions by which life is produced.
4. **Psychology**, si.kōl'.ō.gy, which treats of the intellectual soul.
5. **Pneumatology**, nü'.mä.tōl''.ō.gy, which treats of soul, spirit, &c.

Metaphysical, mēt'.ă.fiz''i.käl; **metaphysical-ly**.

Metaphysician, mēt'.ă.fi.zish''.än, one versed in metaphysics.

Latin metaphysica. The word, according to Dr. W. Smith (*Class. Dict. art. Aristōtēlēs*), arose thus: At the death of Aristotle, his fourteen treatises on "theoretical philosophy" were put together as one work, and styled τὰ μετὰ τὰ φυσικά, from the fact of their being placed μετὰ, *after*, τὰ φυσικά, the treatises in physics.

Metastasis, me.tūs'.tū.sis, the removal of a disease from one part of the body to another. (Gk. *meta-stāsis*, change of place.)

Metatarsus, mēt'.a.tar''sūs, the solid part of the foot, between the ankle and the toes. **Metacarpus**, the solid part of the hand, between the wrist and the fingers; **metatarsal**.

Greek *meta tarsos* (*tarsos* is that part of the foot to which the leg is attached, including the instep), the "meta-tarsus" is *beyond* that, or between the "tarsus" and the toes.

Metathesis, *me.tār'h'.ē.sīs*, the transposition of a letter: as the older word *afyrht* has become *afryht* (afright).

Greek *metathēsis* (*meta tithēmi*, to put after [its right place]).

Metathorax, *mēt'.a.rhō''.rax*, the third and last segment of the thorax of insects. The second segment is called the **Mes'o-thorax**. (Gk. *meta thōrax*, beyond the thorax.)

Mete (1 syl.), to measure. **Meet**, to encounter. **Meat**, *meet*, food.

Met-ed (R. xxxvi.), *meet'-ed*; **meet-ing** (R. xix.), *meet'-ing*.

Meter, *meet'-er*, a measurer. **Metre**, *meet''r* (in poetry).

Metric System, the French system of weights and measures.

Metrolgy, *me.trōl'.ō.gy*, science of weights and measures.

"**Mete**," Old English *met[an]*, past *mæt*, past part. *meten*.

"**Meet**," Old English *mēt[an]*, past *mētte*, past part. *ge-mēt*.

"**Meat**," Old Eng. *mete* or *metta*. "**Metre**" (verse), Old Eng. *meter*.

Metempsychosis, *me.tem'st.kō''.sis*, transmigration of the soul.

Greek *mētempsychōsis* (*meta en psuchōo*, to put life in [another body] after [it has left the present body]).

Meteor, *mē'.tē.ōr*, an atmospheric phenomenon;

Meteoric, *mē'.te.ōr''rik*; meteoric stones, aerolites;

Meteoric iron, aerolitic iron.

Meteorite, *mē'.tē.ō.rite*, a solid substance falling from the higher regions of the atmosphere.

Meteorological, *mē'.tē.ō.rō.lōdg''i.kāl*, pertaining to the atmosphere and its phenomena; meteorolog'ic.

Meteorology, *mē'.tē.ō.rōl''.ō.gy*, the science which explains the phenomena of the atmosphere.

Meteorologist, *mē'.tē.ō.rōl''.ō.djist*, one skilled in...

Meteoromancy, *mē'.tē.ō.ro.mān''.sy*, divination by thunder and lightning, falling stars, and so on.

Meteoroscope, *mē'.te.ōr''rōs.kōpe* (Rule lxxiii.)

Latin *mētēōra* (no singular number), *mētēōrologus*, *mētēōroscōpus*;

Greek *mētēōrōs* (*meta eōra*, with things lifted up aloft).

Meter, *mē'.ter*, a measure, as *gas-meter*. **Metre**, *mē'.t'r*, verse.

Old English *met[an]*, to measure; *meter*, metre or verse.

Metheglin, *me.rhēg'.līn*, honey-wine. (Welsh *meddyglyn*.)

A compound of *meddyg*, a doctor, and *llyn*, tippie, v. *llyn*, to booze.

Methinks, (*past*) *methought*, *mē.thinks*, *me.rhort'*, it seems to me.

Old Eng. *thinc[an]*, an impersonal verb, "it seems." The object was in the dat. case, as *me thincst*, methinks (*mīhi vidētur*), *me ge-thūhte*, me-thought (*mīhi visum est*). It was originally used with other personal pronouns, as *thē thincst*, *thē ge-thūhte*, &c.

It is a gross error to suppose *me-thinks* is a corrupt form of *I think[s]*.

"**Me**" is dative case, and "**thinks**" impersonal.

Method, *mēth'.ōd*, order, systematic arrangement; **methodic**, *me.thōd'.ik*; **methodical**, *me.thōd'.i.kāl*; **method'ical-ly**.

Methodise (R. xxxi.), *mēth'.ō.dize*, to arrange systematically; **meth'odised** (3 syl.), *meth'odis-ing*, *meth'odis-er*.

Methodist, *měth'.o.dist*, a disciple of John Wesley; **methodism**, *měth'.ō.dizəm*; **methodistic**, *měth'.ō.diz'.tik*; **methodistical**, *měth'.o.diz'.t.kāl* (a term of contempt meaning "canting," "hypocritical"); **methodis'tical-ly**.

Greek *methōdōs* (*mēta hōdōs*), **method**, a searching after something systematically, scientific inquiry; Latin *methōdus*, *methōdīcus* (the Rom. *methōdīci* were physicians opposed to the quacks or *empirici*, the latter obtained their knowledge by practice or personal experience, the *methodici* followed certain broad principles and diagnosed from general symptoms). The Methodists are so called from the strict "method," or religious rules they undertake to observe.

Methyl, *měth'.il*, the hydro-carbon radical of meth'ylic alcohol.

Methylamine, *me.rhīl'.ā.mēn*, ammonia in which one atom of hydrogen is replaced by meth'yl.

Methylated, *měth'.il.ā.ted*, imbued with methyl.

Meth'ylated spirit, spirit of wine mixed with one-tenth of its volume of naphtha or wood-spirit (it is duty-free because it is too nauseous to be used as a drink); **meth'ylic**.

Methylene, *měth'.i.leen*, a very inflammable liquid procured from wood, and forming the basis of wood-spirit.

Greek *methu hulé*, wine [of] wood.

Metis, *mē'.i.iss*, one of the asteroids (*as'.tē.roidz*).

Metis, daughter of Oceanus, during pregnancy was swallowed by Zeus (Jove), and in due time Zeus himself gave birth to Athēna (Minerva), who sprang from his head, a woman of full stature.

Metonic, *mē.tōn'.ik*, adj. of Meton, an Athenian astronomer.

Meton'ic cycle, *-sē'.k'l*, a period of nineteen years, in which time the lunations of the moon repeat themselves.

Meton'ic year, a period equal to nineteen years.

Metonymy, *mēt'.o.nīm.y*, the substitution of one word for another: as *I have read Homer; I know Milton well*; **metonymic**, *mēt'.o.nīm.ik*; **met'onymical**, *-nīm'.i.kāl*; **metonymical-ly**.

Greek *metōnumia*, *metōnumtikōs* (*mēta onīma*, change of word).

Metre, *mē'.t'r*, verse. **Meter**, *mē'.ter*, a measurer: as *gas-meter*; **metrical**, *mēt'trī.kāl*, having rhythm; **met'rical-ly**.

Metric, *mēt'.rik*, denoting measurement; **met'ric sys'tem**, the French decimal system of weights and measures.

Metrology, *me.trōl'.ō.gy*, the science of weights and measures.

"Metre," Old Eng. *meter*; Lat. *metrum*; Gk. *mētrōn*, *metrious*.

"Meter," Old Eng. *met[an]*, to measure; Lat. *metrum*; Gk. *mētrōn*.

Metrograph, *mēt'tro.grāf*, an instrument for telling at what rate a train is moving, and for marking the moment of its arrival and departure from a station.

Greek *metron graphō*, I write the measure [of speed].

Metronome, *mēt'tro.nōme*, an instrument for beating time; **metronomy**, *mēt'tro.nōm.y*, measurement of time by a...

Greek *metron nōmē*, measure [of the] divisions or bars.

Metropolis, *me.tröp'.ō.his*, the capital; **metropolitan**, *mēt'tro.-pōl'.ī.tān*, adj. The metropol'itan, bishop of the metropolis, an archbishop; metropol'itan-ate, the office or see of a metropolitan [bishop].

Greek *metrōpōlis* (*mētēr pōlis*, mother city); Latin *metropolitānus*.

Mettle, **Metal**, both *mēt'l*. **Meddle**, **Medal**, both *mēd'l*.

Mettle, *met'l*, spirit; **mettled**, *mēt'tl'd*, high-spirited; **mettle-some**, *-sūm* (-some, full of), full of mettle.

Metal, *mēt'l*, an element like gold, iron, &c. (Fr. *métal*.)

Meddle, *mēd'l*, to interfere. (Fr. *mesler* now *méler*.)

Medal, *mēd'l*, a metal token. (French *médaille*.)

"Mettle," Old Eng. *mōddolte*, high-spirited, *mōdig*, full of spirit.

Mew, *plu. mews*. **Muse** (1 syl.), goddess of song, to meditate.

Mew, a gull, to cry as a cat, to confine, to moult.

Mews, a range of buildings where horses are lodged.

The royal mews, the royal stables (not *mewses*).

Mewed, *mew'd*; **mew'-ing**.

"Mews" (to moult), Fr. *muer*. "Mews" (stables), Fr. *mua*.

"Mew" (as a cat), Welsh *mew*. "Mew" (a gull), O. E. *mēu* or *mēw*.

"Muse," Lat. *musa* (to meditate); Fr. *muser*, to dawdle.

(In 35 Geo. III. chap. 73, we have "mewses" as plural of mews, but Official English is notoriously untrustworthy.)

Mewl, to cry as a babe from uneasiness. **Mule**, an animal.

Mewled (1 syl.), *mewl'-ing*, *mewl'-er*.

"Mewl," Fr. *miauler*. "Mule," Old Eng. *mūl*; Lat. *mūlus*.

Mezereon, *me.zee'.rē.ōn*, the spurge olive. (French *mézérēon*.)

Mezzo- (Ital.), *mēdz'.o*, moderate, half, moderately.

Mezzo-forte, *mēdz'.o fōr'.te* (in *Music*), rather loud.

Mezzo-piano, *mēdz'.o pē.ah'.no* (in *Music*), rather soft.

Mezzo-soprano, *plu. mezzo-sopranos* (Rule xlii.), *mēdz'.o so.prah'.noze*, a low soprano or treble.

Mezzo-tuono, *mēdz'.o tu.ō'.no*, a semitone.

Mezzo-relievo, *plu. -relievos* (Rule xlii.), *mēdz'.o rēl'.ī.ā''vo*, mean relief. English-Italian for *mezzo-rilievo*.

Mezzo-tinto, *plu. -tintos* (Rule xlii.), *mēdz'.o tīn'.toze*, half-tint drawings in imitation of Indian ink.

Mi (Ital.), *me*, the third note of the tonic sol-fa system.

Miasma, *mē.az'.mah*, infection or pollution floating in the air from ill-drainage; **miasmatic**, *mi.az.māt'.ik*; **mias'mal**.

Greek *mtasmos*, pollution (*miainō*, to defile).

Mica, *mī'.kah*, Mus'covy glass. **micaceous** (R. xlv.), *mī.kay'.shūs*; **mica schist**. (Latin *micāre*, to glisten.)

Michaelmas, *mīk'.ēl.mās* (Rule viii.), the feast of St. Michael.

Michaelmas day, September 29th; **Michaelmas term** (in *Law*), between the 2nd and 25th of November.

Mickle, *mīk'əl*, much. (Old English *mycel* or *micel*.)

Micro-, *mī'kro-* (Gk. prefix), *nouns*, small. (Greek *mīkrōs*.)

Mi'cro-cosm, *-koz'm*, applied to man, supposed to be an epitome of the universe or great world; **mi'cro-cosmic**, *-kōs'.mīk*; **mi'cro-cosmical**, *-kōs'.mī.kāl*.

Greek *mīkrōs kōsmōs*, a little world.

Micrography, *mī.krōg'.rā.fy*, a description of microscopic objects. (Gk. *mīkrōs grapho*, I write about small things.)

Micrometer, *mī.krōm'.ē.ter*, an instrument for measuring small objects, spaces, angles, &c.

Greek *mīkrōs mētron*, a meter of small things.

Microscope, *mī'kro.skōpe*, an instrument for inspecting very minute objects; **microscopic**, *mī'.krō.skōp''.īk*; **microscopical**, *mī'.kro.skōp''.ī.kāl*; **microscop'ical-ly**; **microscopist**, *mī'.kro.skō''.pīst*; **microscopy**, *mī'.kro.skōp.e-* (Except in "panta-scope" and "tele-scope," the vowel preceding -scope is always o.)

Greek *mīkrōs skōpéo*, I inspect small objects.

Micro-zoa, *mī'kro zō'.ah*, minute animal organisms.

Greek *mīkrōs zōon*, plu. *zōa*, minute living things.

Mid, middle; **mid-day**, **mid-night**, **mid-land**, **mid-lent**, **mid-ship**; **midship-man**, a junior officer in a man-of-war, &c.; **mid-way**, **mid-summer**, **mid-winter**.

Middle, *mīd.d'l*: **middle-ages**, from the fall of the Western empire till the revival of learning (500-1500); **middle-class**, between the aristocracy and mechanics; **middle-man**, an agent, a go-between; **middle-most**; **middle-passage**, the part of the Atlantic between Africa and the West Indies; **middle-post**, the king-post; &c.

Middling, *mīd-ling*, tolerable, mediocre.

Old Eng. *mid*-, middle, *mid-dæg*, *mid-niht*, *mid-lencten* (mid-lent), *mid-sumer*, *mid-winter*: *middan*, adv. in the midst *midde*, (super.) *midmest*; *middel*, *middel-finger*, *middel-flōr* (floor).

Midden, a dunghill (Scotch).

Midge (1 syl.), a very small insect, a gnat. (Old Eng. *mycg*.)

Midriff, *mīd'.rif*, the diaphragm. (Old Eng. *mid*, *hrif* bowels.)

Midst (super. of *mid*), thickest of a throng, the middle. A corruption of *middes* for *to-middes*, adv.: as "to-day."

(Adj.) The midst of it was paved with love (*Cant.* iii. 10).

(Adv.) Him first, Him last, Him midst, and without end (*Milton*).

ERRORS OF SPEECH.—

In our midst (should be *In the midst of us*).

In their midst (should be *In the midst of them*).

Into their midst (should be *Into the midst of them*).

Out of our midst (should be *Out of the midst of us*).

("Midst" is never a noun, nor even an adjectival noun, and therefore cannot be used with an [adjective] possessive pronoun.)

Midwife, *plu.* midwives, *mīd'wīf*, *mīd'wīfs*, an accoucheuse, midwife-ry, *mīd'wīf.ry*. (O. E. *mid wif*, with the woman.)

The Spaniards have a precisely analogous word, *comadre* (*com madre*, with the mother), a midwife.

Mien, *meen*, manner, air. **Mean**, *meen*, base, to intend.

"Mien," Fr. *mine*, countenance. "Mean," O. E. *mæne*, v. *mæn*[an].

Might, *mīte*, power, *past tense* of may. **Mite**, a very little grub.

Might-y, *mī'ty*, powerful. **Mit-y**, *mī'ty*, full of mites.

Mighti-ly (Rule xi.), *mī'tī.ly*; **mighti-ness**, *mī'tī.ness*.

With might and main, with the utmost efforts.

Old Eng. *miht*, *mihtig*, *mihtiglice*, *mihtignes*, v. *mihte* of *mag*[an].

(It will be seen that the useless "g" is an interpolated letter.)

Mignonnette (double n), *mīn'yōn.nēt'* (not *mignonette* nor *mignonette*), the "little favourite" [flower].

French *mignonnette* (*mignonne*, a favourite, with *dim.*)

Migrate or Emigrate, *mī'grate*, *ēm'ī.grate*. **Immigrate**, &c.

Migrate, to remove from one's college or country to another.

Immigrate, to enter into a new country as a resident;

mī'grāt-ed (R. xxxvi.), *mī'grāt-ing* (R. xix.), *mī'gratory*.

Migration, *mī.gray'shūn*. (Latin *migratio*, *migrāre*.)

Mikado, *plu.* mikadoes (Rule xlii.), *mī.kay'.dōze*, priest-king of Japan. The temporal king is the Tycoon.

Milanese, *mīl'ān.eez*, sing. and *plu.*, native of Mil'an.

(Names of peoples in *-eez* are sing. and *plu.*, as *Chinese*, *Portuguese*.)

Milch [cows] giving milk. (Old Eng. *melc*, *milch*, *meolc*, milk.)

Mildew, *mīl'.du*, blight, to blight; *mīl'dewed* (2 syl.),

mildew-ing. (Old English *mildeaw*, honey dew.)

Mile (1 syl.), 1760 yards land measure; **mile-age**, fares paid by travellers per mile (*-age*, tax, toll, payment); **mile-post**, **mile-stone**; **nau'tical mile**, one sixtieth of a degree.

Latin *milliare* or *milliarium* (*mille passus*, a thousand paces).

Milfoil, *mīl'.foil*, the herb yarrow. (Latin *millefolium*.)

Militant, *mīl'ī.tānt*. The Church militant, the Church on earth, so called because it is in a state of warfare.

The Church triumphant, the Church in heaven.

Military, *mīl'ī.ter.y*, pertaining to a soldier.

The military, the soldiery.

Militate, *mīl'ī.tate*, to be in opposition to, to contradict;

mīl'itāt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), *mīl'itāt-ing* (Rule xix.)

Militia, *mī.ūsh'.ah*, citizens trained as soldiers; **militia-man**, *plu.* *-men*, one serving in the militia.

Latin *militans*, gen. *militantis*, *militarius*, *militia*, warfare, *militāre*, supine *militātum*; French *militant*, *militaire*.

Milk (*noun and verb*), milked (1 syl.), milk-ing, milk-er, milk-y, milk'i-ness (Rule xi.), milk'i-ly, milk-maid; milk-tooth, *plu.* milk-teeth, the first teeth; milk-white; milk'y-way, a white zone in the heavens full of stars.

Milch, adj., giving milk. (Old Eng. *meolc*, milk, *meic*, milch.)

Mill (retains its double *l* in all its compounds), milled (1 syl.); mill-ing, grinding, indenting the edge of coin, beating, the indented edge of coin, a beating; mill'-er; mill-board, -bord, a thick pasteboard; mill-dam, mill-pond; mill-race, the stream that drives a mill; mill-stone; mill-wright, -rite, one who constructs and repairs mills; treadmill.

Old English *mīln*; Welsh *melin*, *v. melino*, *meilon*, flour.

Millennium, *mīl.lēn'.nī.ūm*, the thousand years when "Christ is to come in person to earth and reign." (*Rev.* xx. 1-6.)

Millenarian, *mīl'.le.nair''rī.ān*, consisting of 1000 years, one who believes in the millennium; millenarian-ism.

Millenary. **Millinery**. **Millionary**.

Millenary, *mīl'.lē.nā.ry*, consisting of 1000;

Millinery, *mīl'.lī.nēr ry*, goods made by a milliner;

Millionary, *mīl'.yūn.ā.ry*, consisting of millions.

Millennial, *mīl.lēn'.nī.āl*, pertaining to the millennium.

Millen'ial-ist, one who believes in the millennium.

(The words millenarian, millenarianism, millenary, ought to have double "n," but we owe, as usual, our error to the French.)

Lat. *mille annus*, a thousand years. (In composition the *e* of *annus* becomes *i*, as *bi-ennial*, *tri-ennial*, *septennial*, *millennial*, &c.)

"Millinery," a corruption of *Milaner*. At one time *Mil'an*, in Italy, set the fashion for dress. "Millionary," by millions.

Millepede, *mīl'.lē.pēd*, an insect. (Lat. *mille pēdes*, 1000 feet.)

Millepores, *mīl'.lē.pōrz*, a genus of branching corals.

Milleporite, *mīl'.lē.pō'.rite*, a fossil millepore (-ite denotes a fossil); milleporidæ, *mīl'.lē.pōr''rī.dē*.

Latin *mille porus*, a thousand pores or minute cells.

Millet, *mīl'.lēt*, a plant containing small edible grains.

French *millet*; Latin *milium* (*mille grānum*, a thousand grains).

Milliner, *mīl'.lī.nēr*, one who makes women's dresses.

Millinery. **Millenary**. **Millionary**.

Millinery, *mīl'.lī.nēr ry*, the works of a milliner.

Millenary, *mīl'.lī.nār ry*, the space of a thousand years.

Millionary, *mīl'.yūn.ā.ry*, consisting of millions.

"Milliner," supposed to be derived from *Milan*, in Italy, once the mart and glass of fashion. "Millenary," Latin *mille*, 1000.

Million, *mīl'.yūn*, seven figures; millionth, *mīl'.yūnth*, the ten-hundred-thousandth; millionaire, *mīl'.lī.o.nair* (not *mīl'.yūn.air*), a man worth a million of money.

Millionary, *mīl' lī.ō.nārry*, consisting of a million, as the pundit's *millionary chronology*.

Millionary, *millinery* (*see above*).

The **million**, the general public as opposed to the "Upper ten," or aristocracy. (*French million*.)

Milt, *fem. roe*; **milt**, the "soft roe" or that of the male fish; **roe**, the "hard roe" or that of the female fish.

Milter, *mīl'ter*, the male fish; **spawn'er**, the female fish; **milt-ing**, **milt-er**.

Old Eng. *milt*. "Roe," Germ. *rogen*. "Spawn," Old Eng. *spana*.

Mimic, *mīm' ik*, one who imitates another, to imitate another; **mimicked**, *mīm' ikt*; **mim'ick-ing** (with *-k-*.)

Mimicry, *plu. mimicries*, *mīm' ik.rīz*, imitation of another.

Latin *mimus*, *mīmīcus*; Greek *mimos*, an imitator of others.

Mimosa, *mī.mō'sah*, the sensitive plant; **mimosite**, *mī.mō'site*, a fossil apparently of the mimosa family (*-ite*, a fossil).

Greek *mimos*, an imitator [of the sensibility of animals].

Mimulus, *mīm' ū.lūs*, the monkey flower.

Latin *mimus*, one with a mask, alluding to the form of the corolla.

Minaret, *mīn' ū.rēt*, the lofty turret of a mosque. (Arab. *menarah*.)

Minatory, *mīn' ū.tōry*, threatening. (Latin *mīnātio*, a threat.)

Mince, to cut into small pieces, to be finical; **mīnced** (1 syl.), **mīnc'-ing** (R. xix.), **mīn'cing-ly**; **mince-meat**, *-meet*, a sweetmeat made of raisins, &c.; **minced-meat**, meat chopped into a mince. (*French émincer*, mince.)

Mind, the thinking faculty, to take care of, to attend to, to obey; **mīnd'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **mīnd'-ing**; **mind'-less**, **mīnd'less-ness**, **mīnd'-ful** (R. viii.), **mīnd'ful-ly**, **mīnd'ful-ness**.

Never mind, take no heed of it, dismiss it from your thoughts.

Old English *mynd*; Latin *mens*, gen. *mentis*; Greek *mēnōs*.

Mine (1 syl.), *poss. case of I*, a pit containing minerals or ore, to dig for minerals or ore; **mīn-ing** (Rule xix.), *mine-ing*, pertaining to mines, digging a mine; **mīn-y**, *mine'y*.

Miner, *mī'ner*, one who mines. **Minor**, *mī'nor*, under age.

"Mine" (pron.), Old Eng. *mīn*. N. *ic* (I), G. *mīn*, D. *me*, A. *mec*.

"Mine" (a pit), Welsh *mīn*, whence *mīnai*, money.

Mineral, **Metal**, *mīn' ē.rāl*, *mēt'l*.

Minerals are such as stones, rocks, coals, salt, sand, &c. A mineral may or may not be a simple or elemental body.

Metals are such as gold, silver, lead, iron, zinc, tin, &c. A metal must be a simple or elemental body.

(N.B.—*Metals are minerals, but minerals are not always metals*.)

Mineralise (Rule xxxi.), *mīn' ē.rāl.ize*, to impregnate with mineral matter, to convert to a mineral; **mīn'eralised** (4 syl.), **mīn'eralis-ing**, **mīn'eralis-er**; **mīn'eral-ist**.

Mineralisation, *mĭn'.ĕ.rāl.ĭ.zā''.shŭn*; **min'eral** - blue; **mineral**-caoutchouc, *-koo.tchōok'*; **mineral**-charcoal; **min'eral**-green, carbonate of copper; **mineral**-oil, rock oil which oozes from the earth; **mineral** water.

Mineralogy (not *minerology*), *mĭn'.ĕ.rāl''.ġy*, the science of minerals; **mineralogical**, *mĭn'.ĕ.rā.lodg''.ĭ.kāl*; **mineralogical**-ly; **mineralogist**, *mĭn.ĕ.rāl''.ġjist*.

French *minéral*, *minéralogiste*, *minéralisation*, *minéralogique*, *minéralogie*; Low Latin *minera*, a mine, *minerarius*, a miner.

Minever, *mĭn'.ĕ.ver*, ermine. **Minerva**, *mĭ.ner'.vah*, a goddess.

Mingle, *mĭn'.g'l*, to mix; **mingled**, *mĭn'.g'ld*; **mingling**, *ming'gling*; **mingler**, *ming'gler*.

Old English *mengian*, past *mengde*, past part. *menged*.

Miniature, *mĭn'.a.tchŭr*, a small portrait, on a small scale.

Paintings by the *miniatoři*, a set of monks noted for their paintings with *minium* or red lead. The first miniatures were the initial letters of rubrics, which generally contained the head of the Virgin or a saint, and hence the word came to signify a small likeness.

Minim, *mĭn'.ĭm* (in *Mus.*), a note = half a semibreve (an open note with a tail), a liquid measure meaning one drop.

Min'ium, red-lead. **Minimum**, *mĭn'.ĭ.mŭm*, the smallest quantity, opposed to **maximum**, *max'.ĭ.mŭm*, the largest quantity.

"*Minim.*" In the ancient musical notation the note of longest duration was termed a "Large" = 2 *longs*, or 4 *breves*, or 8 *semibreves*, or 16 *minims*, "minims" being the least of the "breves" (or shorts). After this a new set of terms was introduced, *crotchet* and *quaver*.

Minium, Latin *minium*, vermillion, red-lead.

"*Minimum*," Latin *super.* of some obsolete *adj.* meaning small.

Minion, *mĭn'.yŭn*, a low unprincipled favourite of a prince.

French *mignon*; Italian *mignone*, a darling.

Minister, *mĭn'.ĭs.ter*, a pastor, one of the state legislators, to wait on the sick, to perform the office of a pastor; **ministered**, *mĭn'.ĭs.terd*; **min'ister**-ing; **ministration**, *mĭn'.ĭs. tray''.shŭn*; **ministrative**, *mĭn'.ĭs.tra.tĭv*; **min'istrant**.

Ministerial, *mĭn'.ĭs.tĕ''.rĭ.āl*; **ministe'rial**-ist, **ministe'rial**-ly. **Ministry**, *plu. ministries*, *mĭn'.ĭs.trĭz*.

Latin *minister*, *ministerialis*, *ministratio*, *v. ministrare*.

Minium, **minimum**, **minim**, *mĭn'.ĭ.ŭm*, *mĭn'.ĭ.mŭm*, *mĭn'.ĭm*.

Min'ium, red-lead. (Latin *minium*, vermillion, red-lead.)

Min'imum, the least possible quantity. (Latin *minimus*.)

Min'im, *min'.im*, a drop, a note in music. (Lat. *minimus*.)

Minnnow, *mĭn'.no*, a small British fresh-water fish. (O. E. *mina*.)

Minor, *mĭ'.nor*, under age. **Mi'ner**, one employed in mines.

Minority, *mĭ'.nŏr'.rĭ.ty*; **minor** key (in *Mus.*), the mode in which the third from the key-note is only three semitones above the tonic. In the major key it is four.

- Minor Canon**, priest vicar of a cathedral, &c., attached to one of the religious houses dissolved by Henry VIII.
 "Minor Canons" of cathedrals, &c., not affected by that "reform" are still properly called "priest vicars."
 "Minor," Lat. *minor*, comp. deg. of some lost adj. meaning "little."
 "Miner," Fr. *mine*, a mine; Low Lat. *minerarius*, *minera*, a mine.
- Minotaur**, *mī'.nō.tōr*, a bull with a man's head. **Miniature**, *mīn'.a.tchūr*, a small portrait. (Latin *Mī'nos taurus*.)
- Minster**, *mīn'.ster*. Cathedral, *ka.rhē'.drāl*. **Min'ister**, a pastor.
Minster, the great church of a monastery. (O. E. *mynster*.)
Cathedral, a bishop's church. (Greek *kathēdra*.)
 "Minister," Latin *minister*, one who serves, v. *ministrāre*.
- Minstrel**, *mīn'.strēl*, a poet; **minstrel-sy**, the art of a minstrel.
 French *ménestrel*; Low Latin *ministerialis*, a servant.
 (-sy for "arts," as *poesy*, *minstrely*, but -cy for "conditions," R. lxxv.)
- Mint**, a plant, the place where money is coined, to coin; **mīnt'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **mīnt'-ing**; **mīnt'age**, that which is coined.
- Mint julep** (not *julap*), iced liquor flavoured with mint.
 "Mint" (the plant), O. E. *minle*; (for money), O. E. *mynit*, money.
- Minuet**, *mīn'.ū.et*, a dance, the tune adapted to the dance.
 French *menuet* (*dancer menu*, to dance with short steps).
- Minus**, *mī'.nūs*, the sign [-] denoting subtraction. (Lat. *minus*.)
- Minute**, *mī.nūte'*, small, *mīn'.īt*, the 60th part of an hour;
minute'-ly, exactly; **minute-ly**, *mīn'.īt.ly*, every instant.
- Minutia**, plu. *minutiæ*, *mī.nū'.shē.ah*, *mī.nū'.shē.ē*, the smallest particular. **Minuet**, *mīn'.ū.ēt*, a dance.
Minute-book, *mīn'.īt book*; **min'ute-glass**, **min'ute-gun**, **min'ute-hand**, **min'ute-men** (Americanism).
 Latin *minūtum*, adj. *minūtus*, *minūtia*, plu. *minūtiæ*.
- Miocene**, *mī'.o.seen*, the middle tertiaries; **miocene period**.
 Greek *meiōn kainos*, less recent, i.e., containing "fewer existing specimens" of plants and animals than the supervening groups.
- Miracle**, *mī'rāk'l*, a phenomenon produced by an especial interposition of divine power; **miraculous**, *mī.rāk'.ū.lus*; **miraculous-ly**, **miraculous-ness**; **miracle-play**.
 Latin *mirāculum*, *mirāculōsus* (*mirum*, a wonder, with dim.)
- Mirage**, *mī'rāhj*, reflection of terrestrial objects on the clouds.
 French *mirage*, looming (from *miroir*, a looking-glass).
- Mire** (1 syl.), deep mud; **mīry**, *mī'.ry*; **mī'ri-ness** (Rule xi.)
 Danish *myr*, a morass.
- Mirror**, *mī'rōr*, a looking-glass, to reflect; **mirrored**, *mī'r'rērd*; **mir'ror-ing**. (French *miroir*; Latin *miror*, to admire.)
 (The doubling of the r in this word is a blunder. See **Mirage**.)
- Mirth**, merriment; **mirth'ful** (R. viii.), **mirth'ful-ly**, **mirth'ful-ness**, **mirth'less**, **mirth'less-ly**. (Old English *myrth*.)

Mis- (native prefix), defect, error, evil, unlikeness.

Dis- denotes an active state of antagonism.

Un- denotes a passive state of antagonism: Thus

Mis-belief is false belief; **dis-belief**, positive abstention of belief; **un-belief**, mere absence of belief.

Mis-adventure, -*ad.věn'.tchür*, ill-luck, mishap.

Mis-alliance, -*al.lí'anse*, marriage below one's rank.

Misanthrope, *mís'.än.thrópe*, a man-hater; **misanthropical**, *mís'.-än.thróp'í.käl*; **misanthrop'ical-ly**, *misan'thropy*.

Greek *misanthrōpos* (*misēō anthrōpōs*, I hate man).

Mis-apply, *mís'.äp.ply'* (not *mís'.ä.ply'*), to apply to a wrong purpose; **misapplied**, *mís'.äp.plide'*; **misapply'-ing**.

Misapplication, *mís'.äp.plí.kay''shün*.

Unapplied, *un'.ap.plide'*, not applied at all (Rule lxxii.)

Mis-apprehend, *mís'.ap.prē.hend'*, to misunderstand; **mís'ap-prehend'-ed**, *mís'apprehend'-ing*; **mís'apprehension**, -*shün*. (Verbs in -*d* or -*de* add -*sion*, not -*tion*.)

Unapprehended, not apprehended (Rule lxxii.)

Mis-appropriate, *mís'.äp.pro''.prä.ate* (not *mís'.ä.pro''.prä.ate*), to apply to a wrong use; **mís'-appro'priät-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **mís'appro'priät-ing** (Rule xix.); **misappropriation**, *mís'.äp.pro.pri.ä''shün* (not *mís'.ä.pro.pri.ä''shün*).

In-appropriate, not appropriate, not pertinent;

Un-appropriated, not appropriated (Rule lxxii.)

Mis-becoming, *mís'-bē.küm''-ing*, improper; **misbecom'ing-ly**;

Un'becom'ing, not suitable to the person or character.

Misbehave, *mís'.be.hāve'*, to conduct oneself amiss; **misbehäved'** (3 syl.), **misbehāv'-ing**; **misbehaviour**, -*be.hāv'.yer*.

Misbelieve, *mís'.bē.leev'*, to believe erroneously; **misbelieved**, *mís'.bē.leevd'*; **misbeliev'-ing** (Rule xix.), **misbeliev'-er**.

Misbelief, *mís'.be.leef'*, erroneous belief;

Disbelief, *dis.be.leef*, positive incredulity; **disbelieve**, &c.

Unbelief, without belief. **Unbelieved** (3 syl.), Rule lxxii.

Miscalculate, *mís.käl'.kü.late*, to calculate amiss; **miscal'culät-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **miscal'culät-ing**, **miscalculation**, -*lay''shün*.

Uncal'culated, not reckoned up (Rule lxxii.)

Incalculable, *in.käl'.kü.lä.b'l*, enormous; **incal'culably**.

Miscall' (not *miscal*, R. viii.), to call amiss; **miscalled'** (2 syl.), **miscall'-ing**. **Uncalled**, not called (Rule lxxii.)

Miscarriage, *mís.kär'ridge*, failure, premature birth.

Miscarry, *mís.kär'ry*, to fail to effect; **miscarries**, *mís.-kär'riz*; **miscarried**, *mís.kär'rēd*; **miscarry'-ing**.

Uncarried, *un.kär'rēd*, not yet carried (Rule lxxii.)

Miscellany, *plu.* *miscellanies*, *mĭs'sĕll.ă.nĭz*, a collection of objects of divers sorts, a book of fugitive pieces.

Miscellaneous (Rule lxvi.), *mĭs'sĕll.lay''nĕ ŭs*; *miscella'-neous-ly*, *miscella'neous-ness*, *miscell'anist*.

Latin *miscellanea* (*plu.*), *miscellaneus* (*miscĕre*, to mix).

Mischance, *mĭs.chănce'*, ill-fortune, mishap.

Mischief, *plu.* *mischiefs* (not *mischieves*, R. xxxix.), *mĭs'tchĭf*; *mischievous*, *mĭs'tchĭ.vŭs* (not *mĭs.tchee'.vŭs*); *mis'-chievous-ly*, *mis'chievous-ness*. (Old French *meschef*.)

Misconceive, *mĭs'.kŏn.seev'* (Rule xxviii.), to mi-apprehend; *mis'conceived'* (3 syl.), *misconceiv'-ing* (Rule xix.)

Misconception, *mĭs'.kŏn.sĕp''shŭn*, misapprehension.

Inconceivable, *in'.kŏn.see'.vă.b'l*, incredible; *-bly*, &c.

Un'conceived' (3 syl.), not conceived (Rule lxxii.)

Misconduct, (noun) *mĭs.kŏn'.dŭkt*, (verb) *mĭs'.kŏn.dŭkt'*, ill-behaviour, to behave oneself amiss, to mismanage; *misconduct'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *misconduct'-ing*.

Misconstrue, *mĭs.kŏn'.stru* (not *mĭs.kŏn.stră'*), to construe amiss, to interpret wrongly; *miscon'strued* (3 syl.), *miscon'-stru-ing*. (Verbs ending in any two vowels, except *-ue*, retain both before *-ing*, Rule xix.); *misconstruction*, *mĭs'.kŏn.strŭk''shŭn*. **Uncon'strued** (3 syl.), Rule lxxii.

Miscount, *mĭs.kount'*, to make a mistake in counting; *miscount'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *miscount'-ing*. **Uncounted**.

Miscreant, *mĭs'.krĕ.ănt*, a vile unprincipled wretch.

The word means "one who holds a wrong faith;" French *mescréant*; Latin *crĕdere*, to believe, with the prefix *mis-*.

Misdate, *mĭs.dăte'*, to give a wrong date; *misdăt'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *misdăt'-ing* (R. xix.) **Undated**, not dated at all (R. lxxii.)

Misdeed, *mĭs.deed'*, an evil action.

Misdemeanour, *mĭs'.dĕ.meen''.er*, a petty crime, ill conduct.

Misdirect, *mĭs'.di.rĕkt'*, to address incorrectly; *misdirect'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *misdirect'-ing*; *misdirection*, *-di.rĕk''shŭn*.

Undirect'-ed, not directed at all (Rule lxxii.)

In'direct', not straightforward; *indirect'-ly*, *indirect'-ness*.

Misdoing, *mĭs.doo'.ing*, wrong behaviour; *misdoer*, *-doo'.er*.

Undone, *ŭn.dŭn'*, not done (Rule lxxii.)

Misemploy, *mĭs'.ĕm.ploy'*, to employ to no good purpose; *mis-employs* (not *-plois*, Rule xiii.), *mis'employed'* (3 syl.), *misemploy'-ing*. **Unemployed**, not employed (R. lxxii.)

Miser, *mĭ.zer*, a hoarder of money; *miser-ly*, *avaricious*.

Miserable, *mĭz'.er.ă.b'l*, wretched; *mis'erably*, *mis'erable-ness*. **Misery**, *plu.* *miseries*, *mĭz'.ĕ.rĭz*.

Latin *mĭser*, miserable, *mĭserabilis* (Greek *mĭsô*, I hate).

Misfeasance or malfeasance, *-fay'zance*, a culpable act, a trespass; **misfeasant**, *mis.fay'zant*; **misfeasor**, *-fay'zor*.

Wharton spells these words with *x*. French *malfeasance*.

Misfit', a bad fit, to fit badly; **misfitt'-ed**, **misfitt'-ing** (Rule iii.)

Misform', to form badly; **misformed** (2 syl.), **misform'-ing**.

Misfortune, *mis.for'.tchune*, ill fortune, disaster, calamity.

Misgive, (*past*) **misgave**, (*past part.*) **misgiven**, *-giv*, *-gāve*, *giv'n*, to fail in courage or confidence; **misgiv'-ing**.

Misgovern, *mis.giv'.ern*, to govern ill; **misgoverned**, *mis.giv'.-erned*; **misgov'ern-ing**; **misgov'ern-ment**.

Misguide, *mis.gide'*, to mislead; **misguid'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **misguid'-ing** (Rule xix.), **misguid'ing-ly**, **misguid'-er**, **misguid'-ance**. **Unguid'-ed**, not guided (Rule lxxii.)

Mishäp', an accident; **mishapp'-en** (Rule iii.), to happen ill.

Mishna, *mish.nah*. **Gemara**, *ge.mah'.rah*. **Talmud**.

Mishna, the oral or traditional law of the Jews; **mish'nic**.

Gema'ra, comments and notes on the Mishna.

Talmud, the Mishna and Gemara together.

"Mishna," Hebrew *shanah*, to learn, Instruction (not *repetition*).

"Gema'ra," Chaldean, means supplement.

"Talmud," Hebrew *lamad*, to teach, Teaching.

Misimprove, *mis'im.proov'*, to deteriorate; **misimproved'** (3 syl.); **misimprov'-ing** (R. xix.), *-proov'ing*; **misimprove'-ment**.

Unimproved, *un'im.proovd'*, not improved (Rule lxxii.)

Misinform, *mis'in.form'*, to give wrong information; **misinformed'** (3 syl.), **misinform'-ing**, **misinforma'-tion**, *-shun*.

Uninformed, not informed (Rule lxxii.)

Misinterpret, *mis'.in.tēr''.prêt*, to interpret incorrectly; **misinter'pret-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **misinter'pret-ing**, **misinter'pret-er**; **misinterpretation**, *mis'.in.ter.prè.tay''.shün*.

Misjudge, *mis.jüdge'*, to judge incorrectly; **misjudged'** (2 syl.), **misjudg'-ing** (Rule xix.), **misjudg'-ment** (*-dje* and *-ue* drop *-e* before *-ment*, Rule xviii.)

Mislay', (*past*) **mislaid**, (*past part.*) **mislaid** (*laid*, *paid*, *said*, *sēd*, are irregular in spelling, they should be *layed*, *payed*, *sayed*, Rule xiii.); **mislay'-ing**.

Mislead, (*past*) **misled**, (*past part.*) **misled**, *mis.leed'* *mis.lēd*, to lead astray; **mislead'-ing**; **mislead-er**, *mis.leed'.er*.

Misletoe, *mis's'l.tō*, an epiphyte bearing white berries.

Old English *misteltd*; German *mistel*, the misletoe.

Mismanage, *mis.män'.age*, to manage badly; **misman'aged** (3 syl.), **misman'ag-ing** (Rule xix.), **misman'age-ment**.

Misname, *mis.nāme'*, to call by a wrong name; **misnamed'** (2 syl.), **misnām'-ing** (Rule xix.) **Unnamed**, not named.

- Misnomer**, *mis.nō'mer*, a wrong name. (Latin *nōmen*.)
- Misogamist**, *mī.sōg'ā.mīst*, a hater of marriage; **misogamy**, *mīs.ōg'ā.my*. (Greek *mīseō gāmōs*, I hate marriage.)
- Misogyny**, *mī.sōg'ī.ny*, aversion to women; **misogynist**.
Greek *mīseō gūnē*, I hate women.
- Misplace**, *mis.place'*, to put in a wrong place; **misplaced'** (2 syl.), **misplac'-ing** (Rule xix.), **misplace'-ment**.
Displace', to remove from its proper place; **displaced'**, **displac'-ing**, **displace'-ment**. **Unplaced'**, not placed.
- Misprint**, *mis.print*, an error in printing, to print erroneously; **misprint'-ed**, **misprint'-ing**. **Unprinted**, not printed.
- Misprision**, *mis.prīzh'ūn*, an offence bordering on criminality, from gross neglect, &c. (French *mépris*.)
- Mispronounce**, *mīs'.prō.nounce'*, to pronounce amiss; **mispronounced'** (3 syl.), **mispronounc'-ing** (Rule xix.); **mispronunciation**, *mīs'.prō.nūn'sē.ā''shūn*.
Unpronounced, not pronounced at all. (Rule lxxii.)
- Misquote**, *mīs.kwōte'*, to cite incorrectly; **misquot'ed** (R. xxxvi.), **misquot'-ing** (R. xix.); **misquotation**, *-quo.tay''shūn*.
Unquot'ed, not quoted (Rule lxxii.)
- Misreckon**, *mīs'.rēk'ōn*, to compute incorrectly; **misreck'oned** (3 syl.), **misreck'on-ing**. **Unreck'oned** (Rule lxxii.)
- Misreport**, *mīs'.rē.port'*, to report incorrectly; **misreport'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **misreport'-ing**. **Unreport'-ed**, not reported.
- Misrepresent**, *mīs'.rēp.rē.zēnt*, to represent incorrectly; **misrepresent'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **misrepresent'-ing**; **misrepresentation**, *mīs'.rēp.rē.zēn.tāy''shūn*.
Unrepresented, *un'.rēp.rē.zēn''tēd*, not represented (R. lxxii.)
- Misrule**, *mis.rūle'*, unjust rule, to rule badly; **misruled'** (2 syl.), **misrūl'-ing** (Rule xix.) **Unruled'**, not ruled (Rule lxxii.)
- Miss**, *plu. misses*, *mīs'.ēz*, the title of address conferred on young unmarried women above the lowest grade;
Miss, to fail; **misses**, **missed** (1 syl.), **miss'-ing**, **Mist**, fog.
"Miss" (title), cont. of *mistress*. "Miss" (verb), Old Eng. *miss[ian]*.
- Missal**, *mīs'.sāl*. **Missel**. **Missile**, *mīs'.s'l*. **Missive**, *mīs'.stv*.
Missal, the mass-book of the Latin Church. (Ital. *messale*.)
Missel, a bird of the thrush species. (Germ. *mistel-drossel*.)
Missile, any weapon thrown. (Lat. *missile*, *mitto*, to send.)
Missive, a letter or message sent. (French *missive*.)
- Misshape**, *mīs.shāpe'*, to shape amiss; **misshāped'** (2 syl.), **misshāp'-ing** (Rule xix.); **misshapen**, *mīs.shā'p'n*.
Unshaped', not shaped; **unshapen** (Rule lxxii.)

Missile, *mīś's'l*, a weapon to be thrown. (*See Missal*.)

Mission, *mīsh'ăn*, a message, a missionary station, special missionaries, persons sent on any special business;

Missionary, *plu. missionaries*, *mīsh'ăn.ă.rīz*.

Latin *missio*, gen. *missionis* (*missus*, sent); French *missionnaire*!!

Missive, *mīś'siv*, a letter or messenger sent. **Missile**, *mīś's'l*, a weapon intended to be thrown. **Missal**, *missel* (*see Missal*).

Misspell (not *misspel*), *mīs.spell'*, to spell incorrectly; **misspelt'**, **misspell-ing** (double *s* and double *l*).

Misspend', (*past* and *past part.*) **misspent'**, to spend amiss; **misspend-ing**. **Unspent'**, not spent (Rule lxxii.)

Misstate, *mīs.stāte'*, to state incorrectly; **misstāt'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **misstāt-ing**, **misstate'-ment** (double *s*). **Unstāt'-ed**.

Mist, fog. **Missed**, *mīst* (*past tense of the verb miss (q.v.)*)

Mist'-y, **mist'i-ness** (R. xi.), **mist'i-ly**. (O. E. *mist*, *mistig*.)

Mistake', (*past*) **mistook'**, (*past part.*) **mistaken**, *mīs.tā'k'n*; **mistāk'-ing** (Rule xix.), **mistāk-ing-ly**, **mistāken-ly**.

I am mistaken (*deponent verb*), I make a mistake, &c.

Old English *mis-tad[an]*, *past mis-toe*, *past part. mis-tacen*.

Misteach, (*past*) **mistaught**, (*past part.*) **mistaught**, *-teech*, *-taut*; **misteach'-ing**. **Untaught**, not taught (R. lxxii.)

Old English *mis-tēc[an]*, *past mis-tāhte*, *past part. mis-tāht*.

(*It will be seen that the useless "g" is interpolated.*)

Mister (written and printed *Mr.*), the title of address to men above the lowest grade, not servants; *plu. Messieurs* (cont. *Messrs.*) When given to a firm, pronounced *mēzh'ērz*.

"Mister," a corruption of Lat. *magister*, master; Old Fr. *maistre* (now *maître*). "Messieurs," Fr. (*plu. of monsieur*), *mey.sē'u*.

Mistime, *mīs.time'*, to neglect the proper time; **mistimed'** (2 syl.), **mistim-ing**. **Untime'-ly**, inopportune; **untime'li-ness**.

Mistletoe, *mīs'l.tō*, a parasitic plant. (Old Eng. *misteltā*.)

Mistral (Fr.), *mīs'trāl*, a north-west wind in the Mediterranean.

Mistranslate, *mīs'trāns.late'*, to construe incorrectly; **mistrans-lāt'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **mistranslāt-ing**; **mistranslation**, *-trāns.lay''shūn*. **Untranslat'-ed**, not translated (R. lxxii.)

Mistress, *fem. of Master*, *mīs'trēs*, *mas'ter*, a teacher, one who employs others. As a title of address it is not now employed, we use *Mrs.* (*mīs'ēz*), instead. (O. F. *maistresse*.)

Fr. *maistre*, now *maître* (Lat. *magister*), *maistr-esse*, now *maître-esse*.

Mistrust, *mīs.trūst'*, want of confidence, to doubt; **mistrust'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **mistrust-ing**, **mistrust'-ful** **-trust'ful-ly**.

Distrust', suspicion, to hold in suspicion; **distrust'-ed**, &c.

Untrust'-ed, not confided in (R. lxxii.); **untrusty**, &c.

"Distrust" expresses a stronger degree of doubt than *mistrust*.

Misunderstand, (*past*) *misunderstood*, (*past part.*) *misunderstood*, *mĭs'ŭn.der.stŭnd'*, -*stood'* (to rhyme with *good*); *misunderstand'-ing*, a slight quarrel, error of judgment.

Misuse, (*noun*) *mĭs.ŭce'*, (*verb*) *mĭs.ŭze'*, ill usage, to use amiss; *misused*, *mĭs.ŭzed'*; *misus-ing* (Rule xix.), *mĭs.ŭze'ing*.

Misusage, *mĭs.ŭ'zage*, ill treatment.

Disuse, (*noun*) *dĭs.ŭce'*, (*verb*) *dĭs.ŭze'*, discontinuance of the use, to discontinue to employ; *disused*, *disŭs'ing*.

Unused, *un.ŭzed'*, not used; *unuse-ful*, *un.ŭce'ful*, &c.

Mite (1 syl.), one of the ac'ari, common in cheese, a small coin; **Mity**, *mĭt'y*, full of mites. **Might**, *mĭt*, power; *might-y*.

"Mite," Old English *mĭta*. "Might," Old English *mæht* or *mĭht*.

Mitigate, *mĭt'ĭ.gāte*, to alleviate; *mit'igāt-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *mit'igāt-ing* (Rule xix.), *mit'igant*, *mit'igāt-or* (Rule xxxvii.); *mitigable*, *mĭt'ĭ.gā.b'l*; *mitigative*, *mĭt'ĭ.ga.tĭv*.

Mitigation, *mĭt'ĭ.gay''shŭn*, alleviation.

Latin *mitigatio*, *mitigātor*, *mitigāre* (*mitis* ago, to make mild).

Mitrailleuse (French), *mĭt'rā.luze'*, a many-barrelled gun having the barrels bound together like a faggot. First used in the Franco-Prussian war, 1870.

Mitre, *mĭ'tr*, a bishop's crown, junction of [mouldings] at an angle of 45 deg., to join [mouldings] at an angle of 45 deg.; *mitred*, *mĭ'tr'd*, adorned with a mitre, joined at an angle of 45 deg.; *mitring*, *mĭ'trĭng* (not *mĭ'ter.ing*); *mitre-square*, for striking angles; *mitre-wheels*, two wheels of equal diameter acting together with their axes at right angles; *mitriform* (not *-tre-*), *mĭ'trĭ.form* (in Bot.)

Latin *mitra*; French *mitre*. "Mitri-form" is ill-compounded.

Mittens, *mĭt'ns*, gloves without fingers, also called *mitta*.

(When a pair can be separated into two perfect articles, it has a singular, as a *mitten*, a *glove*, otherwise it has no singular, as *tongs*, *nutcrackers*, *tweezers*, *scissors*, &c.)

Mittimus, *mĭt'ĭ.mĭs*, a writ authorising the removal of a record, a precept to a goaler to keep in prison the person named. (From the first words of the writ— *We send*.)

Mix, (*past.*) *mixed*, *mĭxt*, (*past part.*) *mixed*, to mingle *mix'-ing*; *mixedly*, *mĭx'ĕd.ly*; *mix'-er*, *mĭxtly*.

Mixture, *mĭx'tchŭr*; *mix'-able*; *mixture*, *mĭx'shŭn*.

Latin *miscere*, supine *mixtum* (Greek *misgo* or *mignumi*, to mix).

Mixen, *mĭx'n*, the dunghill, a laystall. "Better wed over the mixen than over the moor," i.e., Better wed near home than among strangers. (Old Eng. *mix*, dung, *mixen*.)

Mizzen [or *mizen*], *mĭz'z'n*, a spanker; *mizzen-mast*, the aftermost mast of a ship. (Italian *mezzana*.)

Mizzle, *miz'.z'l*, a fine rain; to rain with fine rain; **mizzled**, *miz'.z'ld*; **mizzling**, *miz'.ling*. (Old Eng. *mistel[ian]*.)

Mnemonics, *nē'mōn.iks*, the art of aiding memory. (All the sciences with this ending (except *arithmetic*, *logic*, *magic*, *music*, and *rhetoric*) are plural, Rule lxi.) ; **mnemon'ic**.

Gk. *mnēmōnikōs* (*mnēmé*, memory); Lat. *mnēmōnica*, *mnēmōnicus*.

Moa, *mō'.ah*. **Moor**, *moo'r*. **More**, *mōre*. **Mower**, *mōw'.er*.

Moa, an extinct gigantic bird of New Zealand.

Moor, a heath, a north African. (O. E. *mōr*; Lat. *Mauritania*.)

More, *comp.* of much. (Old Eng. *māre*, *comp.* of *mycle*.)

Mower, one who mows. (Old English *māw[an]*, to mow.)

Moan, *mōne*, a groan, to groan. **Mown**, cut with a scythe.

Moaned (1 syl.), **moan'-ing** (*noun and part.*), **moan'ing-ly**, **moan'-er**, **moan'-ful** (Rule viii.), **moan'ful-ly**.

"Moan," Old English *mēn[an]*, past *mēnde*, past part. *mēned*.

"Mown," Old English *māw[an]*, past *meow*, past part. *māwen*.

Moat, *mōte*, a ditch. **Mote**. **Moot**. **Mute**.

Moat'-ed, having a moat; **moat'-ing**. (Fr. *motte*, a clod.)

"Moat" (a "mound"), like "dike," is transferred to the ditch.

Mote, a fine particle, like dust, floating in the air. (O. E. *mot*.)

Moot, debatable, to debate. (Old English *mōt*, a council.)

Mute (1 syl.), silent, dumb. (Latin *mūtus*, dumb.)

Mōb, the rabble, to taunt, to jeer; **mobbed**, *mōbd*; **mobb'-ing** (Rule i.); **mobb'-ish** (*-ish* added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is *dim.*); **mobb'ish-ly**; **mōb-law**.

Mobocracy, *mōb.ōk'.rā.sy*, the rule of the rabble (a hybrid).

Mob-cap, an undress cap for women tied under the chin.

The word "mob," applied to the populace, originated in the "Green Ribbon Club," in the latter part of the reign of Charles II. "The rabble first claimed this title and were called the 'mob' [*mobile vulgus*] in the assemblies of this club" (*North's Exam.* p. 574).

Mobile, *mō'.bīl*, susceptible of motion; **mobility**, *mō.bīl'.ī.ty*.

Mobilise (not *mobilize*, Rule xxxi.), *mō.bīl.ize*, to call into active service; **mo'bilised** (3 syl.), **mobilis-ing** (R. xix.)

Mobilisation, *mō'.bīl.ī.zā'.shūn*, calling troops together for active service. **Demobilise**, to dismiss troops from active service; **demobilised**, **demobilisa'tion**, &c.

Lat. *mōbīlis*, *mōbīlitas* (*mōvere*, to move). To "mobilise and demobilise [troops]" came into general use in the Franco-Prussian war.

Mobocracy, *plu*, **mobocracies**, *mōb.ōk'.rā.siz*, **mob-government**.

Ochlocracy, *ōk.lōk'.ra.cy* (Greek *ochlos*, the mob).

All words derived from the Greek *kratia* are spelt with *-cy*: as *aristocracy*, *autocracy*, *plutocracy*, *democracy*, &c.

Mocassin, *mŏk'.kă.sĭn* (not *mŏk kăś'.ĭn*), a shoe without a sole, worn by American Indians. (Indian word.)

Mocha, *mŏ'.kah* (in Arabia); **mocha-coffee**, **mocha-stone**.

Möck, a counterfeit, a sneer, to mimic, to deride; **mocked** (1 syl.), **mock'-ing**, **mock'ing-bird**, **mock'ing-ly**, **mock'-er**.

Mockery, *plu. mockeries*, *mŏk.ĕ.rĭz*, derision, mimicry,

To make a mock of, to turn into ridicule.

Welsh *moc*, *v. mocio*, *mociad*, a mocking.

Möde (1 syl.), manner. **Mood** [in *Gram.*], a temper of mind.

Modish, *mŏ'.dish*, fashionable; **mo'dish-ness**.

Modist, *mŏ'.dist*. **Modiste**, *mŏ.deest'*. **Modest**, *mŏd'.est*.

Modist, one who follows the mode or fashion.

Modiste, a fashionable milliner. (French *modiste*.)

Modest, chaste, diffident. (Latin *mŏdestus*.)

Latin *mŏdus*; French *mode*, *modiste*. "Mood," Old English *mŏd*.

Model, *mŏd'.ĕl*. **Modal**, *mŏ'.dāl*. **Module**, *mŏd'düle*.

Mod'el, a pattern, to make a model; **modelled**, *mŏd'ĕld*, **mod'ell-ing** (Rule iii., -EL), **mod'ell-er**. (Fr. *modèle*.)

Modal, *mŏ'.dāl*, having the form without the essence; **mo'dal-ist**, one who considers the Trinity as three *modes*, not three *persons*; **mo'dal-ly**, **modal'ity**, (Fr. *modalité*.)

Module, *mŏd'düle* (in *Arch.*), a measure equal to the semi-diameter of a column. (Lat. *mŏdŭlus*, chapter of a pillar.)

Moderate, (adj.) *mŏd'.ĕ.rĕt*, (verb) *mŏd'.ĕ.rāte*, temperate, to restrain; **mod'erāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **mod'erāt-ing** (R. xix.), **mod'erāte-ly**, **mod'erāt-or** (R. xxxvii.), **moderator-ship** (-ship, office, &c.), **mod'erate-ness**.

Moderation, *mŏd'.ĕ.ray''shŭn*; **moderato**, *mŏd'.ĕ.rāh''tŏ*.

Latin *mŏdĕrātio*, *mŏdĕrātor*, *mŏdĕrātus*, *v. mŏdĕrāri*.

Italian *moderato* (in *Mus.*), between *andante* and *allegro*.

Modern, *mŏd'.ern*, recent, not ancient; **mod'ern-ness**.

Modernise, *mŏd'.ern.ize* (Rule xxxi.), to make modern; **modern-ism**, **modernised** (3 syl.), **mod'ernis-ing**, **-is-er**.

Modernisation, *mŏd'.er.ni.zay''shŭn*; **mod'ern-ist**.

Fr. *moderne* (Lat. *modo-ernus*, as in *hŏdĕ-ernus*, *hes-ternus*, &c.)

Modest, *mŏd'.est*. **Modist**, *mŏ'.dist*. **Modiste**, *mŏ.deest'*.

Mod'est, chaste, diffident; **mod'est-ly**, **mod'esty**.

Mo'dist, one who follows the mode or fashion. (Fr. *mode*.)

Modiste, *mŏ.deest'*, a fashionable milliner. (Fr. *modiste*.)

Latin *mŏdestia*, *mŏdestus* (*mŏdus*); French *modeste*, *modestie*.

Modicum, *plu. modicums*, *mŏd'.ĭ.kŭm*, a small quantity.

Latin *mŏdicum*, *plu. mŏdica* (*mŏdus*, a measure).

Modify, *mōd'īfy*, to change slightly; **modifies**, *mōd'īfize*; **modified** (Rule xi.), *mōd'īfide*; **mod'ify-ing**, *mōd'ifl-er*, *mōd'ifl-able*; **modifiability**, *mōd'īfī'ā.bīl'īty*.

Modification, *mōd'īfī.kay''shūn*, a slight alteration.

Latin *modificatio*, v. *modificare*; French *modification*, v. *modifier*.

Modish, *mō'dish*; **modist**, *modiste*, &c. (See **Mode**.)

Modulate, *mōd'du.late*. **Moderate**, *mōd'ē.rate*.

Modulate [the voice], to speak more musically, not so harshly;

Moderate [the voice], to speak more softly, not so loud.

Mod'ulāt-ed (R. xxxvi.), **mod'ulāt-ing** (Rule xix.).

Mod'ulāt-or (Rule xxxi.); **modulation**, *mōd'du.lay''shūn*.

Lat. *modulatio*, *modulātor*, *modulārī*, to warble; Fr. *modulation*.

Module, *mōd'ūle* (in *Arch.*), a measure equal to the semi-diameter of a column. (Lat. *modulus*, the chapter of a pillar.)

Modal, *mō.dal*, having the form without the essence.

Model, *mōd'ēl*, a pattern. (French *modèle*; Latin *modus*.)

Mæso-Gothic, *mæ'so gōth'ik*, pertaining to the Goths who settled in *Mæ'sia*, in Europe, the language of the Mæso-Goths.

Mogul [or *mongul*], *mō.gūl'*, a native of *Mongo'lia* (E. Asia).

Great mogul', the ruler of the Moguls (extinct).

Mongolian, *mōn.gō'.lī.ān*, a native of *Mongo'lia*.

Mohair, *mō.hāre*, hair of Ango'ra goats (Asia Minor).

Du Levantin *moiacar*, étoffe en poil de chèvre (*Bouillet*).

Mohammed, *mō.hām'.mēd*; **moham'medan**, **moham'medan-ism**; **moham'medan-ise**. (See **Mahomet**.)

Mohawk or **mohock**, *mō.hawk*, a set of ruffians who infested London in the last century, a tribe of American Indians.

Moidore, *moy'.dōr* (not *moy'.a.dōr*), a Portuguese coin = 27s.

French-Portuguese for *moeda d' ouro*.

Moiety, *plu. moieties*, *moi'.ē.tiz*, the half. (French *moitié*.)

Moil (1 syl.), to toil; **moiled** (1 syl.), **moil'-ing**, **moil'-er**.

Moire (French), *mwor*, a wavy appearance called "watering": as *moire de soie*, *moire de laine*, *moire de coton*; *moiré*, *mwar'ray*, watered: as *moiré antique*, *ruban moiré*; *moirage*, *mwor'rāge*, "watering" fabrics.

Moist (1 syl.), damp; **moist'-ness**, **moist'-ly**, **moist'-ful** (R. viii.)

Moisten, *mois'n*, to make damp (-en in verbs means "to make"); **moistened**, *mois'nā*; **moisten-ing**, *mois'ning*; **moisten-er**, *mois'ner*; **moisture**, *mois'.tchūr*; -less.

Old French *moiste*, now *moite*, *moiture*.

Me'lar [tooth, *plu. teeth*], the grinders. (Latin *mōla*, a mill.)

Molasses (Ought to be *Melasses*), *mō.las'.seez*, treacle, syrup.

(The word is both sing. and plu. In speaking of a single specimen we say *This molasses is excellent*, but in speaking of different specimens we say *These molasses are excellent*.)

Port. *melasses*; Fr. *mélasse*; Gk. *méli*. ("Mo-" is a blunder.)

Mōle (1 syl.), a little animal that throws up mole-hills, a mound.

Mole-spot, a mark on the human skin; **mole-bat**, a fish; **mole-cast**, a mole-hill; **mole-eyed**, *-ide*, nearly blind; **mole-catcher**; **mole-skin**, a stout twilled cotton cloth with close pile; **mole-track**, the "run" of a mole.

"Mole" (the animal), Dutch *mole*; O.E. *molde-weorpe*, mould-thrower.

"Mole" (a mound), French *mole*; Latin *mōles*, a mound.

"Mole" (a spot), Old English *māl* or *mél*, a mole or spot.

Molecule, *mō'.lē.kūle* (not *mōl'.ē.kule*), a small mass, a very minute particle of matter; **molecular**, *mō.lēk'.ū.lar*;

Molecular attraction, *mō.lēk'.ū.lar āt'.trāk.shūn*.

Molecularity, *mō'.lē.kū.lār'ri.ty*, the state of being...

French *molécule*; Latin *mōles*, a mass, with *-cule*, diminutive.

Molest, *mō.les't*, to annoy; **molest'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **molest'-ing**, **molest'-er**, **molest'-ful**; **molestation**, *mōl'.es.tay''shūn*.

Latin *molestia*, *molestus*, v. *molestāre*, to vex; French *molester*.

Molinist, *mō'.līn.ist*, a disciple of *Mo'lina*, a Spanish priest, whose opinions resembled those of Armin'ius.

Molinism, *mō'.līn.izm*, the dogmas of *Mo'lina*.

Mollify, *mōl'.lī.fy*, to soften, to appease; **mollifies** (Rule xi.), *mōl'.lī.fize*; **mollified**, *mōl'.lī.fide*; **mollifi-er**; **mollifi-able**, **mollify-ing**. **Mollification**, *-kay''shūn*.

Lat. *mollificatio*, *mollificāre* (*mollis*, soft). "Mollification" not Fr.

Mollusc, *mōl'.lūs.k*, snails, slugs, oysters, and other animals devoid of a bony skeleton; **mollusca**, *mōl'.lūs'.kah*, Cuvier's second great "division" of the animal kingdom; **molluscan**; **molluscous**, *mōl'.lūs'.kūs*; **molluskite**, *mōl'.lūs'.kite* (*-ite* denotes a fossil), a mollusc fossilised.

Molluscoida, *mōl'.lūs.koi''.dah*, molluscs with horny integuments. (Latin *molluscus*; Greek *eidos*, like a mollusc.)

In Latin we have *mollusca* and *molluscum*, but they do not mean "mollusc." Cuvier has taken the word and given it a special signification (*mollis*, Greek *māldkos*, soft).

Moloch, *mō'.lōk*, chief god of the Phenicians and Ammonites.

Moly, *mō'.ly*, a fabulous herb mentioned by Homer. (Gk. *molū*.)

Moment, *mō'.ment*, 60th part of a minute, an instant, importance.

Momentaneous (R. lxvi.), *mō'.mēn.tay''mē.ūs*, momentary.

Momentary, *mō'.mēn.tā.ry*, lasting only an instant;

momentari-ly (Rule xi.); **moment-ly**, every moment;

Momentous, *mō'.mēn'.tūs*, important; **momentous-ly**, **momentous-ness**. **Momentum**, *impetus*.

Latin *mōmentāneus*, *mōmentārius*, *mōmentum*.

Mon- (Greek prefix), alone, only one. (Greek *mōnōs*.)

This prefix is always *mono-* except when *-a* follows.

Monad, *mōn'ād* (not *mō'nad*), an ultimate atom; **monadic**, *mōn'ād'īk*; **monadical**, *mōn'ād'īkāl*.

Greek *mōnas*, gen. *mōnad[os]*, a unit, an atom.

Mon-adelphia, *mōn'ā.dēl''fī.ah* (in *Bot.*), plants having hermaphrodite flowers in which (like the mallow) all the stamens are united into one bundle through which the pistil passes; **monadelph**, *mōn'ā.dēlf*, one of the monadelphias; **monadelphian**, *-ā.dēl''fī.ān*; **monadelphous**.

Greek *monos adelphia*, a solitary brotherhood.

(Linnaeus called the stamens of flowers *manhood* (andria), the pistils *womanhood* (gynia), and stamens in bundles *brotherhood* (adelphia).

Monarch, *mōn'ark*, a sovereign, a sole ruler;

Monarchy, *plu. monarchies*, *mōn'ar.kīz*, the dominion of a monarch; **mon'arch-ist**, *mōn'ar.kist*.

Monarch'al, suitable to a monarch. **monarchical**, *mō-nar'.kī.kāl*, vested in a monarch, pertaining to...; **monarch'ical-ly**; **monarchic**, *mo.nar'.kīk*.

Monarchise, *mōn'ar.kize*, to assimilate to a monarchy; **monarchised**, *mōn'ar.kīzd*; **monarchis-ing** (Rule xix.), *mōn'ar.kize.ing*, tyrannising.

Greek *mōnarchos*, *mōnarchia* (*mōnos archō*, I rule alone).

Monastery, *plu. monasteries*, *mōn'.as.tēr.rīz*, a convent; **monastic**, *mō.nās'.tīk*; **monastical**, *mō.nās'.tī.kāl*; **monas'tical-ly**; **monasticism**, *mō.nās'.tī.sizm*.

Monasticon, *mō.nās'.tī.kōn*, a book on monasteries.

Greek *mōnastērion* (*monos*, alone); Latin *mōnasterium*, *mōnasticus*.

Monday, *mūn'.day*, the first secular day of the week.

Old English *monan-dæg*, the day sacred to the moon (*mona*).

-monde (Fr.), *mōnd*; **beau-monde**, *bō' mōnd'*, the fashionable world; **demi-monde**, *dēm'.i mōnd*, a euphemism for what the Greeks called *hētairai* (*hetærae*). Plato defines *hetaira* as "mēretrix speciosa nomine rem odiōsam denotante." *Plut. et Athen.*

Money, *mūn'.y*. **Cash**.

Money, current coin, that which represents money.

Cash, money kept in a till, money as an article of trade, as in banks, &c. (French *caisse*, a strong box.)

Moneys (not *monies*, Rule xiii.), different sums of money collectively considered;

Moneyed (often but improperly written *monied*, Rule xiii.), rich; **moneyer**, one of the officers of the royal mint to superintend the coining of money; **money-less**.

Monetary, *mūn'.ē.tēr ry*. **Monitory**, *mōn'.i.tō.ry*;

Monetary, pertaining to money;

Monitory, admonition, warning. (Latin *mōneo*.)

Mon'ey - chang'er, **mon'ey - lend'er**, **mon'ey - mā'king**,
mon'ey-mark'et, **mon'ey-māt'ters**, **mon'ey-or'der**;

Money-scrivener, *mūn'y skriv'n.er*, one who raises money for others; **money's worth**, *mūn'iz wurth*.

Old Eng. *mynet*, *myneter*, a moneyer; Fr. *monnaie* !! The Roman mint was once the temple of Juno *Mon'eta* (the warner of danger).

-monger, *mūng'ger*, a dealer: as *fish-monger*, *fell-monger*, *iron-monger*, *cheese-monger*. (Old English *monger*, a dealer.)

Old Eng. *mangere*, a merchant, v. *mang[ian]*, to traffic, *mang-his*.

Mongolian, *mōn.gō'.lī.an*, a native of Mongolia. (See *Mogul*.)

Mongrel, *mūn'.grēl*, of a mixed breed, [a dog] not thorough-bred.

Old English *meng[ian]*, to mix, with *diminutive* affix.

Monition, *mō.nīsh'.un*, warning; **monitive**, *mōn'.ī.tīv*:

Monitor, *mōn'.ī.tor* (R. xxxvii.), *fem.* **monitress**, *mōn'.ī.trēs*;
monitorial, *mōn'.ī.tōr'ri.āl*; **monitor'ial-ly**, **mon'itor-ship** (*-ship*, office, &c.), the office of a monitor.

Monitory, **monetary**, *mōn'.ī.tōr ry*, *mūn'.ē.tār ry*.

Monitory, containing advice or warning.

Monetary, relating to money. (See **Money**.)

Latin *mōntio*, *mōntior*, *fem.* *mōntiōrix*, *mōntiōrius*, v. *mōneo*.

Monk, *mūnk*. **Friar**, *fri'.ar*. **Nun**.

Monk, member of a monastery, a hermit.

Friar, an outdoor or free religious brother.

Nun, member of a convent for women.

Cloister-monk, a monk who actually lives in the monastery.

Extra-monk, a monk who serves a monasterial church and does not live in a monastery, but in his parish.

"**Monk**," Old English *monac* or *munuc*; Latin *mōnichus*; Greek *mōnichōs* (*mōnōs*, alone, or separate [from the world]).

"**Friar**," Fr. *frère*; Lat. *frater*, a brother. "**Nun**," Old Eng. *nunne*.

Monkey, *mūn'.ky*. **Ape** (1 syl.) **Baboon**, *bā.boon*.

Monkey, *plu.* **monkeys**, have long tails, £500.

Baboon, *plu.* **baboons**, have short tails.

Ape, *plu.* **apes** (1 syl.), have no tails at all.

"**Monkey**," Ital. *monichio* (*monna*, a she-ape). "**Ape**," Old E. *apa*.

"**Baboon**," Fr. *babuin* (*babine*, with aug., large-lipped [animal]).

Mōn'o- mōn- before *-a* (Gk. prefix), alone, singly. (Gk. *mōnōs*.)

Mono-basic, *mōn'.o-bā'.sīk*, one part of base to one of acid.

Greek *mono*-[*mōnōs*]*basīs*, only one [part] of base.

Mon'o-cardian, *-kar'.dī.ăn*, having (like fish and reptiles) only one auricle and one ventricle in the heart.

Greek *mono-kardīa*, the heart with only one [auricle and ventricle].

Mon'o-car'pon, bearing fruit only once and then dying, an annual; **mono-carpous**, -kar'.pus. (Gk. *karpós*, fruit.)

Mono-cerous, mō.nōs'.ē.rūs, having only one horn or tusk. Greek *mono*-[mōnōs]*kēras*, only a single horn.

Mono-chord, mōn'.o.kord, a one stringed instrument for testing intervals. (Greek *monos chordē*, single string.)

Mon'o-chrome, -krōme, a painting of only one colour: as sepia or indian ink; **mon'o-chromatic**, -krō.māt'.īk.

Greek *mono*-[mōnōs]*chrōma*, only one colour.

Mon'o-cotyledon, -kōt'ty.lee''.dōn (not *ko.tīl'.ē.dōn*), a plant (like wheat) with only one seed-lobe); **mon'o-cotyledonous**, -kōt'ty.lee''.dō.nūs. Plants with two seed-lobes are **di-cotyle'dons**. Plants without a seed-husk **a-cotyle'dons**.

Greek *mono*-[mōnōs]*kōtūlēdon*, a socket, husk, or lobe.

Monocracy, mōn.ōk'.rū.sy, government vested in one ruler; **monocrat**, mōn'.o.krāt, a monarch.

Greek *mono*-[mōnōs]*kratia*, government vested in one.

Monocular, mōn.ōk'.ū.lar, having only one eye; **monocule**, mōn'.o.kūle, a one-eyed insect. **Binocular**, bi-nōk'.u.lar, having two eyes or eye-tubes.

"Binocular," Lat. *binus oculus*, double-eye, is a good compound, but "monocular" (Gk. *monos*, Lat. *oculus*) is a disgraceful hybrid. **Unocular**, a good Latin compound, would have done as well.

Mon'o-dactylous, -dāk'.tý.lūs, having but one toe.

Greek *mono*-[mōnōs]*daktūlos*, with only one toe or finger.

Mon'o-don, a animal (like the narwhal or sea-unicorn), with only one tooth. (Gk. *mono-odous*, gen. *odontos*, one tooth.)

Monody, plu. **monodies** (Rule xlv.), mōn'.ō.dīz, a poem on the death of a friend (sung by a person to himself in solitude.) (Greek *mon*-[mōnōs] *ōdē*, solitary ode.)

Monœcia, mōn.ē'.sē.ah, plants which have both stamens and pistils on the same plant; **monœcian**; **monœcious**, mōn.ē'.sī.ūs. (Greek *mon*-[mōnōs]-*oikia*, one dwelling.)

Monogamy, mō.nōg'.ā.my, marriage restricted to one wife. Living in marriage with more than one wife at the same time is called **polygamy**, po.līg'.ā.my; **monog'amist**; **monogamous**, mō.nōg'.ā.mūs.

Greek *mono*-[mōnōs]*gamos*, single marriage; *polos gāmōs*, many wives.

Mono-gram, mōn'.ō.grām (not *mō'.nō.grām*), a cipher, the interlaced initial letters of a person's name.

Monogram'mic. **Monogrammat'ic**.

Mōnogram'mic, pertaining to a mōnogram;

Monogrammat'ic, in the style of a menogram.

Greek *monos gramma*, [two or more] letters [woven into] one.

Monograph, *mŏn' .ō.grăf* (not *mō'.nō.grăf*), a treatise limited to one subject or object; **monographist**, *mŏ.nŏg'.ră.fist*; **monographic**, *mŏn' .ō.grăf''.īk*; **monograph'ical**, *-grăf''.ī.kāl*; **monograph'ical-ly**; **monography**, *mŏ.nŏg'.ră.fy*.

Greek *mono*-[*mŏnŏs*]*graphŏ*, I write on one thing only.

Mon'o-gynia, *-djŏn'.ī.ah*, plants which have only one pistil or stigma in a flower; **monogyn**, *mŏn' .ō.djŏn*, a plant with only one pistil; **monogynian**, *mŏn' .ō.djŏn''.ī.ăn*; **monogynous**, *mŏ.nŏdg'.y.nūs*; **monogynœcial**, *mŏn' .ō.djŏn.ē''.sī.al*, fruits formed by the pistil of one flower.

Greek *monos gynia*, single womanhood. Linnæus called pistils the "womanhood," and stamens the "manhood" (*andria*) of flowers. "Monogynœcial," *mono-gynia*, *-oikos*, the single-pistil's abode.

Mono-lith, *mŏn' .ō.līth*, a pillar made of only one stone; **monolithic**, *mŏn' .ō.līth''.īk*. (Greek *lithos*, a stone.)

Mono-logue, *mŏn' .ō.lŏg* (not *mō'.nō.lŏg*), a soliloquy, a scene or drama with only one character or speaker; a scene with more than one speaker is a **dialogue**; **monologist**, *mŏ.nŏl' .ō.djŏst*; **monology**, *mŏ.nŏl' .ō.djy*.

These words in *-logue* are from the French, the *-ue* is perfectly needless and quite un-English. "Monolog" and "Dialog" would be far preferable (Greek *monos logos*, a soliloquy. *Dia-logos*).

Mono-mania, *mŏn' .ō.may''.nī.ah* (not *mŏ'.nō...*), mad on one subject; **mon'o-maniac**, *-may'.nī.āk*; **monomaniacal**, *mŏn' .ō.mă.nī''.ā.kāl*; **monomani'acal-ly**.

Greek *mŏno*-[*mŏnŏs*]*mănta*, madness [on] one single point.

Monomial, *mŏ.nŏ'.mī.āl* (in *Algebra*), one term: as *2ab*; an expression with two terms (as *a + b*) is a **binomial**; with three terms (as *a + 2ab + b*) a **trinomial**.

If drawn from the Greek, *bi-nomial* should be *di-nomial*.

If drawn from the Latin, *mononomial* should be *unnomial*.

The prefixes *mono-*, *di-*, *tri-* with *ŏnŏma* or *ŏnŏma* (Greek).

The prefixes *un-*, *bi-*, *tri-* with *nomen* (Latin).

Mŏn'o-morphous, *-mŏr'.fŭs*, having but one form; insects which change their form are **metamorphic**.

Mon'o-petalous, *-pēt'.ă.lŭs*, having the corolla in one piece as the primrose. (Greek *pētālŏn*, a petal.)

Monophthong, *mŏ.nŏf'.thong*, two contiguous vowels only one of which is sounded: as *ea* in "speak," *ie* in "piece."

Diphthong, *ăf'.thong*, two vowels combined into a new vowel sound: as *ou* in "prowl," *oi* in "boil."

Triphthong, *trĭf'.thong*, three concurring vowels sounded as one: as *beauty*, *purlieu*.

Greek *mono-*, *di-*, and *tri-phthoggos*, single, double, triple [vowel] sound, v. *phtheggŏmai*, to utter a sound.

Monopolise, *mŏ.nŏp'.ō.lize*, to engross the whole; **monop'o-lished** ($\frac{1}{2}$ syl.), **monop'olis-ing** (Rule xix.); **monop'olis-er**,

one who arrogates to himself or engrosses the whole; **monop'olist**, one who is a monopoliser.

Monopoly, *plu. monopolies*, *mō.nōp'ō.liz*, the right of exclusive sale in an article either by patent or otherwise.

Greek *mōnō*-[*monos*] *pōlēō*, I alone deal in [the article].

Monopteral, *mō.nōp'.tē.rāl*, one-winged, *i.e.*, a temple without a cella. (Greek *mōnos pteron*, only one wing.)

Mono-spermous, *mōn'.o.spēr'.mūs*, one-seeded, as a plum; **mon'o-sperm**, a monospermous plant.

Di-spermous, *dis'.pēr.mūs*, two-seeded, as the barberry; **disperm**, *dis'.perm*, a dispermous plant.

Tri-spermous, *tris'-per-mūs*, three-seeded; **trisperm**, *tris'-perm*, a trispermous plant.

Poly-spermous, *pōl'.i.sper'.mūs*, many-seeded, as an apple; **polysperm**, *pōl'.i.sperm*, a many-seeded plant.

Greek *mōno-*, *di-*, *tri-*, *pōlu-sperma*, one, two, three, many seeds.

Mono-stich, *mōn'.o.stīk* (not *-stich*), a poem complete in one verse, a line of poetry complete in itself.

Distich, *dis'.stīk*, a poem consisting of two verses, two lines of poetry complete in themselves.

Greek *mono-di-*, *stiches*, a verse.

Mon'o-syllable, *-sŷl'.lā.b'l*, a word of one syllable.

Dis'-syllable, a word of two syllables.

Tri-syllable, *tris'.sŷl.lā.b'l*, a word of three syllables.

Pol'y-syllable, a word of more than three syllables.

Fr. *dissyllable*, *trissyllable*. Very absurdly we have been led by the French in one of these words and not in the other. "Dissyllable" should have only one *s* (Gk. *mono-*, *di-*, *tri-*, *pōlu-syllabe*).

Mon'o-tone, *-tōne*, a succession of sounds all having the same pitch; **monotonous**, *mō.nōt'ō.nūs*, having a uniform same-ness; **monot'onus-ly**; **monotony**, *mō.nōt'ō.ny*.

Greek *mōno*-[*monos*] *tōnōs*, only-one tone.

Monseigneur, *plu. Messeigneurs*, *moh'n.sēn'.y'r*, *plu. ma.sēn.y'r'*, a title given to bishops and abbots in France.

During the Empire this title was given to all the nobility, lay as well as clerical, and corresponded with our titles of *your grace*, *your lordship*. The dauphin son of Louis XIV. was styled simply "Monseigneur," other dignitaries had a name or title added: as *Monseigneur le Prince*, *Monseigneur Dupanloup*.

Monsieur, *plu. Messieurs*, *mō.sē'eu'*, *plu. ma.sē'eu'*, the Fr. title of address equivalent to our Mr. and Messrs., *mez'h'ērēz*.

With this important difference, either word can be used alone, without the addition of a proper name, as we at one time used *Sir* or *Sirs*. This useful address, especially in speaking to strangers, is unhappily tabooed, except from servants, or when tradesmen and operatives address the "gentry."

French *mon sieur*, my sir, my Mr.; *plu. mes sieurs*, my sirs, &c.

Monsoon, *mŏn.soon'*, a periodical wind in the Indian and Arabian seas, blowing S.W. from April to October, and N.E. from October to April. (Fr. *monson*; Malay *moseen*, season.)

Monster, *mŏn'.ster*, a being of frightful aspect or character, huge; monstrous, *mŏn'.strŭs*; mon'strous-ly, mon'strous-ness.

Monstrosity, *plu. monstrosities*, *mŏn.strŏs'.i.tiz*, an unnatural production. (Latin *monstrum*, *monstrŏse*, adv.)

The word means something to be "pointed at," v. *monstrāre*.

Montanist, *mŏn.tay'.nist* (not *mŏn'.tā.nist*), a disciple of *Montānus*, a Phrygian bishop of the second century; **Montanistic**, *mŏn.tā.nis'.tik*; **Montanism**, *mŏn.tay'.nizm*.

Month, *mŭnth*, four weeks, one of the twelve divisions of the year; month'-ly, every month. Cal'endar month, one of the twelve months termed January, February, &c. Lunar month, four weeks. Bimonthly, twice a month.

The word *bimonthly*, meaning "twice a month," is quite indefensible. It can only mean *every two months*, as "biennial" means *every two years*. Besides, the word is a hybrid at its best, *bi-* being Latin, and *month* Anglo-Saxon. It should be *Two-monthly*, or *bi-menstrual*, or *bi-mestral*. (Old Eng. *mŏndŭth*, *mŏndŭthlic*, monthly.)

Monument, *mŏn'.u.ment*, a structure in memory of the dead, an enduring memorial; monumen'tāl, monumen'tal-ly.

Latin *monumentum* (*mŏneo*, to put in mind); French *monumental*.

-mony, *-mŭn'y* (Lat. *-mon-ia*), added to abstract nouns: *ceremony*.

Mood (in *Gram.*), temper of mind. *Mŏde* (1 syl.), fashion; mood'-y, crotchety in temper, gloomy; mood'-ly, -ness.

"Mood," O. E. *mŏdd*, *mŏddlic*, moody. "Mode," Fr. *mode*; Lat. *mŏdus*.

Moon, the earth's satellite (3 syl.); moon'et, a little moon; moon'-y, dreamy; moon'-ly (R. xi.); moon-ing, absent-minded; moon-less; moon-beam, *-beem*; moon-calf, *plu. moon-calves* (R. xxxviii.), a dolt; moon-fish; moon-light, *-lite*; moon-lit, illuminated by the moon; moon-shine; moon-stone, an iridescent stone; moon-struck, lunatic.

Old English *mŏna*, *mŏnalic*, moony, *mŏnan-dæg*, Monday.

Moor, *moo'r* (not *mŏr*). **More**, *mŏ'r* (not *mŏr*), comp. of much.

Moor, *moo'r*, an extensive waste, a native of North Africa, to fasten a boat with a rope, or a ship with anchors.

Moorish, *moo'r-ish*, fenny, pertaining to the Moors;

Moor-cock, *fem. moor-hen*, *both moor-fowl*;

Moor-buz'ard, *moor-land*, *moor-stone*.

Moor (*verb*); *moored*, *moo'rd*; *moor-ing*; *moor-ings*, the anchors, chains, &c., employed to moor a vessel;

Moor-age, a place where a vessel can be moored.

"Moor" (a heath), Old Eng. *mŏr*, *mŏr-land*, *mŏr-héth*, moor-heath.

"Moor" (of N. Africa), Latin *Mauritānia* Greek *amaurŏs*, dark).

"Moor" (to fasten), Spanish *amarrar*; French *amarrer*.

- Moose-deer**, *moo's-deer*, the American elk. (Amer. Ind.)
- Moot**, doubtful, to discuss; **moot'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **moot'-ing**.
A moot point, a question still undetermined; **moot'-able**.
 Old English *mōt*, v. *mōt[ian]*, past *mōtode*, past part. *mōtod*.
- Mōp**, a "broom" made of thrums, to mop. **Mōpe** (1 syl.), to sulk.
Mop, mopped, *mōpt*; **mopp'-ing** (R. i.); **mopp'-et**, a rag-doll.
Mōpe, mōped (1 syl.), **mōp-ing** (Rule xix.), **mōp-ish**.
 "Mop," Welsh *mop*. "Mope," Dutch *moppen*, to sulk.
- Mope** (1 syl.), to sulk; **mōped** (1 syl.), **mōp-ing** (Rule xix.),
mōp'-ing-ly, **mōp'-ish**, **mōp'-ish-ly**, **mōp'-ish-ness**.
Mōp, to use a mop; **mopped**, *mōpt*; **mōpp'-ing** (Rule i.)
 "Mope," Dutch *moppen*, to sulk. "Mop," Welsh *mop*.
- Moraine** (Swiss), *mō.rain'*, the stones, sand, and debris drawn
 from the highlands by glaciers and deposited in valleys, &c.
- Moral**, *mōr'rāl*, a practical lesson. **Morale**, *mō.rāhl*.
Moral (adj.), relating to the conduct of men, subject to the
 moral law, supported by evidence or experience;
Morally, *mōr'rāl.ly*; **morals**, motives of conduct.
Morality, *mō.rāl'.i.ty*; **moralities**, *mō.rāl'.i.tiz*, moral dramas
 which succeeded *miracle plays*.
Moralise (Rule xxxi.), *mōr'rāl.ize*, to inculcate practical
 moral lessons; **mōr'alised** (3 syl.), **mōr'alis-ing** (Rule
 xix.); **mōr'alis-er**, one who moralises.
Moralisation, *mōr'rāl.izay'.shūn*.
Moral agent, one capable of knowing right from wrong.
Moral philosophy, *-fī.lōs'.ō.fy*, that branch of philosophy
 which treats of man's social relations and duties.
Moral sense, that sense or feeling whereby we weigh con-
 duct and motives of conduct.
Morale (French), *mō.rāhl'*, moral object or inference.
 Latin *mōrālīs*, *mōrālītās* (*mos*, gen. *mōris*, custom, temper, &c.)
- Morass**, *mō.rās'*, a marsh, a fen; **moras'sy**, marshy.
 Old English *mōr*, plu. *mōras*, fens, bogs, marshes.
- Moravian**, *mō.ray'.vī.ăn*, adj. of *Mora'via* or of the society called
Mora'vians; **Moravianism**, *mō.ray'.vī.ăn.izm*.
- Morbid**, *mōr'.bīd*, unhealthy; **mōr'bid-ly**, **mōr'bid-ness**.
Morbid anatomy, that part of anatomical study which
 treats of the effect of disease on the animal body.
Morbidity, *mōr.bīd'.i.ty*. **Morbific**, *-bīf'.ik*, causing disease.
 Latin *morbīdus*, *morbīdītās*, *morbīfīcus* (*morbū*s, disease).
- Mordant**, *mōr'.dant* (for fixing dyes). **Mordent** (in Botany).
Mordacious, *mōr.day'.shūs* (adj. from Latin words in *-x* make
-ious, not *-eous*, Rule lxi.); **mordacious-ly**.
Mordacity, *mōr.dās'.i.ty*. (Latin *mordax*, gen. *mordācis*.)

More, *mō'r* (not *mōr*), comp. of much. **Moor**, *moo'r* (q.v.)

More than probable, little short of quite certain.

"More" has two supplied positives, its own being lost:—

1. **Many**, (comp.) **more**, (super.) **most** (Old English, *maneg*).

2. **Much**, (comp.) **more**, (super.) **most** (Old English, *micel*).

"More" is from the obsolete adj. *mag* or *mah*, (comp.) *mah-re*, (super.) *mah-ost*. "Mag" means the quality of being able or sufficient, whence the v. *mag(an)*, to be able.

Morell' or morell'o, a cherry. **Morel'**, an edible fungus.

(These words are totally distinct, and it is very desirable to preserve a distinction in the spelling, although both are often spelt *morel*.)

"Morell or Morello" cherry is also called *The Mil'an cherry*.

"Morel" (the edible fungus), Fr. *morelle*; Ital. *morella*; Ger. *morchel*.

Moreover, *mō'r.ō.vēr*, besides, further-more.

Moresque, *mō.rěšk'*, arabesque. (French *moresque*, Moorish.)

Morganatic [marriage], *mōr'.ga.nāt''.īk*. A licence allowed in Germany to the nobility to marry a woman without her taking either the title, rank, or estates of the husband. These marriages are called "left-handed," because the left hand of the bridegroom is used instead of the right.

"Morganatic" means limited to the *morgengabe*, the dowry or gift made on the morning of the ceremony; Low Latin *morganiticum*.

Morgue (Fr.), *morg*, a place where bodies found dead in rivers or streets are laid out that they may be recognised.

D'un vieux mot qui veut dire *visage* (*Bouillet*). First applied to a vestibule, where criminals were placed that the prison officials might familiarise themselves with their faces and figures.

Moribund, *mō'r.ī.bünd*, ready to die. (Latin *mōrībundus*.)

Morion, *mō'.rī.ŭn*, a helmet with no visor.

Italian *morions* (*Moro*, a moor), the Moor's helmet.

Morisco, plu. *moriscoes*, *mō.rīs'.kōze*, the Moors who remained in Spain after the taking of Grana'da in 1492, but renounced the Catholic religion to which they were pledged for that of Mahomet. (Spanish *morisco*, *morg*, a Moor.)

Mormonite, *mor'.mōn.ite*, a disciple of Joseph Smith, of America, who asserted that the angel *Mormon* had made communications to him. **Mor'mon-ism**.

Morn, contraction of morning. **Mourn**. *mō'urn*, to lament.

Morn'ing, from midnight to midday. **Mourning**, *mō'urn'-ing*, grieving, black dresses symbolical of the death of some one beloved or nearly related.

Old English *morn*, *morgen*, *morgen dedgung*, morning dawn.

Morocco, plu. *moroccoes* (R. xlii.), a fine grained leather prepared in *Morocco* from the skins of goats or sheep.

Morone, *mō.rōnē'*. **Maroon**, *ma.roon'*. **Mo'rion**. **Meri'no**.

Morone, *mō.rōnē'*, a deep crimson colour, like the unripe mulberry. (Latin *mōrum*, a mulberry.)

Maroon', a rich chestnut colour. (Fr. *marron*, a chestnut.)

Morion, *mō'.rī.ōn*, a Moorish helmet. (Sp. *moro*, a Moor.)

Merino, *mē.ree'.nō*, a fabric made from the wool of the merino sheep. (Spanish *merino*, changing pasture.)

Morone curtains, curtains of a deep crimson colour.

Maroon curtains, curtains of a rich chestnut colour.

Meri'no curtains, curtains made of merino wool.

Morose, *mō.rōce'*, sullen; **morose'-ly**, **morose-ness**.

Latin *mōrōnus*, froward; French *morose*.

Morpheus, *mōr'.fuce* (not *mōr'.fē.ūs*), god of sleep.

Morphia, *mōr'.fī.ah*, the narcotic principle of opium.

Morphology, *mōr'.fōl'.ō.gy*, that part of botany which treats of the forms of plants and of their different organs; **morphologist**, *mōr'.fōl'.ō.djīst*; **morphol'ogical**.

The word means "The modeller," so called because he conjures up shapes to the sleeper (*morphē*, shape, v. *morphéo*, to shape).

Morris, *mōr'.rīs*, a Moorish dance, a game.

Mor'ris-dance, **morris-dancer**, **morris-pike**.

Nine-men's-morris, a game with nine holes in the ground.

Morris-board, a board for the game of morris.

"The nine-men's-morris is filled up with mud." (*Mid. N. Dr.* II. 2.) Spanish *morisco danza*, the Moorish dance; the Moorish [game].

Morrow, next day to this, an indefinite future period;

Good morrow, **Good morning**. (Old English *gōd morgen*.)

To-morrow, on the day following this (*to-* is the adverbial prefix, as in *to-day*, *to-night*, &c.).

Latin *hodie*, adv., to-day; French *demain*, adv., to-morrow.

Old English *to-morgen*, to-morrow, *gōd morgen*, good morrow.

Morse (1 syl.), the sea-horse, the walrus. (Russian *morj*.)

Morsel, *mōr'.sēl*, a small piece. (Italian *morsello*, a mouthful.)

Mort, a salmon in its third year, a large quantity, notes sounded at the death of hunted game. (Fr. *mort*, the death of game.)

Mortal, *mōr'.tāl*, subject to death, deadly, a human being, &c.; **mor'tal-ly**; **mortality**, *mōr'.tāl'.ī.ty*.

Lat. *mortālis*, *mortālitas* (*mors*, death); Fr. *mortel* (wrong), *mortalité*.

Mortar, *mōr'.tar*, a strong vessel in which things are bruised or pounded with a pestle, a piece of ordnance for throwing shells, a cement for stones and bricks; **mortar-board**.

Lat. *mortārium*; Fr. *mortier*; Span. *mortero*. O.E. *mortere*, the cement.

Mortgage, *mōr'.gage*, a dead pledge, that is real property pledged to another in security for debt. The pledge is *dead* because the holder cannot in any way dispose of it, and the

person who made the pledge can recover it at any time by paying the debt, to convey to a creditor a mortgage; **mortgaged**, *mōr'.gāj'd*; **mortgag-ing** (Rule xix.), *mōr'.gage.ing*; **mortgag-er**, *mōr'.gage.er*.

Mortgagor (*law term*), the debtor who grants the mortgage.

Mortgagee, the creditor who receives the mortgage.

(-or and -ee are regular *law* terminations for *agent* and *recipient*.)

Fr. *mort gage*, a dead pledge, so *mort-main*, a dead hand; in each case the word "dead" means "unable to part with the property."

Error of Speech.—

To *foreclose a mortgage* is nonsense, but is not unfrequently used to signify "putting an end to a mortgage," either by redemption, transfer of the property, or sale. "Foreclose" does not mean "to bring to a close," but "to shut out from the law-courts" (*e foro clusio*). It is possible to *foreclose a mortgagor*, or "shut him out of court," and it is possible to *claim for a foreclosure*, that is, to compel the debtor to redeem the mortgage or to give up "his right of redemption," and so "shut himself out of court," but it is not possible to "foreclose a mortgage."

Mortify, *mōr'.tī.fy*, to vex, to become corrupt, to vex oneself by fasting and penance; **mortifies**, *mōr'.tī.fize*; **mortified**, *mōr'.tī.fide*; **mortifi-er**, **mortify-ing**, **mortifying-ly**.

Mortification, *mōr'.tī.fī.kay''shūn*.

Latin *mortificatio*, v. *mortificāre*; French *mortification*, *mortifier*.

Mortise, *mōr'.tīs*, a hole cut in one piece of wood to receive the *tenon* of another, in order to unite them, to mortise; **mortised**, *mōr'.tīst*; **mortis-ing** (R. xix.) (Fr. *mortaise*.)

Mortmain, *mōr'.main*, possession of real property by "hands" which cannot alienate it, as property given to a corporation, a college, and formerly to the church.

Fr. *mort main*, dead hands, i.e., hands which are powerless to part with the property. So *mort-gage*, a dead gage, means a pledge which cannot be parted with or sold by the holder.

Mortuary, *plu. mortuaries*, *mōr'.tū.ă.rīz* (R. xlv.), a cemetery.

A **mortuary urn**, an urn to hold the ashes of a dead person.

A **mortuary gift**, a gift left at death to a parish church.

Fr. *mortuaire*; Lat. *mortuus* (*moriōr*, *mortuus sum*, &c., to die).

Mosaic, *mō.ză'.īk*, tessellated work; (adj.), tessellated, pertaining to Moses; **mosaical-ly**, *mō.ză'.ī.kūl.ly*.

(It is a pity that "mosaic," meaning tessellated, is not spelt with a -u, "Musaic," as "Mosaic" was already appropriated.)

Latin *mūsāticus*, tessellated, *mūsivum* "opus tessellarium."

French *mosaïque*; German *mosaisch* or *musaisch*; Spanish *mosaica*.

Mosa-saurus, *mōs'.a.saw''.rūs*, a great saurian or fossil crocodile found in the *Mæstrich* chalk beds.

A hybrid: Latin *Mōsa*, the Meuse, and Greek *sauros*, a lizard.

Moslem, *mōz'.lēm*, a mussulman. (Arabic *muslim*, a believer.)

Mosque, *mōsk*, a Moslem's place of worship. **Musk**, a plant.

French *mosquée*; Arabic *masdjid* or *mesdjid*, place of worship.

Mosquito, *plu. mosquitoes* (R. xlii.), *mōs.kē'.tōze*, a sort of gnat.

Spanish *mosquito* (*mosca*, a fly); Latin *musca*, a fly.

Moss, one of the "families" of plants; *moss'-y*, *moss'i-ness*;

Mossed, *mōsst*, covered with moss. **Mōst**, nearly all.

Moss-agate, an agate striated with mossy forms.

Moss-berry, cranberry; **moss-clad**, **moss-grown**, **moss-land**.

Moss-rose, a rose with a mossy pubescence.

Moss-troopers, banditti who infested the border-lands of England and Scotland before the union of the crowns.

Old English *meos*; Welsh *maeswg*, moss.

-most (native affix), *adj.*, superlative degree: *utter-most*, *hind-most*.

Mōst, nearly all, (*super.*) of **Many** and **Much**.

At most or at the most? "At most" for the very utmost (*at* is the Old Eng. adverbial prefix *æt-*). "At the most" requires an *adj.* and noun to follow: as *at the most distant part of the world*.

"Many" and "Much" are supplied positives, the true positive *mag* or *mah* is lost, (*comp.*) *mah-re*, (*super.*) *mah-ost* (*most*).

1. "Many" (*maneg*), *comp. more*, *super. most*.

2. "Much" (*micel*), *comp. more*, *super. most*.

Mostachio, *plu. mostacchies* (Rule xlii.), *mōs.tah'.shē.o* (Italian spelling), hair between the nose and mouth;

Mostacho, *plu. mostachos*, *mōs.tah'.sho* (Spanish form);

Moustache, *plu. moustaches*, *moos.tash'*, *moos.tash'.es* (Fr.)

Mustache, *plu. mustaches*, *mūs.tarsh'*, *mūs.tah'.shēs*.

Latin *mustax*, *gen. mustācis*. The last is the best form.

Mot, *mō*. **Mote**, *mōte*. **Moat**, *mōte*. **Moot**.

Mot, *mō*, a saying, an expression; **bon-mot**, a witticism (Fr.)

Mōte (1 syl.), a small particle of floating dust. (O. E. *mot*.)

Moat, a ditch, properly the earth dug out. (French *motte*.)

Moot, disputable, to debate. (Old English *mōt*.)

Motet, *mō.tēt'*, a short piece of sacred music. (Italian *mottetto*.)

Mōth (to rhyme with *Goth*), not *maurh*, a sort of butterfly; *moth'-y*, full of moths; *moth eaten*, *-ēte'n*, injured by moths. (Old English *moththe*, a moth.)

Mother, *mūr'h'er*; **mother-ly**, **motherli-ness** (Rule xi.), **motherhood** (*-hood*, state); **mother-less**, without mother.

Motherly, *mūr'h'.ē.ry*, containing a thick slimy matter, as *motherly wine*, *beer*, &c.

Mother Church, the oldest church in a parish from which district churches have sprung.

Mother tongue, *-tūng*, one's native language.

Mother liquor or water, the liquid from which crystals have been deposited.

Mother wit, shrewd common sense. **Mother wort**, *-wurt*.

Mother-in-law, *plu.* **mothers-in-law**, the mother of a wife is mother-in-law to her husband, and the mother of a husband is mother-in-law to his wife.

Step-mother, *plu.* **step-mothers**, a second wife is step-mother to the children of her husband's first wife.

Mother-of-coal, fine silky laminæ of mineral charcoal which occur embedded in coal seams.

Mother-of-pearl, *-purl*, the iridescent layer of shells.

Mother-of-vinegar, &c., the flocculent mycelium of various moulds, formed on the surface of vinegar.

Mother waters are the original saline solutions from which crystals have been deposited; when poured off and re-evaporated, they "bring forth" a second crop. So in wine-making, &c., the husks, &c., are the *mother* from which the wine was obtained, and the sediment is part of the "mother substance."

Old Eng. *móðor* or *moder*, *steop-móðor*, mother of an orphan child.

Motion, *mō'shūn*, movement, to make a significant sign to another; **motioned**, *mō'shūnd*; **motion-ing**, **motion-er**.

Motive, *mō'tiv*, causing motion, the power that puts in motion. **Motivety**, *mō'tiv'ity*.

Motor, *mo'tor*, that which gives motion, (in *Anat.*) motor nerves and muscles; **motory**, *mō'tōry*.

Move, *moov*, to stir; **moved** (1 syl.); **mov'-ing**, *moov'ing*; **mov-er**, *moov'er*; **move-ment**, *moov'ment*.

Latin *mōtio*, *mōtīvus*, *mōtor*, v. *mōvere*, supine *mōtum*, to move.

Motley, speckled, the dress of an ancient jester or court fool.

Mottle, *mōt'el*, to speckle; **mottled**, *mōt'eld*; **mōttling**; **mottled** (adj.), variegated. (Welsh *ymot*, a patch, a spot.)

Motto, *plu.* **mottoes** (R. xlii.), *mōt'tōze*, an heraldic sentence, a sentence on a title-page, at the head of a chapter, on literary competitions, &c. (Ital. *motto*, a motto, device, word.)

Mould, *mōld* (to rhyme with *cold*, *sold*, not with *howld*, *prowld*), the soil, a matrix or "shape," the suture of the skull, a downy fungus on jams, paste, stale bread, &c., to mould, to knead, &c.; **mould'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.); **mould'-ing**, modelling, a fillet; **mould'-er**; **mould'-able**, *mōle'dā.b'l*.

Mouldy, covered with mould, (*comp.*) **mouldi-er**, (*super.*) **mould'i-est**, **mould'i-ness** (Rule xi.) **Iron-mould**, a stain produced by the rust of iron.

Mould'-er, to turn to dust; **mouldered**, *mōle'derd*; **mould'-er-ing**; **mould'ery**, of the nature of mould.

Mould-board (of a plough); **mould-warp**; a mole.

"Mould" (earth), O. E. *mōlde*. "Mould-warp," O. E. *mōlde-weorp*.

"Mould" (a matrix, to knead), Welsh *mōld*, v. *mōldio*.

"Mould" (fungus), and "Moulder," Welsh *mōldiwr*.

Moult, *mōlt* (to rhyme with *colt*, *dolt*), to shed the feathers; **moult'-ed** (R. xxxvi.); **moult'-ing**, shedding the feathers; (n.) the fall of the plumage [of birds]. On the moult, in the act of shedding the plumage. **Moulting-sea'son**.

Welsh *moel*, bare, *moelder*, baldness, v. *moeli*, *moeliad*.

(In two words ("mould" and "moult") the "-ou" is nearly = to long *ō*; in one word ("mourn") it is open, *mō'urn*; in all other words it equals -ow- in "now.")

Mound, *mōund* (to rhyme with *found*, *ground*), a small heap of earth or stones; **shell-mounds**. (Welsh *mwnt*.)

Mount, *mōunt* (to rhyme with *count*, *fount*), a hill, a ride on horseback, to rise, to get a ride on horseback, to "set" jewelry, to "back" pictures so as to leave a margin; **mount'-ed**, **mount'-ing**, **mount'-er**. To mount guard.

Mountain, *mōunt't'n*, a very high hill. The mountain (in *Fr. hist.*), extreme *Jac'obins*, so called because they occupied in the Convention (1793) the most elevated seats. Those who occupied the "pit" of the house, called **The Plain**, were men of moderate political views.

Mountain-eer, *mōun'.tā.neer*, an inhabitant of a mountainous district. In Scotland a **Highlander**.

Mountain-ous, *mōun'.tā.nūs* (not *mōun.tay'.nē.ūs*); **moun'-tainous-ness**, state of being full of mountains.

Mountain-ash; **mountain-cork**, an asbestos; **mountain-dew**. Scotch whisky; **mountain-limestone**; **mountain-meal**, -*meel*, an infusorial earth; **mountain-milk**, a soft variety of carbonate of lime; **mountain-soap**, -*sōpe*, a silicate of magne'sia; **mountain-tallow**, a mineral.

To make a mountain of a molehill, to make a great fuss about a small matter. A mountain in labour, a mighty preparation with very small results.

Old English *munt*, *munt-land*; Latin *montānus*, *mons*, gen. *montis*.

French *mont*, *montagne*, v. *monter*; Italian *monte*, *montagna*.

Mountebank, *mōun.te.bank* (*mōun* to rhyme with *crown*), a charlatan, who mounts a bench (or *banco*), to puff off his wares, one who makes himself ridiculous.

Italian *montare banco*, to mount a bench [to puff one's wares].

Mourn, *mō'rn* (the only example of *mou-* with the two vowels open), to lament. **Mōrn**, early day.

Mourned, *mō'rnd*; **mourn'-ing**, **mourn'-er**, **mourn'-ful** (Rule viii.), **mourn'ful-ly**, **mourn'ful-ness**.

Mourning-coach, -*kō'tch*, a coach covered with black cloth and drawn by black horses to attend a funeral.

Old English *murn[an]*, past *mearn*, past part. *mornen*, *murnung*, mourning or black dresses, *murnende*, mourning, grieving.

Mouse, *plu.* mice, so louse, *plu.* lice. Poss. sing. mouse's, *mouce'.ez*; poss. *plu.* mice's, *mice'.ez*.

Mouse (verb), *mouze*, to catch mice; **moused**, *mouzd*; **mous-ing** (Rule xix.), *mouz'.ing*; **mous-er**, *mouz'.er*.

Mouse-ear, *mouce-ēr*, a plant, the soft velvety leaves of which are shaped like a mouse's ear.

Mouse-hawk, a hawk that feeds on mice.

Mouse-hole, a hole made by mice. **Mouse-trap**.

Old English *mūs*, *plu.* *mȳs*. So *lūs*, *plu.* *lȳs*; *mūs-ēdre*, mouse-ear, *mūs-hafoc*, mouse-hawk; Latin *mus*, a mouse.

Mousselain-de-laine (French) *moos'.len dē lāne'*, wool muslin.

Moustache (French), *moos.tash'*, hair on the upper lip.

Greek *mustax*, gen. *mustākos*, the upper lip. Our English word *mustach* is far better than the French, Italian, or Spanish.

Mouth (to rhyme with *south*), *plu.* mouths, *mou'rhz*; **mouth-less**; **mouth-piece**, *peece*, the part of a wind instrument put into the mouth, one who speaks for another.

Mouth'-ful, *plu.* **mouth-fuls** (not *mouthfuls*), two, three... *mouthfuls* means a "mouthful" repeated two or three times; but two, three...*mouthful* means two or three different mouths all full. **Down in the mouth**, mortified.

Mouth (verb), *mou'rh* (this word ought to be *mouthe*), to speak bombastically, to articulate indistinctly; **mouthed**, *mou'rh'd*; **mouth-ing**, *mou'rh-ing*; **mouth-er**, *mou'rh'.er*.

(-outh is very irregular. There are but five words, and they represent four distinct sounds: (1) *oo*, as *uncouth*; (2) *ow* (as in *now*), *mouth*, *south*; (3) *ow'rh* (with a drawl), as *mouth* (verb), *mouths*; (4) *ū*, as *youth*.)

Old Eng. *mūth*, *mūth-hrōf*, roof of the mouth, *mūtha*, a river mouth.

Move, *moov*, to stir; **moved**, *moovd*; **mov-ing** (R. xix.), *moov'-ing*; **moving-ly**; **mov-er**, *moov'.er*; **move-less**, *moov'.less*.

Move-ment, *moov'.ment*. **Mov-able**, *moov'.a.b'l*, able to be moved. **Mov-ables**, *moov'.a.b'lz*, any property which can be removed, houses and lands are *immovable* property (only *-ce* and *-ge* retain the *-e* before *-able*).

Movable feast, one that does not occur, like Christmas day, on a fixed day-of-the-month, but is regulated, like *Easter day*, by a full moon.

Moving-power, *moov'.ing pōw'.er* (*pōw* rhymes with *now*.)

Motive, *mō'.tīv*, causing motion; **motive force**, **motive engine**. **Motivity**, *mō'.tīv'.i.ty*; **motor**, *mō'.tor*.

Motion, *mō'.shūn*, movement, to make a sign to another; **motioned**, *mō'.shūnd*; **mo'tion-ing**, **mo'tion-er**.

The termination *-ove* is very irregular, and has three distinct sounds:

(1) = *ōve*: *clove*, *cove*, *drove*, *grove*, *hove*, *rove*, *stove*, *strove*, *throve*, *wove*.

(2) = *tīv*: *dove*, *glove*, *love*, *shove*.

(3) = *oov*: *move*, *prove* and its compounds (Fr. *mouvoir*, 'prouver'). Latin *mōvere*, to move, *mōtio*, *mōtivus*, *mōtor*; French *mouvemen'*

Mōw (-ōw as in *grow*). **Mōw** (-ōw as in *now*). **Moo**.

Mōw (to rhyme with *grow*), a pile of hay, barley, &c., stored under cover. If stored in the open air, it is rick or stack; to store up hay, &c., under cover; to cut grass.

Mōw, (*past*) **mōwed** (1 syl.), (*past part.*) **mōwn** (as in *own*).

Mowed, **mōwd**. **Mōde** (1 syl.) **Mood**.

Mowed, **mōwd**, cut with a scythe; **mōw'-ing**, **mōw'-er**.

Mōde, manner, fashion. **Mood**, temper, a term in Gram.

Mow, **mōw** (to rhyme with *now*), to make mouths; **mowed**, **mōwd**; **mōw-ing**.

Moo, to blare like a cow; **mooed** (1 syl.), **moo'-ing**. (R. xix.)

"Mow" (a pile), Old English *moewe*, a heap, a mow.

"Mow" (to cut grass), Old Eng. *mdw[an]*, p. *meow*, p. part *mdwcn*.

"Mow" (to gibber, to make mouths), Old English *mūth*.

"Moo" (as a cow), an imitative word.

Mr., *fem.* **Mrs.**, **mīs'.ter**, **mīs'.ez**, titles of address to men and married women. **Master**, **Miss**.

We have no plural for either Mr. or Mrs., and therefore adopt the French plurals, which we sadly pervert: thus

Mr., *plu.* **Messrs.** (*mes.sieurs*) pronounced **mēzh'.ers**;

Mrs., *plu.* **Mdms.** (*mes.dames*), pronounced **mēz'.dāms**.

Master, **mās'.ter**, *plu.* **The Masters** or **The Master** with *-s* added to the surname: **Master Brown**, *plu.* **The Masters Brown** or **The Master Browns**.

(Used as the title of address only to boys, sons of respectable parents, who have no special title of their own.)

Miss, *plu.* **The Misses**, **mīs'.ez**, or **The Miss** with *-s* added to the surname: as **The Misses Brown** or **The Miss Browns**.

(Given to girls and unmarried women of all conditions, who have not a special title of their own.)

The whole of this requires reform. The plurals are most objectionable and very uncertain. It is surprising that in a matter of every-day use we have not hit upon something better. No one likes to say or write *Messrs.*, except to a "firm," *Mesdames*, *Misses*, and *Masters*, with *The Miss* and *The Master*, are both doubtful and unsatisfactory. There can be no objection to **MMr.** as the *plu.* of **Mr.**, and it might be called *The Misters*. Similarly, **MMrs.**, *plu.* of **Mrs.**, might be called *The Misses*; **Master**, *plu.* **The Masters**, and **Miss**, *plu.* **The Misses**. If *mistress* had not been already engrossed, a greater distinction might be made between *Mra* and *Miss*.

Old Eng. *Master*, *Master-issa*, *māst'iss*, "mistress" contracted to "miss." *Mrs.* (*misses*) is a corruption of *Mistress* (*Miss'ess*); Latin *magister*, *fem.* *magistra*.

Much, **mūch** (*comp.*) **more**, (*super.*) **most**, a large quantity.

(This word requires to be followed by a noun singular.)

Many, **mēn'.y**, (*comp.*) **more**, (*super.*) **most**, a great number.

(This word requires to be followed by a noun plural.)

(?) **Much people**, a common expression in the Bible, as—

Much people followed Him (Mark v. 24).

Much people took branches of palm-trees (John xii. 9).

When the Bible was translated, *people* was a collective noun of the sing. numb. Hence we read, "This is a rebellious people" (Isa. xxx. 9); "There is a people come out of Egypt" (Numb. xxii. 5). As "many" requires a noun plural, it could not be used with "people" (sing.), so the translators took the word "much" instead. Nowadays "people" is treated as a collective noun plural, and "much," which requires a noun sing., cannot be used with it. We say instead, a *great number of people*, a *multitude of people*; "many people" means *several*, but not a *multitude*.

"Much" and "Many" supply the place of the lost positive of *more*, most, which was *mag* or *mah* (sufficient), the root of *mag[an]*, to be able; whence *Mag* or *mah*, (comp.) *mah-re* (*ma're*), (super.) *mah-ost* (*m'ost*). "Much," O. E. *mycle*. "Many," O. E. *manig* or *mænig*.

Mucic, *mūcē'ik* [acid]. **Music**, *mū'zik*, melodious sounds.

Mucic acid is formed by the action of nitric acid on sugar of milk, gum, &c. (French *mucique*; Latin *mīcus*.)

Mucilage, *mū'sil.əge*, a slimy animal or vegetable substance; **mucilaginous**, *mū'sil.ədg'ī.nūs*; **mucilag'inousness**. (French *mucilage*; Latin *mīcus*.)

Mucus, *mū'kūs* (noun). **Mucous**, *mū'kūs* (adj.)

Mucus, a secretion of the mucous membrane.

Mucous membrane (not *mucus membrane*), the membranous lining of any cavity of the body which opens externally, as the nose, throat, lungs, &c.

Muck, dung, to spread manure; **mucked**, *mīkt*; **muck'ing**; **muck-heap**, *-heep*; **muck-cart**; **muck-worm**, a miser.

To run **amuck**, to run blindfold against a person, to run indiscriminately or into what you do not understand.

"Muck," Old English *meox*. "Amuck," Malay *amok*, to kill.

Mūd, slush; **mūdd'-y** (Rule i.), (comp.) **mudd'i-er**, (super.) **mudd'i-est**; **mudd'-ed**, besmeared with mud; **muddied**, *mud'did*, made muddy; **mudd'i-ly**, **mudd'i-ness**; **mud-cart**.

Mud-lark, one who cleans out sewers, one who searches amongst mud for half-pence or articles lost.

Mud-suck'er, a sea-fowl. **Mud-wall**, a wall of mud.

Welsh *muyd*, that which is soaked, v. *muydo*, to soak.

Greek *mīdos*, wet, v. *mīdao*, to soak; Latin *mādor*, v. *mādere*.

Muddle, *mūd'dl*, a disarrangement, to confuse; **muddled**, *mūd'dld*; **mudd'ling**, **mudd'ler**, **muddle-head'ed**.

This word means to make *muddy*, hence to foul, to disturb, &c.

Muezzin, *mū'ez.zīn*, a crier who proclaims the hour of prayer in Mohammedan countries. (Arabic *muezzin*.)

Mūff, used by ladies for keeping their hands warm; a dolt.

"Muff" (for the hands), German *muff*; (a dolt), *muffen*, to sulk.

Muffin, *mūf'in*, a flat round spongy cake. (Fr. *muffin*.) *Spiers*.

Muffle, *mŭf'f'l*, to deaden sound, to cover up (hence "to conceal"), to wrap up warm; **muffled**, *mŭf'f'ld*; **muffling**; **muffler**, a wrap for the neck. (German *muffeln*.)

Mufti, *mŭf'ti*, a sort of Turkish bishop. The grand mufti, "chief of Islam," the archbishop or arch-mufti being the "head" of the Ule'mas or religious jurists.

In mufti, out of uniform, in disguise, incognito.

Mŭg, a drinking vessel [of earthenware or china, with a handle], the face or rather the mouth.

Muggy, *mŭg'gy*, warm and damp air; **mug'gi-ness** (Rule xi.); **mugg-ish**, rather muggy. (Welsh *muci*, a fog).

Mulatto, *plu. mulattoes* (R. xlii.), the offspring of one white and one black parent. (Spanish *mulato*; Italian *mulatto*.)

Mulberry, *mŭl'bĕr ry*, a fruit. (German *maulbeere*.)

Mulch, *mŭlsh*, rotten dung, to mulch. **Mulse**, a drink, *q.v.* **Mulched** (1 syl.); **mulch'-ing**, dressing with mulch.

"Mulch," Old Eng. *molsn[ian]*, to rot, to crumble into small pieces.

"Mulse" (wine boiled and sweetened with honey), Latin *mulsum*.

Mulet, *mŭlkt*, a fine, to fine; **mulet'ed** (not *mulct*), **mulet'-ing** (not *mulk-ing*); **muletuary**, *mŭlk'tŭ.ŭ.ry* (not *mŭlk'tchŭ.ĕr ry*), imposing a fine. (Latin *mulcta*.)

Mŭle (1 syl.), offspring of a mare and ass. **Mewl**, to squeal.

Mule, a machine used in spinning (a "cross" between a jenny and a water frame); **mŭl'-ish** (Rule xix.), obstinate like a mule (-ish added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is dim.); **mŭl'ish-ness**, **mŭl'ish-ly**; **muleteer**, *mŭ'.lē.tee'r*, a mule driver; **mule-like**. (Latin *mŭlus*.)

Mŭll (Rule v.), to soften wine by warming it up with sugar and spice, a muddle, a headland; **mulled**, *mŭld*; **mull'-ing**; **mull-er**, a vessel for mulling. (Latin *mollio*, to soften.)

Mullet, *mŭl'lĕt*, a fish, (in *Her.*) the rowel of a spur, denoting the third son. (Lat. *mullos*, the fish. Fr. *molette*, a rowel.)

These words being totally different, ought not to be spelt alike: The "fish" is the Latin *mullus*, Greek *mullos*; but the "rowel" is the French *molette*, diminutive of the Latin *mŭla*, a little mill.

Mulligatawny, *mŭl'.lĭ.gă.taw''.ny*, a kind of curry soup (Ind.)

Mullion, *mŭl'.yŭn*, a vertical stone division in Gothic windows; **mullioned**, *mŭl'.yŭnd*, having stone divisions. An horizontal stone division of a Gothic window is a **Tran'som**.

Mullion is a corrup. of *munion* (Lat. *munio*, to strengthen), bars used to strengthen a window. The Fr. call them "leaders" (*meneaux*).

Mŭlse, wine boiled and sweetened with honey. **Mŭlch**, dung.

"Mulse," Latin *mulsum*, honeyed wine.

"Mulch," Old English *molsn[ian]*, past *molsnoda*, to decay.

- Mũlt-**, **mũlti-** (Latin prefix), much, many. (Latin *multus*.)
- Mũlt-** before vowels, as *mult-angular*, *mult-ocular*.
- Multi-** before consonants, as *multi-form*, *multi-ply*.
- Mult-angular**, *mũl.tăn'.gũ.lar*, having many angles; **mult-an'gular-ly**. (Latin *mult-* [multus] *angũlus*, an angle.)
- Mult-articulate**, *mũl'.tar.tĩk''.ũ.late*, many-jointed.
 Latin *multi-* [multus] *articũlatus* (*articũlus*, a joint).
- Mul'ti-capsular**, *-kăp'.sũ.lar*, having many capsules [*căp.-sũles*, 2 syl.] (Latin *capsũla*, a little chest, bag, coffer.)
- Mul'ti-capital**, *-sěp'.ĩ.tăl*, many-headed.
 Latin *multi-* [multus] *căptta*, heads (In composite words *cěptta*).
- Mul'ti-costate**, *-kôs.tate*, many-ribbed.
 Latin *multi-* [multus] *costatus*, many ribbed (*costa*, a rib).
- Mul'ti-dentate**, *-děn'.tate*, many-toothed.
 Latin *multi-* [multus] *dentatus* (*dens* gen. *dentis*, a tooth).
- Mul'ti-digitate**, *-dĩdg'.ĩ.tate*, many-toed or fingered.
 Latin *multi-* [multus] *digĩtatus* (*digĩtus*, a toe or finger).
- Mul'ti-farious** (Rule lxvi.), *-fair'rĩ.ũs*, manifold, various; **multi-far'ious-ly**, **multi-far'ious-ness**.
 Latin *multifarius* (quod multis modis est fari or *multi-varius*).
- Mul'ti-fid**. **Multi-partite**, *-par'.tite*. In Bot. a *multifid* leaf is divided laterally into many clefts to about the middle; in a *multipartite* leaf the divisions extend much further.
 Lat. *multifidus* (*fidi*, cleft). "Partite," *partitus*, divided.
- Mul'ti-floral**, *-flō'.ral*, having many flowers.
 Latin *multi-*, *flos*, gen. *floris*, a flower; Greek *chlōrōs*, green.
- Mul'ti-form**, having many shapes; **multiformity**, diversity of shapes. (Latin *multiformis*, *forma*, a form.)
- Multigenous**, *mũl.tĩdg'.ĩ.nũs*, of sundry sorts.
 Latin *multigēnus*, *gēnus*, a sort or kind.
- Mul'ti-grade**, *-grāde*, having many degrees.
 Latin *multigrādus*, *grādus*, a degree.
- Mul'ti-lateral**, *-lăt'.ě.rũl*, having more than four sides.
 Latin *multi-* [multus] *lătus*, gen. *lătēris*, a side.
- Mul'ti-lineal or linear**, *-lĩn'.ě.ũl*, *-lĩn'.ě.ar*, having many lines. (Latin *multi-* [multus] *linea*, a line.)
- Mul'ti-locular**, *-lők'kũ.lar*. **Multocular**, *mũl.tők'kũ.lar*;
Multi-locular, having many cells or chambers;
Multocular, having many eyes. (Latin *ocũlus*, an eye.)
 Latin *multi-* [multus] *lēcũlus*, a cell (dim. of *lēcũs*, a place).
- Multiloquent**, *mũl.tĩl'.đ.kwěnt*, talkative; **multiloquence**, *mũl.tĩl'.đ.quence*, talkativeness.
 Latin *multi-* [multus] *lēcũens*, gen. *-loquētis*, much talking.

Mul'ti-nomial, -nō'.mī.dī, having more than four terms: as
 $a + b + c + d + \&c.$ (in *Algebra*).

Latin *multī* [multas] *nōmen*, gen. *nōminis*, a name or term.

Mul'ti-partite, par'tite. **Mul'ti-fid** (in *Botany*).

Multi-partite, a leaf deeply cleft into several strips.

Multifid, a leaf cleft about midway into strips.

Latin *fido*, perf. *fidi*, to cleave. *Partitus*, divided.

Mul'ti-pēd (Latin). **Poly-pōd** (Greek), pōl'ā.pōd, having many feet, like the wood-louse. (Lat. *pēd*-; Grk. *pōd*-.)

- ¶ **Multi-ple**, mūl'.tī.plī, the product of two or more numbers multiplied together: thus 8 is a multiple of 4 or 2. **Common multiple**, different products of two or more numbers common to a series: thus 12, 24, 36 can all be obtained by multiplying 4, 3, and 2 by some figures. **Least-common multiple**, the lowest number that can be exactly divided by a series of figures: thus 12 is the lowest number that can be divided by the series 4, 3, 2.

¶ **Mul'ti-plex** (in *Mat.*), manifold. (Latin *multiplex*-.)

¶ **Multiply**, mūl'.tī.plī, to increase; **multiplies** (Rule xi. mūl'.tī.plīze; **multiplied**, mūl'.tī.plīde; **multiply'-ing**.

Multiplier, mūl'.tī.plī.er. **Multiplicator**, mūl'.tī.plī.kā''tor.

Multiplier, one who multiplies.

Multiplicator, an instrument for multiplying motion.

Multiplicable, mūl'.tī.plī.kā.b'l, capable of being multiplied.

¶ **Multiplication**, mūl'.tī.plī.kay''shūn, increase, an arithmetical operation.

Multiplicand, mūl'.tī.plī.kānd, the number to be multiplied (in a multiplication sum);

Multiplicator, mūl'.tī.plī.kay''tor, or **multipli'er**, the number to multiply by.

The multiplicand and multiplicator are called *Factors*: In the sum $8 \times 4 = 12$, 8 is the "multiplicand," 4 the "multiplicator," and 12 (the answer) is called the *product*.

¶ **Multiply**, mūl'.tī.plī.kate, of a multiplex character.

Multiplicative, mūl'.tī.plī.kā.tīv.

¶ **Multiplicity**, mūl'.tī.plī's''tīty, many of the same sort.

Multiplying-glass, an optical toy to make one object appear more than one. **Multiplying wheel**, a wheel to communicate multiplied motion to a machine.

Latin *multiplicabilis*, *multiplicatio*, *multiplicator*, v. *multiplicare*, sup. *multiplicatum*, to multiply (*multiplicare*, to fold much or often).

Multipotent, mūl'.tīp'ō.tēnt, having many powers or great might. (Latin *multipotēnt*, *possum*, to be able.)

Mul'ti-pres'ent, present in several places at the same time, ubiquitous; **multi-pres'ence**, ubiquity.

Latin *multi-* [multus] *præsens*, gen. *præsentis*, present.

Mul'ti-siliqueous, -sil' *ī.kivus*, many podded.

Latin *multi-* [multus] *siliqua*, a pod; Greek *kélaphos*, a husk.

Multisonous, *mūl.tīs'.ō.nūs*, having many sounds.

Latin *multi-* [multus] *sonus*, many a sound.

Mul'ti-spi'ral, having many whorls or spirals.

Latin *multi-* [multus] *spira*, a wreath, a whorl; Greek *speira*.

Mul'ti-striate, -stri'ate, having many streaks.

Latin *multi-* [multus] *striatus* (*stria*, a streak).

Multitude, *mūl'.tītūde*, a vast number, a crowd;

multitudinous, *mūl'.tītū''.dā.nūs*; **multitu'dinous-ly**.

Latin *multitudo*; French *multitude*; Spanish *multitud*.

Mul'ti-valve, -vālvē (1 syl.), having many valves.

Latin *multi-* [multus] *valva*, many valves.

Multi-ocular, *mūl.tōk'ku.lar*. **Multiloc'ular**;

Multocular, many-eyed. (Latin *ocūlus*, an eye);

Multi-loc'ular, many-celled. (Latin *locūlus*, a cell.)

Mult-ungulate, *mūl.tūn'.gūlate*, having the hoof divided into more than two parts. (Lat. *mult-*, *ungūla*, a hoof.)

Multum in parvo (Lat.), much in a small compass, a compendium.

Mūm, keep silent, this is a secret, ale from wheat-malt.

Mum-chance, a game with dice. (German *mumme*.)

Mumble, *mūm'.b'l*, to mutter; **mumbled**, *mūm'.b'ld*; **mum'bling**, **mumbling-ly**, **mum'bler**. (Germ. *mummeln*, to mumble.)

Mummer, *mūm'.ner*, a buffoon, a masked actor; **mum'ming**, acting as a mummer, a masquerade.

Mummery, *plu. mummeries*, *mūm'.mē.riz*, buffoonery.

German *mummeré*; French *momerie*.

Mummy, *plu. mummies*, *mūm'.miz*, a dead body embalmed by the ancient Egyptians. **Mum'mify**, to convert a dead body into a mummy; **mummifies**, *mūm'.mī.fize*; **mummified**, *mūm'.mī.fide*. **Mummification**, *mūm'.mī.fī.kay''-shūn*. **mum'miform**.

To beat to a mummy, to beat to a mash.

Diodorus Siculus v. 1 says: "The people of the Balearic Isles beat the bodies of the dead with clubs to render them flexible, in order that they may be deposited in earthen pots called *mumma*."

"Mummy de l'arabe *mummyd*, mot formé de deux mots coptes, dont l'un signifie mort, et l'autre sel; c'est-à-dire mort préparé avec le sel." (*Dict. des Scien.*, &c.)

The derivation more generally given is *mum*, wax, from its use in the ceremonies of mummy-cloths.

Mūmp, to move the lips while closed like a rabbit;

Mumps, a swelling in the glands of the neck.

Mum'pers, Christmas waits are so called in Norwich.

Mump'-ish, sullen; **mump'ish-ly**, **mump'ish-ness**.

In the **mumps**, in a sullen temper, in the sulks.

"Mump," Ger. *mummeln*, to mumble. "Mumps," Dutch *mumms*.

Mūnch, to chew ravenously; **munched** (1 syl.), **munch'-ing**, **munch'-er**. (Fr. *manger*, to eat; Lat. *mandūco*, to chew.)

Mundane, *mūn'.dāne*, earthly; **mundane-ly**. (Lat. *mundānus*.)

Mun'go, plu. *mun'goes*, -*gōze*. **Shoddy**, plu. *shoddies*, *shōd'.dīz*.

Mungo, woollen cloth manufactured from cast-off fine-woollen clothes respun and mixed with new wool.

Shoddy, woollen cloth manufactured from fluff, old carpets, and other coarse woollens, mixed with new wool.

"Mungo," mongrel cloth, partly new and partly old.

"Shoddy," formed from *shed*, provincial past tense *shod*, p.p. *shotten* the fluff *shod* or thrown off from cloth in the process of weaving.

Municipal, *mū.nīs'.ī.pāl*, corporate, belonging to a corporate town or corporation; **municipal-ly**.

Municipality, plu. *municipalities*, *mū.nīs'.ī.pāl''ī.tīs*.

Latin *mūnicipālis*, *mūnicipium*, a free town (*mūnus cōpio*).

Munificent, *mū.nīf'.ī.sent*, very generous; **munificent-ly**;

Munificence, *mū.nīf'.ī.sense*, great liberality.

Lat. *mūnificens*, gen. -*centis* (*mūnus fīcio* [*facio*], to make a present).

Muniment, *mū'.nū.ment*, a stronghold, a charter, title-deed, record. (Latin *mūnimentum*, *mūnio*, to fortify.)

Munitions of war, *mū.nīsh'.ūnz ov wor*, materials used in war.

Latin *mūnitio* or *mūnitium*, *mūnio*, to fortify.

Mural, *mū'.rāl*, pertaining to the city walls; **mural crown**, a wreath of gold given by the Romans to him who first scaled the walls of a besieged city. (Lat. *mūrālis*, *mūrus*, a wall.)

Murchisonia, *mur'.kī.sō''.nī.ah* (not *mer'tchī.sō''.nī.ah*), a long spiral shell deeply notched in the outer lip;

Murchisonite, *mur'.kī.sōn.ite*, a greyish felspar.

So named from their discoverer, Sir Roderick Murchison.

Murderer, fem. **murderess**, *mur'.dē.rer*, *mur'.de.ress*.

Mur'der, to kill a human being maliciously; **murdered**, *mur'.derd*; **mur'der-ing**; **murderous**, *mur'.dē.rūs*; **mur'derously**, **mur'derous-ness**.

To murder the Queen's English, to commit errors of spelling and grammar. (Old Eng. *morther*, *morth*, death.)

Our forefathers had a good word for "malice prepense," *morther-hēte*, murder-hate, animosity leading to murder.

Mu'rex (not *murix*), a genus of rock-shells; **murexide**, *mu.rex'ide*, purpūrate of ammonia; **murex'an**, purpūric acid obtained from murexide. (Lat. *mūrex*, a shell-fish.)

The usual way of forming words is to take the crude form, not the nom. case. The crude form of murex is *mūric*, and therefore Prout ought to have written his words *mūrican* and *mūricide*.

Muriate, *mū'.rī.ate*, a salt formed by the combination of muriatic acid with a base: as *muriate of soda* (-ate denotes a salt formed by an acid in -ic with a base);

Muriatic acid, *mū'.rī.āt'.īk ās'sīd*, hydrochloric acid.

Lat. *mūria*, brine, sea-water; Gk. *almurōs*, briny. Muriatic acid is procured by the action of sulphuric acid on brine or salt.

Murky, *mur'.ky*, gloomy, misty; **murk'i-ness** (R. xi.), **murk'i-ly**. Danish *mørk*, gloom; *mørke*, murky.

Murmur, *mur'.mur*, a low dull sound, a muttered complaint, to murmur; **mur'mured** (3 syl.), **mur'mur-ing**, **mur'mur-ing-ly**, **mur'mur-er**; **mur'murous**, -ūs.

Latin *murmur*, v. *murmūro*; Greek *mormūros*, v. *mormūro*.

Murrain. **Murrhine**. **Myrrhine**, *mūr'ren*, *mūr'rīn*, *mer'.rīn*.

Mūr'ren, a cattle plague. (Sp. *morriña*; Lat. *mōr'tor*, to die.)

Murrhine, *mūr'rīn*, porphery ware. (Latin *murrhīna*.)

Myrrhine, *mer'.rīn*, adj. of myrrh. (Latin *myrrhīnus*.)

Murray, *mūr'ry*, mulberry colour. (Lat. *mōrum*; Gk. *mōrōs*.)

Murrhine, *mūr'rīn*, a porphery ware. (See **Murrain**.)

Murza, *mur'.za*, second grade of Turkish nobility.

-mus (Latin [-m]us) nouns, becomes -ous in adj. = -us

Muscadine. **Muscardin**. **Muscardine**.

Muscadine grapes, grapes with a *musky* odour grown in the South of France and dried on the vines for raisins.

Muscardin, *mūs'.kar.dīn*, a dormouse. (Fr. *muscardin*.)

Muscardine, *mūs'.kar.dīne*, a fungus very fatal to silk-worms. (French *muscardine*.)

Muscatel grapes, *mūs'.kā.tēl*, same as muscadine (*q.v.*)

Muscatel wine, wine made of muscatel grapes.

Muscatel pears, pears with a musky odour.

Not from Latin *musca*, a fly, but French *musc*, musk; Latin *moschus*.

Muschel, *moo'.shēl*. **Muscle**. **Mussel**. **Mussulman**.

Muschel-kalk, *moo'.shēl kalk*, a shelly limestone (German).

Muscle, *mūs'l*, a fleshy animal fibre. (Latin *musculus*.)

Mussel, *mūs'sēl*, a shell-fish. (Latin *musculus*.)

Mussulman, *plu.* **Mussulmans**, a moslem. (Turk. *musslim*.)

Muscle. **Mussel.** **Muschel-kalk.** **Mussulman** (v. *Mytilacae*).

Muscle, *mūs'ʹl*, animal fibre capable of contraction and relaxation; **muscle**, *mūs'ʹld*, having large muscles;

Muscular, *mūs'ʹkū.lar*, full of muscles, brawny; **mus'cular-ly**.

Muscularity, *mūs'ʹkū.lar'ʹrī.ty*, a muscular state.

Muscular tissue, *mus.ku.lar tīs.sue* (not *tīsh'shu*).

Muscular Christianity, a healthy religion which braces one to the battle of life. (Charles Kingsley's phrase.)

Lat. *musculus*, dim. of *mus*, a mouse; Gk. *mūs*, a mouse, a muscle.

Muscoid, *mūs'ʹkoid*, moss-like, a moss-like plant.

A hybrid: Latin *muscus*, Greek *-eidos*, moss-like.

Muscology, *mūs.kōl'ʹō.gy*, that part of bot. which treats of mosses.

A hybrid: Latin *muscus*, Greek *lōgōs*, a treatise on mosses.

Muscovado sugar, *mūs'ʹkō.vay'ʹdo shūg'gar*, raw sugar.

A corruption of Spanish *mascabado*, an inferior sugar.

Our spelling quite destroys the character of the word, which is a compound of *mas acabado*, "more perfect," i.e., carried a process further than when in a state of syrup. *Muscovado* is sheer nonsense, being Spanish *musco vado*, a chestnut-colour ford.

Muscovy, *mūs'ʹkō.vy*, of or from *Moscow* or *Moskva*, in Russia.

Muscovite, *mūs'ʹkō.vīte*, a native of Moscow.

Mus'covy-duck (not *mus.kō'vy...*).

Mus'covy-glass, a variety of *mī'ca*.

Muse (1 syl.), goddess of poetry and music. **Maws**, stables.

Muse, in classical mythology there are nine Muses, sisters, and daughters of Zeus (Jove).

(1) **Calliope**, *kāl'ʹū.ō.pē* (not *kal.lī'ō.pē*), the epic Muse.

Greek *kalliópē* (*kallōs opē*), Muse with the beautiful voice.

(2) **Clio**, *klī'ʹō*, Muse of history. (Gk. *kleio*, from *klēōs*, rumour.)

(3) **Erato**, *ēr'ʹrā.to* (not *e.ray'ʹto*), Muse of erotic poetry.

Greek *ērāto*, from *ērātōs*, beloved (*ērōs*, love).

(4) **Euterpe**, *eu.ter'ʹpe*, Muse of music and melody.

Greek *euterpē* [*mousa*], delightful muse.

(5) **Melpomene**, *mēl.pōm'ʹē.nē*, the Muse of tragedy.

Greek *mēlpōmēnē* [*mousa*], the singing muse (*melpō*, I sing).

(6) **Polyhymnia**, *pōl'ʹī.hīm'ʹnī.ah*, Muse of sacred poetry.

Greek *polū-hymnia* (*pōtōs hymnos*), muse of many hymns.

(7) **Terpsichore**, *terp.sīk'ʹō.rē*, the Muse of dancing.

Greek *terpsi chōrē*, delighting in the dance (*terpō*, I delight).

(8) **Thaliah**, *thā.lī'ʹah* (not *thā'ʹlī.ah*), the Muse of comedy.

Greek *thaleia* [*mousa*], the blooming muse.

(9) **Urania**, *u.rān'ʹī.ah* (not *u.ray'ʹnī.ah*), Muse of astronomy.

Latin form of the Greek *ourānia*, the heavenly [muse].

Muse, to meditate; **mused** (1 syl.), *mūs'-ing* (Rule xix.), *mūsing-ly*, *mūs'-er*, *muse'-fully*. (French *muser*.)

Museum, *mu-zee' ūm*, a building set apart for curiosities.

Latin *museum*; Greek *mousetion*, temple of the muses.

"**Muse**," Lat. *musa*; Gk. *mousa*. "**Mews**," Fr. *mué*, a cage [for hawks].

Mush. Mash. Mesh.

Mūsh, meal of maize boiled in water. (German *mus*.)

Mash, barley meal, &c., mixed with hot water for horses and poultry. (German *meischen*, to mash.)

Mesh, an interstice of a net, a net. (Welsh *masg*.)

Mushroom, *muśh'-room'*, an edible fungus; **mushroom-spawn**, mushroom seed in a mass; **mushroom-ketchup**, a sauce made from mushrooms. (Fr. *mousseron*, *mousse*, moss.)

Music, *mū'-sik*; **musical**, *mū'-sī-kāl*; **mu'sical-ly**, **mu'sical-ness**.

Musician, *mu-zīsh'-an*; **music-seller**; **music of the spheres**, the supposed musical sounds made by the heavenly bodies as the result of their movements.

Musical glasses, glasses of different tones sorted so as to be used for a musical instrument.

(The five words, *Arithmetic*, *logic*, *magic*, *music*, and *rhetoric*, derived from the French, are sing., but all other words denoting a science with a similar termination are plu. Rule lxi.)

"**Music**," Fr. *musique*; Lat. *musica*; Gk. *mouistiké*. Our word means both the art, and the result obtained from musical instruments as exponents of that art. These being totally distinct ought not to be expressed by the same word.

Musk, a plant, an animal perfume. **Mosque**, *mośk* (q.v.)

Animal musk is obtained from a bag near the navel of the musk deer, a native of the Asiatic Alps.

Musk cat, **musk deer**, **musk duck**, **musk ox**, **musk rat**.

Musk apple, **musk cherry**, **musk mallow**, **musk melon**, **musk orchis**, **musk rose**, all so called from their odours.

French *musc*; Latin *moschus*; Greek *moschos*, musk, the musk-cat.

Musket, *mūs'-kēt*, a gun used at one time by soldiers of the line.

Musket-eer, *mūs-kē-teer'*, a soldier armed with a musket; **musket-proof**; **mus'ketoon**, a blunderbus.

Musketry, *mūs'-kē-try*, the art and practice of gunnery.

(The *musket* succeeded the *arquebuse*, and was itself succeeded, first by the *fusil*, and then by the *rifle*.)

(It was a Spanish invention, a little prior to 1521. It was used in the English army in 1521. The Duke of Aloa introduced it into the Low Countries in 1569, and Strozzi, an Italian, at the close of the century introduced it into France.)

Germ. *musquete*, *musketier*, *musketon*, *musketiere*; Span. *mosquete*; Ital. *moschetto*; Fr. *mosquet*. The word is from *mosca*, a fly, and compared with the heavy *arquebuse* it was "light as a fly."

Muslin, *mūz'-lin*, a fine delicate cotton cloth; **muslin-et**, *mūz'-lin nēt*, a coarse muslin; **mousseline de laine**, *mooz'-lin dē lane*, a wool muslin. (*Moussul*, Asiatic Turkey.)

Mussel. *Muscle.* *Muschel-kalk.* *Mussulman* (v. *Mytilacæ*).

Mussel, *mūs'.səl*, a bivalve shell-fish. (Latin *musculus*.)

Muscle, *mus'.l*, animal fibre. (Latin *musculus*.)

Muschel-kalk (Germ.), *moo'shəl kalk*, a shelly limestone.

Mussulman, *plu.* *Mussulmans* (not *mussulmen*), a moslem.

Mussulmanic; **Mussulman-ly**. (Turkish *musslim*.)

(The word means a "true believer." The termination (as in German, Roman) has no connection with our word "man.")

Müst, new wine, an indeclinable verb implying "obligation."

Must is one of the verbs which stands in regimen with other verbs without the intervention of *to*: as *I must go*, *You must obey* (not "I must to go," "You must to obey").

"*Must*" (the verb), Old Eng. *mōst*. The verb is, ic *mót*, thú *mōst*, he *mót*, *plu.* *móton*, past tense ic *mōste*, he *mōste*, we *móston*.

"*Must*" (new wine), Old English *must*; Latin *mustum*.

Mustache, *plu.* *mustaches*, *mus.tàsh'*, *mus.tàsh'.ez*, hair on the upper lip; *mustached*, *mūs.tàshd'*. Also written *mustachio*, Spanish *mostacho*, Italian *mostacchio*, and French *moustache* (Gk. *mustax*, gen. *mustákos*; Lat. *mustax -acis*).

The best of all these varieties of spelling is *mustache*.

Mustang, *mūs'.tāng*, the wild prairie horse of Mexico, &c.

Mustard, *mūs'.tard*, a plant, the mustard seed made into flour.

Welsh *mustardd* (*mws*, a pungent flavour, *tardd*, issues).

Mūs'ter, a gathering, to gather together; **mustered**, *mūs'.terd*; **muster-ing**. To pass muster, to pass without censure.

Mustered, *mus'.terd*, assembled. **Mustard**, a condiment.

German *mustern*, n. *musterung*, *muster-rolle*.

Musty, *mūs'.ty*, spoiled with damp, mouldiness, or age; **mustiness** (R. xi.), **must'ily**. (O. E. *must*; Lat. *mustum*, *must*.)

Mutable, *mū'.tā.b'l*, changeable; **mu'table-ness**, **mu'tably**.

Mutability, *mū'.ta.b'il''.i.ty*. **Mutation**, *mū.tay'.shūn*.

Latin *mūtābilis*, *mūtābilitas*, *mūtatio*, v. *mūtāre*, to change.

Müte (1 syl.), one dumb, a hired attendant at a funeral, an instrument to deaden the sound of a violin, the letters *k*, *p*, *t*, silent, dung of birds.

Latin *mūtus*; French *mutir*, to void as a bird.

Mutilate, *mū'.tī.late*, to maim; **mu'tilāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **mu'tilāt-ing** (Rule xix.), **mu'tilāt-or** (Rule xxxvii.)

Mutilation, *mū'.tī.lay''.shūn*, curtailment, a maiming.

Latin *mūtīlātio*, *mūtīlātor*, v. *mūtīlāre*, supine *mūtīlātum* (*mūtīlus*, maimed; Greek *mūtīlos*, curtailed).

Mutiny, *plu.* *mutinies* (Rule xlv.), *mū'.tī.nīz*, insubordination, to revolt; *mutinies*; *mutinied* *mū'.tī.nēd*; **mu'tiny-ing**.

Mutineer, *mū'.tī.neer'*, one who mutinies;

Mutinous, *mū' tū. nūs* ; **mu'tinous-ly**, **mu'tinous-ness**.

Mutiny Act, an act of parliament respecting mutiny.

French *mutiner*, *emeute* ; Latin *emotus*, aroused ; German *meute*, &c.

Mutter, *mūt' ter*, to mumble ; **muttered**, *mūt' terd* ; **mut' ter-ing**, **mut' tering-ly**, **mut' ter-er**. (Lat. *mutto*, v. *mūtio*, to mutter.)

Mutton, *mūt' t'n*, the flesh of sheep. (French *mouton*.)

En Italien *montone*, dérivé lui-même de *mont*, parce que ces animaux aiment à paître sur les lieux élevés. (*Bouillet*.)

Mutual, *mū' tū. āl*, reciprocal ; **mu'tual-ly**, **mutual'ity**.

"Mutual" is never used except the parties referred to are *two*, actually or virtually : Thus, we cannot say, *He is a mutual friend of A, B, and C*, although we can say, *He is a mutual friend of us both*, because "both" is virtually *one party* and the friend *the other*. Latin *mūtūus* (verb *mutāre*, to change). The word means a loan which belongs to one and is used by another.

Muzzle, *mūz' z'l*, a snout, a fastening for the mouth, to put on a muzzle ; **muzzled**, *mūz' z'ld* ; **muzz'ling**. (Fr. *muselière*.)

Muzzy, *mūz' zy*, bewildered, stupid from drink. (Lat. *musso*.)

My, adj. pron., belonging to me, *plu. our*, belonging to us ; mine, used for *my* before vowels (in poetry and the Bible) : as *mine ears* hast thou opened. "Mine" is also used at the end of a clause when the noun is not repeated : as *this is your hat but that is mine* ; **myself**, *plu. ourselves*.

Old English *mīn*. Thus : N. *ic*, G. *mīn*, D. *me*, Acc. *mec*.

Plu. N. *we*, G. *úser*, D. *ús*, Acc. *úsic*.

Mycelium, *plu. mycelia*, *mī.see'.lī. ūm*, *mī.see'.lī. ah*, filament of a fungus, a rudimentary fungus.

Mycology, *my. kōl'. ō. gy*, a description of the fungi, study of fungi ; **mycologist**, *my. kōl'. ō. djist* ; **mycologic**, *my'. kō. lōdg''. īk* ; **mycological**, *my'. kō. lōdg''. ī. kāl*.

Greek *mukēs*, a fungus ; *mukēs lōgōs*. (An ill-compounded word.)

Myelitis, *my'. ē. lī''. tīs*, inflammation of the spine.

Greek *muēlōs*, the [spinal] marrow (*-itis* denotes inflammation).

Mylocodon, *my'. lō. dōn*, a gigantic fossil animal noted for its huge grinders. (Gk. *mulos ōdous*, gen. *ōdontōs*, millstone-tooth.)

Mynheer, *mine. heer'* (Dutch), sir, my lord.

Myology, *my. ōl'. ō. gy*, treatise on the muscles, study of the muscles ; **myologist**, *my. ōl'. ō. djist* ; **myological**, *my'. ō. lōdg''. ī. kāl*. (Greek *mūs*, gen. *mūōs lōgōs*.)

Myositis, *my'. ō. sī''. tīs*. **Myosotis**, *my'. ō. sō''. tīs* ;

Myositis, inflammation of a muscle ;

Myosōtis, the plant called mouse-ear.

"Myositis," Greek *mūs*, gen. *mūōs*, a muscle (*-itis*, inflammation).

"Myosotis," Greek *mūs*, gen. *mūōs ōtos*, mouse ear.

Myotomy, *my. ōt'. ō. my*, anatomy of the muscles, division of a muscle in a surgical operation.

Greek *mūs*, gen. *mūōs temno*, I cut a muscle.

Myops, *my'ops*, a near-sighted person; **myopic**, *my'öp'ik*.

Greek *muōps*, near-sighted, (*muō ops*) close-eyed, shut-eyed.

Myosotis, *my'.o.sō''tis*. **Myositis**, *my'.o.sē''tis*;

Myosōtis, the plant called mouse-ear;

Myositis, inflammation of a muscle.

"Myosotis," *mūs*, gen. *mūs otōs*, mouse ear.

"Myositis," Greek *mūs*, gen. *mūs*, a muscle (-*itis*, inflammation).

Myriad, *mī'rī.ād*, ten thousand, a countless number.

Greek *muriōs*, numberless, as a definite number 10,000.

Myricaceæ, *my'.rī.kay''sē.ē*. **Myrtaceæ**, *mīr.tay''sē.ē*. Both natural orders of the genus myrtle with this difference:

Myricaceæ, natural order of the flowerless myrtle;

Myrtaceæ, natural order of the flowering myrtle.

Myrica, *my.rī'.ka*, the typical genus of the myrica'ceæ.

Myrtus, *mur'.tūs*, the typical genus of the myrta'ceæ.

(-ca, in *Botany*, a genus of plants, -aceæ, a natural order).

Lat. *mýrica*; Gk. *mōrikē* [the tamarisk], being already appropriated, ought not to have been perverted to a totally different plant. If, however, *myrica* has been formed (as botanists say) from the Greek *murōn*, "sweet ointment," it is still more unpardonable. I apprehend the word is a corrupt form of the Lat. *myrrha*, Gk. *murra*, the "Arabian myrtle," and is, in fact, a series of blunders.

Myrmidon, *mīr.mī.dōn* (not *myrmadon*), a rough policeman, "bull-dog," or other employé under a mercileous or desperate leader; **myrmidonian**, *myr'.mī.dō''nī.ān*.

So called from the *Murmidōnēs*, a people of The: aly, subjects of Achilles, and his chief soldiery in the Trojan war.

Myrrh, *mer*, a fragrant Arabian gum; **myrrh-ic**, *mur'rik*.

Myrrhine, *mer'.rīn*. **Murrhine**, *mur'rine*. **Murrain**, *mūr'ren*.

Myrrhine, *mer'.rīn*, made of porphery or fluor spar;

Murrhine, *mur.rine* (same meaning).

Murrain, *mur'ren*, cattle plague. (Spanish *morriña*.)

Latin *myrrha*, *myrrhīnus*, made of myrrha (*myrrha* is either myrrh or porphery), *murrhīnus* (adj. of *murrha* or *murra*, a kind of porphery); Greek *murra*, *murrīnos* (v. *muro*, to trickle).

The words "myrrhine" and "murrhine" being synonymous, the former should be abolished, as it confounds the word with the drug.

Myrtle, *mer'.tl*, an evergreen; **myrtaceous** (Rule lxvi.), adj.

Myrtaceæ, *mer.tay''sē.ē*. **Myricaceæ**, *mī'.rī.kay''sē.ē*.

Myrtaceæ, natural order of the flowerless myrtle;

Myricaceæ, natural order of the flowering myrtle.

Latin *myrtus*, *myrtāceus*; Greek *murtos*. **Myrtaceæ** (q.v.)

Myself, plu. ourselves, *my'.sēlf*, our.sēlvs (a reflexive personal pronoun), the same, the identical; I myself.

Old Eng. N. *Ic selfa*, G. *mīn selfes*, D. *me silfum*, Acc. *mec silfne*.

Plu. *We silfe*, *ge-eto silfe*, &c. *Ic me silf*, I myself.

Mystery, *plu. mysteries* (Rule xlv.), *mîs'.tê.rîz*, something profoundly secret, something past understanding, a drama;

Mysterious (not *mistereous*, R. lxvi.), *mîs.tê'.rî.ûs*, obscure; mysteriously, mysteriously-ness.

Mystics, *mîs'.tîks*, a religious sect; **mystic**, *mîs'.tîk*, secret, involving a secret meaning; **mystical**, *mîs'.tî.kâl*; mystically, mystical-ness.

Mysticism, *mîs'.tî.sîzm*, tenets of the mystics.

Mystify, *mîs'.tî.fy*, to render obscure, to obfuscate; **mystifies**, *mîs'.tî.fîze* (R. xi.); **mystified**, *mîs'.tî.fîde*; **mystify-ing**. **Mystification**, *mîs'.tî.fî.kay''shûn*.

Lat. *mysterium*, *mysticus*; Gk. *mysterion*, *mûstîkos* (*mûstês*, one initiated). The mysteries were those things of the "secret societies" of Greece and Rome which were revealed only to the initiated. In the middle ages, the most delicate parts of many mechanical arts were kept profoundly secret, and hence the word came to be applied to anything reserved as a deep secret or past understanding.

Myth, *mîth*, a poetic fiction, a fabulous tale; **mythic**, *mîth'.îk*; **mythical**, *mîth'.î.kâl*. (Greek *mûthos*, *mûthîkos*.)

Mytho-, *mî'.rho-* (Gk. prefix), **myths**. (Greek *mûthos*.)

Mythographer, *mî.thôg'.râ.fer*, a writer of myths.

Greek *mûtho-* [*muthos*] *graphô*, I write myths.

Mythology, *plu. mythologies* (Rule xlv.), *mî.thôl'.ô.djîz*, tales of gods and goddesses reduced to a system; **mythologic**, *mî'.rho.lôdg''.îk*; **mythological**, *mî'.rho.lôdg''.î.kâl*; **mythologically**; **mythologist**, *mî.thôl'.ô.djîst*. **Mythologise** (Rule xxxi.), *mî.thôl'.ô.djîze*; **mythologised** (4 syl.); **mythologising** (Rule xix).

Greek *mûthologîa* (*mûthos lôga*, mythic legends).

Mytho-poëic, *mî'.rho.pë'.îk*, myth-making; **mytho-poëist**.

Greek *mûtho-* [*muthos*] *poiô*, I make myths.

Mytilacæ. **Myrtacæ**. **Myricacæ**.

Mytilacæ, *mî'.tî.lay''sê.ê* (not *mîl'.î.lay''sê.ê*), the family of molluscs of the mussel type; **mytilacæan**, *mî'.tî.lay''sê.ân*, one of the mytilacæ; **mytilidæ**, *mî.tîl'.î.dê*, the mussel group.

(*Mytilidæ* is a better word than *mytilacæ*, the termination *-acæ* being used in botany for a natural order of plants, and *-idæ* (a Greek patronymic) for a family or group of animals.)

Mytilite, *mî'.tî.lîte*, a fossil mussel (*-îte*, a fossil).

Mytiloid, *mî.tî.lôid*, shells resembling the mussel.

Greek *mûtilô-* [*mûtilôs*] *êidos*, like a mussel.

Myrtacæ, *mir.tay''.sê.ê*, native order of the flowering myrtle.

Greek *myrtos*, a myrtle. (*-acæ* denotes an "order" of plants.)

Myricacæ, *mî'.rî.kay''.sê.sê*, natural order of the barren myrtle. (See *Myrica*.)

N- (native prefix), negative: as *one*, *n-one*.

Nāb, to catch with a snap; nabbed, *nābd*; nabbing (Rule i.)

Danish *nappe*, to snap at, catch at, *nap*, a snatch.

Nabob, *na' bōb*, a native Indian governor, a man of great wealth.

Hindustanee *nawāb*, a governor.

Nacre, *nay' k'r*, mother of pearl; nacreous, *nā' krē.ūs*.

Nacrite, *nay' krite*, a sort of mica. (French *nacre*.)

Nadir, *nay' der*, that part of the heavens directly under our feet, the opposite point is the zenith, *ze' nith*.

Two Arabic words *Nadhara* or *nazir* means opposite [the zenith].

Nāg, a small horse, to scold constantly; nagged, *nāgd*; nagging (Rule i.), nagging-ly, nagging-er, nagging-y.

"Nag" (horse), Danish *negge*, to whinny as a horse.

"Nag" (to find fault), Dan. *nag*, v. *nage*, to gnaw (a "nagging" pain).

Naiad, plu. *naiads*, *nay' ādz*, a water-nymph; naiades, *nay' ādz* (in *Geol.*), fresh-water mussels. (Greek *nāīadēs*.)

Nail, *nāle* (1 syl.), the horny substance on the back of our finger-tips, &c., a metal pin, to fasten with a nail; nailed, *naīd*; nailing, nail-er; nailery, a nail manufactory.

On the nail, immediately. To hit [it] on the nail, to strike home. To hit the nail on the head, to catch the exact meaning, to do the right thing at the right time.

Old English *nægel*, v. *nægl[ian]*, past *næglode*, past part. *næglod*.

Naïve (French), *nī'ef*, ingenious; naïvely, *nī'ef.ly*.

Naïve-té, *nī'ef.ty* (French), artless simplicity.

Naked, *nay' kēd*, without clothing, nude; naked-ly, *nā'ked-*ness; naked-eye, the eye unassisted by any optical instrument. (Old English *næcud* or *naced*.)

Namby-pamby, wishy-washy [literature].

Applied by Pope to the poetry of Ambrose Phillips. "Namby" is *Ambrose*, and "Pamby" a jingling corruption of the surname.

Nāme (1 syl.) noun and verb, *nāmed* (1 syl.), *nām'ing* (R. xix.), *nām'-er*, name'-less, name'-less-ly; name'-sake, one bearing the same Christian name; name'-plate, a door-plate.

Christian name, *krīs'.tī.an*, a personal name.

Sur'-name, a family name. Nickname, a sobriquet.

Prop'er name, the name of a man, place, &c.

In the name of, on the authority of, in behalf of.

To call names, to abuse. To take [God's] name in vain, to utter it lightly or profanely.

Old English *nama*, v. *nam[an]*, *nameleas*. "Name-book" (*nom-bōc*), a "catalogue," might be reintroduced.

Nankeen, *nān.keen'*, a buff-coloured cotton cloth (*Nankin*.)

Nāp. Nāpe (1 syl.), the back of the neck. Knap, nāp, to break.

Nāp, a short doze, the villous surface of cloth or hats, to take a doze; napped, nāpt; napp'ing (Rule i.), napp'-er, napp'-y. Nap'-less, threadbare; napp'i-ness.

"Nap" (doze), O. Eng. *hnæppian*, past *hnæppode*, p. p. *hnæppod*, n. *hnæppung*, a napping or nap. "Nap" of cloth, O. E. *noppa*.

"Nape," Old English *cnæp*. "Knap," Old English *knip(an)*.

Nāpe (1 syl.), the back of the neck. (O. E. *cnæp*, Welsh *cnap*.)

Napery, nāp'.e.ry, made-up linen, table-linen.

French *nappe*, cloth; Latin *nappa*, a table-cloth, a napkin.

Naphtha, nāf'.rhāh, rock-oil, &c.; naphthalic, nāf'.rhāt.ik.

Naphthaline, nāf'.rhāl.in, a substance which incrusts pipes employed in the rectification of coal-tar.

Latin *naphtha*; Greek *naphtha*, oleum Medææ, bitumen.

Napkin, a cloth used at meals for wiping the fingers and lips.

Napkin-ring, a ring for holding a table napkin.

French *nappe*, a cloth, with *kin* an English dim.

Napoleon, nā.pō'.lē.ōn, a French gold coin = 20 francs.

First issued by Napoleon I. to replace the Louis d'or.

Narcissus, plu. narcissus-es (not *narcissi*), a bulbous flower.

Fable says the boy Narcissus was changed into this flower.

Greek *narkissis* (*narkesis*, torpor), the odour being a narcotic.

Narcotic, nar.kōt.ik, inducing sleep, a medicine to produce sleep; narcotical-ly, nar.kōt'.ī.kāl.ly.

Narcotin, nar'.kō.tin; narcotism, nar'.kō.tizm.

Greek *narkotikos* (v. *narkao*, to numb, to deaden).

Nard, an ointment prepared from the spikenard plant.

Old English *nard*; Latin *nardus*; Greek *nardos*, an Eastern word.

Narrate, nār.rāte', to tell as a story, to relate; narrāt'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), narrāt'-ing (Rule xix), narrāt'-or (Rule xxxvii.)

Narration, nār.ray'.shūn. Narrative, nār'rū.tiv; nar'ra-tive-ly; narrable, nar'ra.b'l.

Latin *narrābilis*, *narratio*, *narrator*, v. *narrare*; French *narration*.

Narrow, nār'ro, not wide, to contract; narrowed, nār'rowd; nar'row-ing; (comp.) nar'row-er, (super.) nar'row-est, nar'row-ly, nar'row-ness.

Narrow cloth, cloth less than fifty-two inches wide.

Broad-cloth, cloth double of fifty-two inches in width.

Narrow gauge, -gage (of railways) 4 ft. 8½ in. wide.

Broad gauge, 7 feet between the two rails.

Narrow-mind, illiberal mind; narrow-minded, illiberal; narrow-minded-ness, having mean and contracted views.

Old English *nearo*, *nearolice*, narrowly, *nearones*, narrowness, v. *nearou(tan)*, past *nearrode*, past part. *nearrod*.

Narwhal, *nar'wül*, the sea unicorn. **Wal'rus**, the sea-horse.

Danish *nar-hval*; German *narwal* (*narr-wallfisch*), the foolish whale.

We have taken the Old English *hwæl*, a whale, for the last syl.

"Walrus," German *wall-rosse*, the whale-horse.

Nasal, *nay'z'l*, pertaining to the nose, through the nose.

French *nasal*, *nasale*; Latin *nāsus*, the nose (Greek *nab*, to flow).

Nascent, *nās'sent*, sprouting; **nascency**, *nās'sēn.sy*.

Latin *nascens*, gen. *nascēntis*, rising (v. *nascor*, to arise, to be born).

Nasturtium (Latin), *nās.tur'shē'ēm* (not *nas.tur'shūn*), the tropæolum Great Indian cress, or nose-smart.

Nomen accepti a narium tormento (*Plin. xix. 44*).

Nasty, *nās'ty*, disagreeable, dirty; **nas'ti-ly** (R. xi.), **nas'ti-ness**.

A corrup. of *nasty*. O. E. *n-asca*, not dust, i.e. mud; Ger. *nas*, wet.

Natal, *nay'tāl*, native, pertaining to birth, anniversary of a birth-day. (Latin *natālis*, v. *nascor*, *nātus*, to be born.)

Natant, *nay'tānt*, swimming, floating; **na'tant-ly**.

Natation, *na.tay'shūn*. **Natatores**, *nay'tā.tōr'rēz*, web-footed birds; **natatorial**, *nay'tā.tōr'rē.āl*.

Natatory, *nay'tā.tō.ry*, adapted for swimming.

Lat. *nātant*, gen. *nātantis*, *nātation*, *nātātorius*, v. *nātāre*, to swim.

Nathless, *nāth.less*, nevertheless. (Old English *nāthelēs*.)

Nation, *nay'shūn*; **nation-al**, *nāsh'ōn.āl*; **national-ly**.

Nationality, plu. **nationalities**, *nāsh'ōn.āl'.ī.tēz*.

Nationalise (Rule xxxi.), *nāsh'ōn.āl.īz*, to make national.

Naturalise, *nāt'tōhūr.āl.īz*, to invest a foreigner with the civil rights of a native.

Nationalised (4 syl.), **nationalis-ing** (Rule xix.), *nāsh'ōn.āl.īz'ing*. **National-ism**, *nāsh'ōn.āl.īz.m*.

National debt, *nāsh'ōn.āl dēt*, the government debt.

National guards, *gards*, the militia of France.

National law or law of nations, **international law**.

(Except in "nation" the first syllable is always short. See **Natur**.)

French *nation*, *national*, *nationaliser*, *naturaliser*; Latin *nātio*.

Native, *nay'tiv*, born in a place, indigenous; **native-ly**.

Nativity, plu. **nativities** (Rule xlii.), *nay'tiv'.ī.tēz*.

Latin *nātivus*, *nativitas*; French *natif*, *nativité*.

Natron, *nay'trōn*, a native carbonate of soda. **Natrium**, *nay'trē.ēm*, an early chemical term for sodium.

Natrolite, *nay'trō.lite*, a mineral containing a large quantity of natron or soda.

German *natrum* or *natron*; French *natrum* or *natron*, *natrolite*.

"Natron" is the *nitre* of the ancients. Now "natron" is a native carbonate of soda, and "nitre" is a *nitrate* of potassa.

Natty, *nāt.ty*, spruce, prim and smart. (Dim. of *neat*, Welsh *nith*.)

Nature, *nay'tchūr*; **natural**, *năt'tchūr.ăl*; **natural-ly**, *nat'ural-ness*; **natural-ism**, *năt'tchūr.ăl.izm*.

Naturalise (R. xxxi.), *năt'tchūr.ăl.ize*, to invest a foreigner with the civil rights of a native, to acclimatise; **nat'uralised** (4 syl.); **naturalis-ing** (R. xix.), *năt'tchūr.ăl.ize'ing*.

Naturalisation, *năt'tchūr.ăl.izay'shūn*.

Natural-ist, one who studies the productions of nature.

Originally this word meant, one who believes in "natural religion only, and not in "Revealed Religion."

Natural history, a scientific description of the productions of the earth (sometimes limited to the *animal kingdom*).

Natural philosophy, *-fī.lōs'.ō.fy*, the science of *material* bodies, their forces, combinations, motions, and effects.

Natural projections, *-pro.jēk'.shūnz*, perspective drawings of surfaces on a given plane.

Natural religion, *-rē.ūdg'.ōn*, religion so far as it is discoverable without revelation.

Natural scale, *-skāle* (in *Mus.*), without sharps and flats.

Natural selection, *-sē.lēk'.shūn*, that process in nature by which the stronger supersede the weaker.

Good-nature, **good-natured**; **ill-nature**, **ill-natured**.

(As in "nation" (q.v.) the first syl. is always short, except in "nature.")
Latin *nātūra*, *nātūrālis*; French *naturel* (wrong), *naturalisme*, *naturaliste*, *naturalisation*, *naturaliser*, *nature*.

Naught, *nawt*, worthless. **Nought**, *nawt*, nothing.

It is naught. It is nought [worthless], says the buyer. (Prov. xx. 14.)

The city is pleasant, but the water is naught. (2 Kings ii. 19.)

Doth Job fear God for nought [nothing]. (Job i. 9.)

Ye have sold yourselves for nought. (Isa. lii. 2.)

Naughty, *naw'ty*, bad; **naught'i-ness** (R. xi.), *naught'i-ly*.

To set at naught (not *nought*), to treat as worthless.

"Naught," Old English *nāht*, i.e., *n-āht*, not aught [of value].

"Nought," Old Eng. *nōht*, i.e., *n-ōht*, not ought [not anything at all].

Naumachy, *naw'.mā.ky*, a spectacle representing a sea-fight.

Greek *naumāchia*, *naus māché*, ship battle.

Nausea, *naw'.shē.ah*, sickness, loathing; **nauseous**, *naw'shē'ūs*; **na'eous-ly**, **na'eous-ness**.

Nauseate, *naw.shē.ate*; **nauseat-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **nauseat-ing**. (Latin *nausea*; Greek *nausia*, *naus*, a ship.)

Nautical, *naw'.tī.kāl*, relating to ships or sailors; **nau'tical-ly**.

Nautical Al'manac, an almanac for seamen, published by the Admiralty.

Nautical astron'omy, astronomy in its application to navigation. (Latin *nauticus*; Greek *nautikōs*, *naus*.)

Nautilus, *plu.* nautilus-es or nautili, *naw'.tī.lūs, naw'.tī.lūs.ēz, naw'.tī.lī*, a mollusc with its organs of motion placed round its head (a *ceph'ālōpōd*).

Nautilidae, *naw'.tī.lī''.dē*, a family of molluscs of which the nautilus is a type (*-idae*, a Greek patronymic denoting a "family," "descendants").

Nautilite, *naw'.tī.lite*, a fossil nautilus (*-ite* denotes a fossil, Greek *lithos*). **Nautiloid**, *naw'.tī.loīd*, fossils resembling the nautilus (Greek *eidos*, like).

Greek *nautilēs*, nautilus or sailor, (*naus*, a ship); Latin *nautilus*.

Naval, *nay'.v'l*, pertaining to the navy. **Na'vel** [of the body].

Nāve (1 syl.) **Knave**, *nave*. **Naīve**, *nī'ev*, ingenuous.

Nave, the centre of a wheel, the main part of a church.

Navel, *nay'.vel* [of the human body]. **Naval** (*q.v.*)

Navel string, the umbilical cord.

Knave, a scoundrel. (Old English *cnafa*, a youth.)

Naīve, *nī'ev*, ingenuous. (French *naīve*.)

"Nave" (of a wheel), Old English *nafu*; *nafela*, the navel.

"Nave" (of a church), Fr. *nef*; Gk. *nāos*, the innermost part of a temple, where the "God" was placed (not Lat. *nāvis*, a ship).

Navigate, *nāv'.i.gate*, to traverse the sea; **nav'igāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **nav'igāt-ing** (R. xix.), **nav'igāt-or** (R. xxxvii.)

Navigation, *nāv'.i.gay''.shīn*. **Navigable**, *nāv'.i.gā.b'l*; **navigable-ness**, **navigably**, **navigabil'ity**.

Latin *nāvigābilis*, *nāvigātio*, *nāvigātor*, v. *nāvigāre*, *nāvis*, a ship.

Navvy, *nāv'.vy*. **Navy**, *nay'.vy*.

Navvy, *plu.* navvies, *nāv'.vīz*, workmen employed in the construction of railroads, canals, tunnels, &c.

Navy, a fleet. (Latin *nāvis*, a ship.)

In the north a canal is called a *navvy*, and men employed in constructing it *navvies*. Halliwell gives *navy*, "a canal," and *navies*, "excavators," in his *Archaic Dict.*

Navy, *plu.* navies, *nay'.vīz*, a fleet. **Navvy**, an excavator (*v.s.*)

Naval, *nay'.v'l*, pertaining to the navy. **Navel** [of the body].

Latin *nāvalis*, *nāvis*, a ship. "Navel," Old English *nafela*.

Nawab, *nā.wawb'*, an Indian governor, same as **Na'bob**.

Nay, **No**. **Yea**, **Yes**. **Neigh**, *nay*, to whinny.

The distinction between *nay* and *no*, *yea* and *yes*, is not now observed, but it was a very good one. It was this:

A question formed *affirmatively* had *Yea* or *Nay* for its answer.

A question formed *negatively* had *No* or *Yes* for its answer.

G.E.—Are you going to town to-night? Answer, *Yea* or *Nay*.

Are you not going to town? Answer, *Yes* or *No*.

A *yea-nay* [sort of a man], a shilly-shally.

Old English *gea*, *yea*, *geſe*, *yes*, negatives *ne-gea*, contracted to *nā*.

Nazarene. Nazarean. Nazarite.

Nazarene, *naz'ă.reen'*, applied to Jesus Christ and his disciples, one of the sect of the Nazarenes.

Nazarean, *naz'ă.ree''ăn*, pertaining to Nazareth, pertaining to the Nazarenes.

Nazarite, *naz'ă.rite*, a Jew bound by a vow of abstinence and purity of life; *naz'aritim*.

Nazareth, a city of Galilee, where Jesus Christ was brought up.

"Nazarite," Hebrew *nazar*, to separate, one set apart.

Nāze (1 syl.), a headland. (Germ. *nase*; Lat. *nāsus*, a nose.)

-nce, -ncy (Latin *-nt[ia]*) *nouns*, possessed of, result of, state of.

Fragrancy, possessed of fragrance; **infancy**, infant state.

-nd (Lat. *-nd[us]*) *nouns*, something to be [done].

Legend, something to be read; **deodand**, something to be given to God; **stipend**, something to be paid as wages.

Neap-tide, *neep'-tide*, lowest tide. **Spring-tide**, highest tide.

Neap-tides occur during the quarter moons;

Spring-tides occur during new and full moons.

Old English *nep*, *nep-flood*, neap-flood or neap-tide.

Near, *nē'r*, close by. **Ne'er**, *nūre*, contraction of *never*.

Near, (*comp.*) *near-er*, (*super.*) *near-est*;

Near, to draw near; **neared**, *ne'rd*; **near-ing**.

Near-ly, almost; **near'-ness**, proximity, closeness of neighbourhood or relationship, parsimoniousness.

Near at hand, close by. **Near-sighted**, *nē'r-sī'ted*.

Old English *neah*, (*comp.*) *nearra*, (*super.*) *neahst*, *neahlīce*, nearly.

Neat, *neet*, tidy, black cattle; **neat'-ly**, **neat-ness**; **neat-handed**, clever and natty. **Neat-herd**, a cow-keeper; **neat's-foot**, **neat's-tongue**; **neat-cattle**, oxen, &c.

"Neat" (tidy). Welsh *nīth*, pure; Latin *nitidus*, neat.

"Neat" (cattle). Old English *neat* or *neat*, *neat-hyrde*, a neatherd.

Nebula, *plu. nebulae*, *nēb'bū.lah*, *plu. nēb'bū.lē*, also written *nebule*, *plu. nebules*, *nēb'bū.le*, *plu. nēb'bū.les*, white spots in the starry heavens many of which have been resolved into groups of stars or planetary systems.

Nebular, *nēb'bū.lar*, pertaining to *nebulae*.

Nebulous, *nēb'bū.lūs*, cloudy; **neb'ulous-ness**.

Nebulosity, *plu. nebulosities* (Rule xlv.), *nēb'bū.lōs'ī.tēz*; **nebuly**, *nēb'bū.ly*, covered with wavy lines.

Nebular hypothesis, *-hī.pōth'ē.sīs*, the theory which supposes that the sun was once a luminous mass out of which the planets and their satellites were gradually evolved. (Latin *nēbūla*, *nēbūlōsus*, *nēbūlōsitas*.)

Necessary, *plu.* necessities (Rule xliv.), *nēs''ēs.sēr'riz*, what is needful, essential; **necessari-ly** (R. xi.), *nēs''ēs.sēr'ri.ly*; **necessari-ness**. **Necessitude**, *nēs.sēs'ītūde*.

Necessity, *plu.* necessities (R. xlv.), *nēs.sēs'ītiz*, indigence; **necessitous**, *nēs.sēs'ītūs*; **neces'sitous-ness**, **neces'sitous-ly**. **Necessitate**, *nēs.sēs'ītate*, to compel; **neces'sitāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **neces'sitāt-ing** (Rule xix.)

Necessitarian, *nēs.sēs'sītair'ri.ān*, one who believes that whatever is (being foreordained) must of necessity be; **necessitar'ian-ism**, the tenets of a necessitarian.

Latin *necessarius*, *necessitas*, *necessitudo* (*ne cedere*, sup. *cessum*, not to be given up or parted with); French *nécessité*, *nécessaire*, &c.

Neck, that part of the body which joins the head to the trunk.

Neck of land, a narrow strip between two large portions; **necked**, *nēkt*, having a neck, as a *large necked bottle*.

Neck-band, **neck-cloth**, **neckerchief**, *plu.* **neckerchieves** (ought to be *-chiefs*). **Necklace**, *neck'lēs*, a string of beads for the neck; **neck'laced** (2 syl.); **neck-tie**, *nēk'.ti*.

Neck and crop, head and heels. **Stiff-necked**, stubborn.

To harden the neck, to resist doggedly.

To break the neck of [something], to surmount introductory difficulties. **Neck-verse**, Psalm li. 1, the trial-verse which *saved the neck* of those who obtained "benefit of clergy."

Old English *necca* or *hnecca*. "Neckerchief" is Neck-kerchief, a wretched hybrid: *neck* Eng., *kerchief* Fr., *couvre chef*, a "neck head-cover"!! and the plural *-chieves* adds to the absurdity.

Nec'ro- (Greek prefix), a dead body, putrid (*nekros*, a corpse).

Nec'ro-lite (3 syl.), certain nodules in limestone, which give out (when struck) a putrid smell.

Greek *nekro-* [nekros] *lithos*, a dead-body stone.

Necrology, *nē.krōl'.ō.gy*, a register of deaths; **nec'ro-logical**, *nēk'.ro-lōdg'.ī.kāl*; **necrologist**, *nē.krōl'.ō.djīst*.

Greek *nekro-* [nekros] *lōgion*, a register of dead persons.

Nec'ro-mancy, *plu.* **-mancies**, **-mān'.stz**, enchantment, divination by calling the dead from their graves to answer; **necro-man'cer**; **necro-man'tic**, **necro-man'tic-ly**.

Greek *nekro-* [nekros] *manteia*, divination by the dead.

Necrophagous, *nē.krōf'.ā.gūs*, eating carrion.

Greek *nekro-* [nekros] *phago*, I eat dead bodies.

Necropolis, *nē.krōp'.ō.līs*, a cemetery.

Greek *nekro-* [nekros] *pōlis*, city of the dead.

Necropsy, *nek'.rōp.sy*, examination of a dead body.

Greek *nekro-* [nekros] *opsis*, investigation of a dead body.

Necrosis, *nē.krō'sis*, mortification, gangrene.

Greek *nekrosis*, deadness, v. *nekros*, *nekros*, a dead body.

Nectar, *nĕk'tr*, beverage of the gods, the sweet secretion of flowers, a sweet and pleasant drink; **nectared**, *nĕk'.t'rd*, imbued with nectar. **Nectareous** (R. lxvi.), *nĕk-tair'rĕ.ūs*, adj. of nectar; **nectar'eous-ly**, **nectar'eous-ness**.

Nectary, *plu.* **nectaries**, *nĕk'.i.ă.riz*, that part of a flower which secretes nectar (honey); **nectareal**, *nĕk.tair'rĕ.ăl*.

Nectariferous, *nĕk'.t.ă.rif''ĕ.rūs*, having a honey-like secretion. (Latin *nectar ferens*, bearing nectar.)

Nectarine, *nĕk'.t.ă.rĭn* (not *nĕk'trine*), a fruit like nectar.

Nectarium, *plu.* **nectaria**, *nĕk.tair'rĭ.ăm*, *-rĭ.ah*, a nectary; **nectarous**, *nĕk'.t.ă.rūs*, sweet as nectar.

Nectareous. **Nectarous**. **Nectareal**.

Nectareous, containing nectar, pertaining to nectar.

Nectarous, sweet as nectar.

Nectareal, pertaining to the nectary of a flower.

Latin *nectār*, *nectāreus*; Greek *nektār*, *nektāreos*.

Nee, *nay* (French), born: as Mrs. Smith *nĕe* Jones, that is Mrs. Smith whose birth or maiden name was Jones.

Need. **Needs**. **Knead**, *need*, to work up dough. (O. E. *cneadan*.)

Need (noun and verb trans. and intrans.), necessity, to require, to be necessary, it behoves (*oportet me, te, &c.*)

Needs, *plu.* of need, wants, (*adv.*), of necessity, necessarily (*-es*, native affix of adverbs), also *requires*, *insists*.

Must needs (*adv.*), must of necessity, must of right.

Will needs. **Would needs**, *wood...*, will or would of necessity, or by determination (that is, *insists on being*).

Need'y, necessitous, poor; **need'i-er**, **need'i-est** (R. xi.)

Need'-ed, **need'-ing**. **Need'-less**, **need'-less-ly**, **need'-less-ness**. **Need'-ful** (R. viii.), **need'-ful-ly**, **need'-ful-ness**.

NEEDS (1) with *will*, *would*, *must*;

(2) when the word can be changed into *requires*.

NEED (1) with *have* (provided *must* does not precede);

(2) if not follows (provided the word *requires* cannot be substituted);

(3) when the word can be changed into *behoves*, it is *requisite*.

EXAMPLES —

¶ This one fellow *will needs* be a judge (*Gen. xix. 9*) [*insists on being*].

He was a fool, for he *would needs* be virtuous (*Hen. VIII. ii. 2*).

The multitude *must needs* come together (*Acts xxi. 22*) [*of certainty*].

He *needs must* go [*must of necessity*].

He *needs* my help. He *needs not* my help [*requires*].

¶ He *need have* a giant's strength to move it [*it behoves him to have*].

He *need not* fear I shall forget it [*it behoves him not to fear*].

Old Eng. *nedd*, *neftig* or *neftig*, *needy* ("Need-bread" might be reintroduced), v. *nedd[an]*, past *nedde* or *nedd[ian]*, p. p. *neddode*.

Needle, *nĕe'.d'l*, an instrument for sewing.

The Needles, detached masses of rock off the Isle of Wight.

Needle'-ful (R. viii.), two, three...**needlefuls** (not *needles'-ful*),

two, three *needle-fuls* means a needleful repeated two or three times, but two, three *needles-ful* would mean two or three needles all full.

Needler, a needle-maker. **Needle-book**, a hussif.

Needle-fish, the pipe-fish. **Needle-gun**, a gun fired by the impact of a needle on detonating powder.

Needle-ore, a sulphuret of bismuth. **Needle-pointed**.

Needle-stone, a mineral. **Needle-work**, done by the needle.

Needle-woman, *plu.* **needle-women**, *-wīm'en*, a woman who earns her livelihood by sewing, if she uses the "sewing-machine" she is called a **machinist**, *mā.sheen'ist*.

Old English *nedel* or *nedl*. (*Needel* is the older spelling.)

Ne'er, *nare*, contraction of never. **Near**, *ne'r*, close by. (*See Near*.)

Nefarious (Rule lxi.), *ně.fair'ri.ūs*, wicked; **nefa'rious-ly**, **nefa'rious-ness**. (Latin *něfūrius*, *něfas*, wicked.)

"Fas" means what may be spoken (*fari*, to speak), *ne-fas* what may not be spoken; the allusion is to the "mysteries of secret societies."

Negative, *něg'.ā.tiv*, a word or sentence which denies, to deny; **neg'ative-ly**; **negatived**, *něg'.ā.tivd*; **neg'ativ-ing** (Rule xix.), **neg'ative-ness**. **Neg'ative sign**, *-sine* (thus —).

Negative quality, *plu.* **-qualities**, *-kwol'.ā.tiz*, a quality preceded by not, as *not good*, &c.

Negative quantity, *plu.* **-quantities**, *-kwon'.ā.tiz*, a quantity with a *negative sign* before it, as *— a*.

Negation, *ně.gay'shūn*, denial.

Latin *negativus*, *negātio* (*negāre*, to deny); French *négation*, &c.

Neglect, *neg.lect'*, want of care, to omit to do, to slight, &c.; **neglect'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **neglect'-ing**, **neglect'ing-ly**, **neglect'-er**, **neglect'-ful** (R. viii.), **neglect'ful-ly**.

Negligent, *něg'.lī.djent*; **neg'ligent-ly**. **Neg'ligence**.

Neglige, *něg'.lē.zha*, a loose morning gown; **en negligee**, *ah'n neg'.lē.zha*, in undress (Eng.-Fr. for "en negligé," *ah'n na'.glē.zha'*, in domestic or slouch dress).

Latin *neglectus*, *negligens*, gen. *negligentis*, *negligentia*, v. *negligere*, supine *neglectum* (i.e., *ne* [non] *lego*, not to choose).

Negotiate (not *negociate*), *ně.gō'.shě.ate*, to trade, to bargain, to transact business; **negotiāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **nego'tiāt-ing**.

Negotiator, *fem.* **negotiatress**, *ně.gō'.shī.ā.trēs*.

Negotiatory, *ně.gō'.shī.a.t'ry*, of a business character.

Negotiable, *ně.gō'.shī.ā.b'l*, current in the money market.

Negotiability, *ně.gō'.shī.ā.b'il'.ā.ty*, transferability.

Negotiation, *ně.gō'.shī.ā'shūn*, business transaction.

Latin *negōtiatio*, *negōtiātor*, *negōtiātrix*, *negōtiātorius*, v. *negōtiāri*, *negōtium*, business. (In French spelt with a *c*.)

Negro, *plu. negroes* (Rule xlii.), *fem. negress, plu. negresses, nē'.gro, plu. nē'.groze, fem. nē'.grēs, plu. nē'.grēs.ēz.*

Sp. negro (*negrillo*, "a young negro," might be introduced); *Lat. niger.*

Negus, *nē.gūs*, a mixture of wine and hot water spiced, &c.

A favourite drink of Col. *Negus*, in Queen Anne's reign. (*See Grog.*)

Neigh, *nay*, to whinny. **Nay**, *no*. **Nee**, *nay*, by birth. **neighed**, *nayd*; **neigh'-ing**, *nay'.ing.*

Old Eng. *hnæg(an)*, *hnægung*, a neighing Latin *hinnio*, to neigh.

(It will be seen that *neigh* and *whinny* are varieties of the same word.)

Neighbour, *nay'.b'r*, one who lives close by, to live near; **neighbour'd**, *nay'.b'rd*; **neighbour-ing**, *nay'.b'ring*; **neighbourhood** (*-hood*, "condition" of locality). **Neigh'-bour-ly**, *neigh'bourli-ness* (Rule xi.)

Old English *neagebūr* or *neihbūr*, i.e., *neah būr*, a near dwelling.

(The *o* is introduced to compensate for the lost accent. The spelling of the first syl. is very much to be deplored. Why not *neahbur*?)

Neither, *nee'.rhēr*, neg. of **Either**, *ē.rhēr*. **Nether**, *nēr'h'er* (q.v.)

Either and **Neither** are used in two ways:

- (1) When they head two or more co-ordinates, in which case *or* in one case, and *nor* in the other, must stand before the last of the terms: as

Either John or James. Either John, Thomas, or James.

Neither John nor James. Neither John, Thomas, nor James.

- (2) When they stand without *or*, *nor*, they can refer to only two terms: as

Will you have tea or coffee? Neither (or) Either.

Neither of the Evangelists [Mark and Luke] was an Apostle.

Both may excite our wonder, but neither is entitled to our respect.

- (3) The verb or pronoun in regimen with *either* or *neither* must be *singular* not *plural*.

Errors of Speech.—

Of the few chairs .. neither of them was fit for use [none of them].

Nadab and Abihu .. took either of them his censer [each] (Lev. x. 1)

And two thieves with him, on either [each] side one (John xix. 18).

So parted they as either's way them [him] led (Shakespear).

Injustice springs from only three causes... neither [not one] of these

causes can be found in a being all-wise, all-powerful, and all-good.

Neither of them thirst [thirsts] for Edward's blood (Marlow).

Thersites' body is as good as Ajax',

And neither are [is] alive (Cymb. iv. 2).

"Neither," Old English *ndthor*, *ne*, neg., *ne-athor*, not either.

"Nether" (lower), Old English, *nithor*, lower, comp. of *nither*.

Nem. con., *nēm kōn*, abbreviation of the Latin *nemine contradicente* (*nēm'.ī.nē kōn'.trū-di.sēn'.tē*), unanimously.

Nemean, *nēm'.ē.ăn*, adj. of **Nēm'ēa**, a valley in **Ar'gōlis** of ancient Greece. **Nemēan lion**, **Nemēan games**.

As hardy as the Nemēan lion's nerve (Ham. i. 4).

Prōdīgā, ēt vāstūm, Nēmēas sūb rūpē lēōnēm (Æn. viii. 295).

Nemesis, *nēm'.ē.sīs*, retribution. (Greek *nēmēsīs*, vengeance.)

Nemesis was the goddess of retribution (v. nemō, to allot).

Neó- (Greek prefix), new, fresh, young, recent. (Greek *nēōs*.)

Neology, *ne.ōl'.ō.gy*, rationalism, theology subjected to reason rather than faith; **neologic**, *nē'.ō.lōdg''.ik*; **neological**, *nē'.ō.lōdg''.i.kāl*; **neological-ly**; **neologist**, *ne.ōl'.ō.djíst*. **Neologise**, *ne.ōl'.ō.djíze*; **neol'ogised** (4 syl.), **neol'ogis-ing**. **Neol'ogism**, *ne.ōl'.ō.djízəm*.

Greek *neō* [*neos*] *lōgōs*, new interpretation.

Ne'o-phyte, *-fite*, a new convert, a proselyte.

Greek *nēophýtēs* (*nēos phýtōn*, a new plant).

Ne'o-teric, *-tēr'rik*, one of modern times, recent.

Greek *nēotērīkōs*, recent (*nēōs*, new, *nēotērōs*, comp.)

Ne'o-zoic (not *-zoik*), *-zō'.ik*. The whole geological period of organised life is divided into three groups: the **palæo-zoic** [*pāl'.ē.o-zō'.ik*], **meso-zoic**, and **neo-zoic**. The **palæo-zoic** or archaic group begins with the Cam'brian period, the **meso-zoic** with the Trias, and the **neo-zoic** with the Tertiary rocks.

Greek *nēo* [*nēōs*] *zōon*, recent or modern animal-life.

Nepenthe, *ne.pen'.the*, a magic drug supposed to produce oblivion of grief. **Nepenthes**, *ne.pen'.rhēz*, the pitcher-plant.

Greek *nē-pēnithēs*, freedom from sorrow, assuaging grief.

Nephew, *fem. niece*, *nēv'vu*, *neece*, son and daughter of a brother or sister. (Old Eng. *nefa*, nephew (*nefe*, niece); Fr. *nièce*.)

Ne plus ul'tra (Latin), nothing superior, superlative.

Nepotism, *nēp'.ō.tizəm*, state patronage handed over to relations.

French *nepotisme* (Latin *nepos*, a nephew); Ital. *nepotismo*, church patronage unduly bestowed by popes on their nephews.

Neptune, *nept'chune*, the classic sea-god; **neptunian**, *nēp.tū'.-nī.ăn* (not *nēp.tchū-nī.ăn*), adj. of Neptune;

Neptu'nian rocks, the stratified rocks or those which have been deposited in layers by the action of water.

Neptunian theory, the theory which attributes all the geologic "rocks" to the action and agency of water.

The Pluto'nian theory attributes them to the action and agency of fire or heat.

Neptunist, *nēp'.tū.níst*, an advocate of the neptunian theory.

Plu'tonist, an advocate of the Plutonian theory.

Nereid, *nē'.rē.id* (not *nē'.ríd*), a sea-nymph; **neréites**, *nē'.rē.ītes*, fossil tracks of sea-worms (*-ite* denotes a fossil).

Nerita, *ne.rí.tah*, a genus of univalvular shell-fish;

Nerit, *nē'.rit*, one of the nerita.

Greek *néreís*, gen. *néreidos*, a nereid (daughter of Nereus, 2 syl.)

Nerve (1 syl.), a fibrous cord, an organ of sensation, to give vigour to; **nerved** (1 syl.), **nerv'-ing** (R. xix.), **nerve-less**.

Nervine, *ner'vîn*, a medicine to act on the nerves.

Nervous, *ner'vûs*, relating to the nerves, vigorous, over-sensitive; *ner'vous-ness*, *ner'vous-ly*.

Nervure, *ner'vûre*, the vein of a leaf, nerve or muscle of an insect's wing. **Nervation**, *ner.vay'shûn*.

Nervous system, *-sîs'têm*. **Ner'vous tem'perament**.

Neural, *nû'ral*, pertaining to the nerves. (*See Neural*.)

Latin *nervinus*, *nervôus*, *nervus*; Greek *neuron*, a nerve.

-ness (a native postfix), added to abstract nouns. Of the 1337 words with this termination about half a dozen are not abstract words: viz., *fastness*, *harness*, *likeness* (a picture), *madness*, *witness*, *wilderness*, and the fem. nouns *lion-ess*, *govern-ess*, *marchion-ess*, &c. (which end in *-ess* preceded by *-n*). Of the rest only about 25 have a plural, and these plurals signify repetitions.

The most common are *illness-es*, *kindness-es*, *sickness-es*, *weakness-es*. The others are: *coarseness-es*, *craftiness-es*, *crudeness-es*, *faintness-es*, *fondness-es*, *forgiveness-es*, *giddiness-es*, *grossness-es*, *lewdness-es*, *littleness-es*, *obscenity-es*, *politeness-es*, *profaneness-es*, *quaintness-es*, *rudeness-es*, *sadness-es*, *waywardness-es*, *wildness-es*, *wiliness-es*, leaving about 1300 without a plural.

Ness, a headland, a cape, often used as a postfix: as *Bowness*, *Shoebury-ness*, *Fife-ness*. (Old English *næs* or *nesse*.)

Nest (not *neest*), a bird's seat for incubation; *nest'-ed*, recovered from the feebleness and slime of hatching.

Nest-egg, an egg left in a nest to induce a hen to return to it, something laid by as the beginning of a "saving."

Nestle, *nës'tl*, to fondle, to cuddle; **nestling**, *nës'ling*, a young bird still in its nest-state, cuddling; **nestled**, *nes'tld*.

O. Eng. *nest*, v. *nestl[ian]*, to nestle, *nestling*, *nist[ian]*, to build a nest.

Net, a texture made with meshes, clear of all deductions (as *net weight*), to catch in a net, to spread a net over, to clear in trade as a profit; *nett'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *nett'-ing* (R. i.), *nett'-y*, *net-work*.

Net proceeds, *-pro'seeds*, the sum cleared after every charge is paid. **Net-weight**, *-wait*, the exact weight after all deductions for ca-ks, refuse, waste, &c. have been made. **Net sum**. **Net profit**, &c. **Gross weight**, **gross sum**, **gross profits**, **gross proceeds**, &c., before the proper deductions have been made.

"Net" (of thread, &c.), Old Eng. *net* or *nett*, *net-rîpas*, rope-net.

"Net" (not gross), Ital. *netto*; Fr. *net*; our *neat*; Lat. *nitidus*.

Nether, *nêrh'er*, lower. **Neither**, *nee'rhër*, not either.

Neth'ermost; **nether lip**, the lower lip.

"Nether," Old Eng. *nîther*, (comp.) *nîthor*, *nîthemest* or *nîthemest*.

"Neither," Old English *nâthor* or *nawthor*.

Nethinim, *něth'ĩ.nĩm*, servants employed in the Jewish temple.

The Gibeonites were condemned to this service by Joshua (*Josh.* ii. 27). The word means *given to God*.

Nettle, *nět'.tĩ*, a plant, to irritate; nettled, *net.t'ld*; nettling; nettle-rash, a skin eruption. Dead-nettle, *ded nět'.tĩ*, a nettle that does not sting. (O. E. *neteles*, *nettle* or *nytle*.)

Neur- (before vowels), **neuro-**, *nu'ro-* (before conson.), Greek prefix, nerve. (*Neuron*, a nerve.)

Neural, *nũ.rũl*, pertaining to the nerves or nervous system.

Neurine, *nũ.rĩn*, nervous substance or matter.

Neur-algia, *nũ.rũl'.dʒĩ.ah*, pain of a nerve; **neuralgia**, *nũ.rũl'.dʒĩk*. (Greek *neuron algos*, nerve pain.)

Neuro-logy, *nũ.rũl'.dʒĩy*, a scientific description of the nerves; **neurological**, *nũ.rũl'.dʒĩk'ũl*; **neurologist**, *nũ.rũl'.dʒĩk'ũst*. Greek *neuro-* [neuron] *logos*, a treatise on the nerves.

Neuro-pathy, *nũ.rũp'.ũth.y*, affections of the nervous system. Greek *neuro-* [neuron] *pathos*, nerve suffering.

Neuro-ptera, *nũ.rũp'.tẽ.rah*, an order of insects; **neuropter**, *nũ.rũp'.tẽ.rah*, one of the neuroptera; **neuropteran**, *nũ.rũp'.tẽ.rah*, same as neuropter; **neuropteral**, *nũ.rũp'.tẽ.rah*; **neuropterous**, *nũ.rũp'.tẽ.rũs*, adj. of neuroptera, &c.

Greek *neuro-* [neuron] *pteron*, nerve wing, so called from the finely-reticulated nervures of their wings.

Neuro-pteris, *nũ.rũp'.tẽ.rĩs*, a genus of fossil ferns.

Greek *neuro-* [neuron] *ptēris*, nerve fern.

Neurosis, *nũ.rũ'.sĩs*, nervous affection acting on the organs of sense and motion without any ostensible disease.

Greek *neuron*, a nerve (-*osis* denotes a disease or affection of).

Neuro-skeleton, *nũ.rũ skěl'.ẽ.tũn*, the deep-seated bones of the vertebral skeleton connected with the nervous axis.

Greek *neuro-* [neuron] *skēlētos*, nerve skeleton.

Neurotic, *nũ.rũl'.ĩk*, seated in the nerves, a medicine for disease of the nerves. (Greek *neurōtikōs*.)

Neuro-tomy, *nũ.rũl'.dʒĩ.my*, dissection of a nerve; **neurotomical**, *nũ.ro.tũm'ũl*; **neurot'omist**, *nũ.ro.tũm'ũst*.

Greek *neuro-* [neuron] *tōmē*, nerve cut or dissection.

Nerve (1 syl.); **nervous**, *ner'.vũs*; **nervous-ness**. (*v. Nerve*.)

Neuter, *nũ'.ter*, taking no part with disputants, indifferent, an intransitive [verb], without sex (like a working bee), without stamen or pistil; **neutral**, *nũ'.trũl*; **neu'tral-ly**, *nũ'.trũl'ĩy*.

Neutrality, *nũ.trũl'.ĩty*. **Neutralise** (*R. xxxi.*), *nũ'.trũl'ĩz*, to render void, to counteract; **neu'tralised** (3 syl.), *nũ'.trũl'ĩz'ĩd*; **neu'tralis-ing** (*R. xix.*), *nũ'.trũl'ĩz'ĩŋ*; **neu'tralis-er**, *nũ'.trũl'ĩz'ĩr*. **Neutralisation**, *nũ'.trũl'ĩz'ĩz'ĩn*. **Neutral tint**, a grey pigment composed of blue, red, and yellow in certain proportions.

Latin *neuter*, neither, *neutralis*; French *neutralisation*.

Neuvaines, *nū'vainz*, prayers of the same kind offered up for nine successive days. (French *neuvaine*, *neuf*, nine.)

Never, *nēv'er* [n-ever], "not ever," at no time, not at all.

Never-the-less, notwithstanding. (Old Eng. *nō thý leas*.)

The following Scriptural uses of *never* are not to be imitated:

- (1) Ask me *never* so much dowry....I will give [it] (*Gen.* xxxiv. 12).
- (2) [It] refuseth to hear the voice of the charmer, charm he *never* so wisely (*Ps.* lviii. 5, *Pray. Bk. V.*), that is, however wisely he charms.
- (3) He answered him to *never* a word (*Math.* xvii. 14).

Here *to* is the obsolete adverb meaning over-and-above, altogether. Thus, Tyndale says "If the potech be burned *to* [wholly]...." Mercutio's icy hand had *alto* frozen mine (*Rom. & Jul.*, 1562), i e., *altogether*. The phrase "never a word" is a mistranslation of οὐδὲ ἓν ῥῆμα, where οὐδὲ ἓν is simply οὐδ-έν resolved, (οὐδ-εις [οὐδὲ εἰς] οὐδ-εῖς, οὐδ-εῖς, οὐδ-έν [οὐδὲ ἓν] not one [single] word. The whole sentence is "He answered [to] him over-and-above not one [single] word." ἀπεκρίθη αὐτῷ πρὸς οὐδὲ ἓν ῥῆμα.

Old Eng. *næfre*, i.e. *n-æfre* or *ne-æfer*. "Neverthele-s," *nó thý leas*.

New. Knew. Gnu. News. Gnus. Noose. Noes. Nose.

New, *nū*, recent; **new'-ish** (-ish added to adj. is dim., added to nouns it means "like"); **new'-er**, **new'-est**, **new'-ly**, **new'-ness**. **Renew**, to make new; &c.

Knew, *nū*, did know. (Old Eng. *cnāw*[an], past *cneōw*.)

Gnu, *nū*, plu. **Gnus**, *nūze*, South African ox. (S. African.)

News, *nūze*, intelligence, tidings; **news-boy**; **news-man**, plu. **news-men**; **news-monger**, a tittle-tattle; **news-agent**, **news-seller**, **news-vendor**; **news-galley**, a metallic frame used by printers for containing columns in type for proofs in slips. **News-paper**. **News-room**, a room where newspapers are provided for subscribers.

The Daily News, a newspaper; 2, 3... **Daily News**(not *newses*).

Noose, *noo's*, a running knot. (Latin *nōdus*, a knot.)

Nose, *noze*, a feature of the face. (Old Eng. *nosu* or *nasu*.)

Noes, those who vote *no* to a question. (Old Eng. *no*, *ná*.)

News, singular or plural?

When Shakespeare lived, *News* was used indifferently with a singular or plural construction: thus

SING. The news which is called true (*Winter's Tale* v. 2).

This news hath made thee a most ugly man (*Kg. John* iii. 1).

This news, I think, hath turned your weapons' edge (2 *Hen. VI.* ii. 1).

PLU. You breathe *these* dreadful news in [a] dead....ear (*Kg. John* v. 7).

These news... have in some measure made me well (2 *Hen. VI.* i. 1).

Ten days ago I drowned *these* news in tears (3 *Hen. VI.* ii. 1).

¶ Modern custom gives it only a singular construction.

Old Eng. *neowe* or *niwe*, v. *niw[ian]*, past *niwode*, past part. *niwod*, *niwōic*, newly, *niwnes*, newness, *niwe-cuma*, a new-comer.

Newt, *nūte*, an eft or efet. (O. E. *efete*, sim. "ant" from *æmete*.)

Newtonian system, *nū.tō'nī.ăn sīs.tēm*, the Coper'nican system developed by Sir Isaac Newton.

Newtonian philosophy, *-fī.lōs'ō.fy*, the laws, &c., laid

down by Sir Isaac Newton in explanation of celestial phenomena. A Newto'nian, one who accepts the Newtonian system and believes in it.

Next. Near, (*comp.*) near'-er, (*super.*) near'-est or next.

Old Eng. *neah*, *comp.* *neah-ra* or *nyr*, *super.* *neah-st*, *nehst* or *next*.

Nexus, nex'-ūs, a tie, an annexation. (Latin *nexus*, v. *nector*.)

Nib, the point of a pen; nibbed (R. i.), nībd. (Old Eng. *nib*.)

Nibble, nīb'-b'l, a little bite, to gnaw; nibbled, nīb'-b'ld; nib'bling, nibbling-ly; nibbler, nīb'-bler.

German *knarpein*, to crunch. Norse *knibe*, to nip, &c.

Nibelungen lied, nīb'-ēl.ūn''-gēn leed, the lay of the nibelungen hoard. This hoard was taken from the Nibelungs by Siegfried (*Sege-freed*), and given to his wife; the second part of the epic is called the *Nibelungen nōt*.

Nice (1 syl.), pleasant, squeamish. **Niece**, neece (a relative).

Nice-ly, *comme il faut*; nice'-ness, minute exactness, &c.

Nicety, plu. niceties, nī'-sī.tiz, a dainty food, a minute distinction. More nice than wise, more concerned to observe minutiae than practically wise.

Old Eng. *hnesc*, tender, delicate, *hnesclice*, nicely, *hnescnys*, delicacy.

Nicene Creed, nī-see'n'..., the summary of religious doctrines drawn up by the council held at Nice in A.D. 325.

Niche, nitch, a recess in a wall [for a statue, &c.]; niched, nitchd, having a niche. (French *niche*; Italian *nicchia*.)

Nick, a notch, a score, the exact moment, the devil, to cut a nick, to hit the exact moment; nicked, nīkt; nick'-ing.

Nick-nack, plu. nick-nacks, small articles of vertu.

Nick of time, the exact moment required.

"Nick" (a notch), Ital. *nicchia*; Fr. *niche* (or) Dan. *snit*, a cut.

"Nick" (the devil), in Scandinavian myth. a kelpie or water-wraith.

Nickel, nīk'-ēl, a white metal; nickel-ic, nīk'-ēl.ik.

Nickeline, nīk'-ēl.īn, native arsenate of nickel.

Nickel [silver], German silver made of nickel and tin.

German *nickel*, a contraction of *kupfern-nickel*, strumpet copper, so called by German miners, who thought it base copper-ore.

Nickname, nīk'-name, a sobriquet, to give one a sobriquet; nicknamed (2 syl.), nicknām-ing (R. xix.), nicknām-er.

Either an eke name, an additional name, an *ag-nomen*, or French *nom de nique*, a name of derision.

Nicotin, nīk'-ō.tīn. **Nicotian-in**, nī.kō'.shē.ā.nīn.

Nicotin, a poisonous liquid extracted from tobacco;

Nicotianin, the volatile oil of tobacco.

Nicotiana, nī.kō'.shē.ah''-nah, a genus of plants of which the tobacco plant is the type. **Nicotian**, nī.kō'.shē.ān.

Named from *Jean Nicot*, lord of Villemain, who introduced the Latin name into France, in 1560, while he was ambassador at Lisbon.

Nictate, *nĭk'.tate*. **Nictitate**, *nĭk'.tĭ.tate*.

Nictate, to wink; **nictāt'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **nictāt'-ing**; **nictation**, *nĭk.tzy'shŭn*. (Latin *nictāre*, to wink.)

Nictitate, to sweep the lid over the eye in order to clean it; **nie'titāt-ed**, **nie'titāt-ing** (Rule xix.); **nictita'tion**, *-shŭn*, a sweeping of the eye, a nervous flickering of the eye-lid.

Nictitāting membrane, a membrane which birds can draw over their eyes to protect them from injury in flying.

Nidification, *nĭd'.i.fĭ.kay''shŭn*, the act of building a nest.

Latin *nidificatio*, v. *nidificāre* (*nĭdus*, a nest).

Nidus, *nĭ'.dŭs*, the place where parasites, worms, insects, &c. lay their eggs and breed. (Latin *nĭdus*, a nest.)

Niece, *fem.* of nephew, *neece*, *nĕv'.vu*. **Nice** (1 syl.), agreeable.

Niece, nephew, daughter and son of a brother or sister.

Fr. *nièce*; O. E. *nefa*, a nephew, *nefe*, a niece. "Nice," O. E. *hnesc*.

Niggard, a sordid person; **niggard-ly**, **niggardli-ness** (R. xi.)

Welsh *nig*, straitened, v. *nigiaw*, *nigiad*. The termination *-ard* occurs in *dot-ard*, *slugg-ard*, *lubb-ard*, *drunk-ard*, *dull-ard*, *poll-ard*, &c., and means one of a species or kind.

Nigger, *nĭg'.er*, a negro. (Latin *nĭger*, black.)

Nigh, *nĭ*, (comp.) **nigh'-er**, (super.) **nigh-est** or **next**.

Old English *nĭeh* or *nĭh*, comp. —, super. *nĭghst*.

This is a variety of *neah*, near. Similarly "high" from *hædh*.

Night, *nĭte*, from sunset to sunrise. **Knight**, *nĭte*, a deg. of rank.

Night-ward; **night-cap**, a cap to wear in bed. a tumbler of hot grog at bed-time; **night-dress**, **night-gown**, **night-shirt**; **night-fall**, evening; **night-fly**, *plu. -flies*, *flize*, a moth that flies at night; **night-glass**, a telescope for night use; **night-hawk**; **night-jar**, the goat-sucker; **night-man**, *plu. -men*, one who empties cess-pools, &c. at night-time; **night-ra'ven**; **night-season**, *-see'.zŏn*; **night-soil**, the contents of cess-pools, &c., cleared at night; **night-time**; **night-vision**, *-vizh'.un*, a dream; **night-walker**, *-wawk'.er*, a somnambulist; **night-watch**, the guard set at night; **night-watch'ing**; **night-work**.

In the night, during the night, unexpectedly.

By-night, during the night, in the night-time.

To-night, this very night. **A-nights**, *adv.*, nightly.

Nightshade (2 syl.), a plant, called *deadly* because it was used at one time to blacken the eyes in mourning.

Nightingale (3 syl.), a bird that sings by night.

Nightmare, *nĭte'.mare*, an incubus. (Old Eng. *nĭht mære*.)

"Night," Old English *nĭht*, *nĭhtlice*, nightly, *to-nĭhte*, to-night, *nĭht-bræfen*, night-raven, *nĭhtgale*, nightingale, *nĭht-scad*, night-shade, *nĭht waco*, night watch, *nĭht-wæcce*, night-watching, *nĭht-weorc*, night-work. (It will be seen that the *-g-* of *night* is interpolated.)

Nil (contraction of Latin *nihi*), a term in book-keeping meaning "cancelled," not to be counted-in, no effects, &c.

Nilly, in the phrase **Willy-nilly**, whether willing or not.

Old English *will[an]*, *n-ill[an]* or *nyll[an]*, i.e. *ne-will[an]*.

Nilometer, *ni.lôm'.ĕ.ter*, an instrument for ascertaining the height of the periodical rising of the Nile; **Nilô'tic**, adj.

Nimble, *nîm'.b'l*, brisk, expert, active; **nimble-ness**, *nîm'bly*, **nimble-footed**; **nimble-fingered**, *-fîng gerd*. (O.E. *numol*.)

Nimbus. **Aureola**. **Glory**. **Halo**.

Nimbus, *nîm'.bûs*, a band of light painted by Christian artists round the *top* of the head, or a series of rays round the *head and face* of consecrated persons.

Aureola, *au'.rĕ.ð.lah* (not *au.ree'.ð.lah*, nor yet *au.rĕ.ð'.lah*), a mantle of rays encompassing the *body* of saints, &c.

Glory, *glôr'ry*, the nimbus and aureola combined, or more correctly a back-ground of clouds symbolising the Trinity. Sometimes the heavens are opened and the three persons of the Trinity are shown encompassed with angels.

Halo, *hă'.lo*, a luminous circle round the sun or moon.

Nimbus clouds, rain and storm clouds.

"Nimbus," Latin *nimbus*, a storm, a head-dress, a "nimbus."

"Aureola," Latin *aureôla*, a golden nimbus, *aureôlus*, golden.

"Glory," Lat. *gloria*. "Halo," Lat. *hălo*, a circle round the sun, &c.

Nincompoop, *nîn'.kôm.poop*, a poor creature almost an idiot.

A corruption of the Latin *non compos* [mentis], not of sound mind.

Nine (1 syl.), one less than ten; **ninth** (an ordinal); **nine-teen'**, nine *added to* ten; **nine-teenth** (an ordinal); **nine'-ty**, nine *multiplied by* ten; **ninetieth** (an ordinal); **ninth-ly**, nine-fold; **nine-holes**, a game; **nine-pins**, a game. The sacred Nine, the Muses.

Old English *nigon*, 9; *nigontyne*, 19; *nigotha*, 9th; *nigonteolthe*, 19th.

Ninny, *nîn'.ny*, a simpleton. (Spanish *niño*, Latin *nānus*.)

Nino means one no better than a child, *nānus*, a dwarf, hence

"Ninny" means a grown-up person with the mind of a child; "Nincompoop" means one "not in his right senses;" "Idiot," one of imbecile mind. (Degrees of mental weakness.)

Niobe, *nĕ'.ð.bĕ*, a woman who wept herself into stone at the loss of her fourteen children; **niobium**, *ne.o'.bi.um*, a metal.

Nip, a pinch, to pinch; **nipped**, *nĭpt*; **nipp'-ing** (R. i.).

Nipp'-er, one who nips. **Nippers**, *nĭp'.perz*, pincers.

(Articles made in pairs have no sing. when the two parts are joined together. If a pair consists of two perfect articles, each part can be referred to in the singular number: as *a glove* (gloves), *a shoe* (shoes); but *nippers*, *pincers*, *tongs*, *nutsackers*, &c., have no sing. Dutch *knippen*, to nip, to pinch; Danish *knibe*, a nip, to nip.

Nipple, *nĭp'.p'l*, a teat, part of the lock of a gun; **nippled** (2 syl.), **nippy**. (Old English *nypell*.)

Nisan, *ní.zan*, in the Hebrew calendar, the first month of the year, called Abib before the captivity—about Easter.

Nisi prius, *ní.si pri'ús*, a law term applied to trials of local or county courts. The words mean *unless before*.

The writ runs that the cause shall be tried at the Westminster court, *unless* the circuit judges have *previously* disposed of it. "*Nisi prius iusticiarii domini regis ad assisas capiendas venerint.*" The hypothesis is, of course, a mere legal fiction.

Nit, the egg of a louse. **Knit**, *nít*, to weave together.

Nitt'-y, *nitt'i-ness*. (Old English *hnitu* or *hnit*.)

"Knit," Old English *cnytt[an]*, past *enytte*, past part. *ge-cnytt*.

Nitre, *ní.tr*, saltpetre, nitrate of potash; **nitriary**, *ní.trí.ǎ.ry*, an artificial bed where nitre is formed.

Nitric acid, *ní.trík ǎs'síd*, five parts oxygen to one hydrogen. (*-ic*, in chemistry, denotes an acid which contains the largest possible quantity of oxygen.)

Nitrous acid, *ní.trús ǎs'síd*, a similar combination to nitric acid but with less oxygen.

(*-ous*, in chemistry, denotes an acid with less oxygen than *-ic*.)

Nitrate, *ní.trate*, a salt formed by the combination of *nitric* acid with a base, as *nitrate of soda*.

(*-ate*, in chemistry, denotes a salt from an acid in *-ic*.)

Nitrite, *ní.tríte*, a salt formed by the combination of *nitrous* acid with a base.

(*-ite*, in chemistry, denotes a salt from an acid in *-ous*.)

Nitrated, *ní.trá.ted*, combined with nitre.

Nitriferous, *ní.tríf'.ě.rús*, producing nitre. (Latin *fero*.)

Nitrify, *ní.trí.fy*, to convert into nitre; **nitri-fies**, *ní.trí.fize*; **nitri-fied**, *ní.trí.fide*; **nitri-fy-ing**; **nitri-fication**, *-kay''shün*.

Latin *nitrum-ficio*, to make nitre. In compounds, *facio* is *ficio*.

Nitrate of silver, silver dissolved in nitric acid.

Nitrate of soda, a compound of nitric acid and soda.

Nitrous oxide, *ní.trús ox'ide*, laughing gas.

Nitro-, *ní.tro-* (Latin *nitrum*, Greek *nitron*, prefix), formed by nitric acid, combined with nitric acid.

Nitro-benzole, *-bén.zōle'*, artificial oil of bitter almonds.

Nitro-calcite, *-kál'.síte*, nitrate of lime. (Latin *calx*.)

Nitro-glycerine, *-glís'sě.reen*, a blasting oil, prepared by the action of nitric [or sulphuric] acid on glycerine.

Nitrogen, *ní.trō.djěn*, an elemental gas the basis of nitric acid. **Nitrogenise**, *ní.trōdg'.ě.nize*; **nitrog'enised** (4 syl.), **nitrog'enis-ing** (Rule xix.)

Nitrogenous, *ní.trōdg'.ě.nūs*, containing nitrogen.

"Nitrogen" was called at one time **azote** (*ǎz'ōte*).

Nitrometer, *nī.trōm'.ē.ter*, an instrument for testing the quality and value of nitre.

Greek *nitron*; Latin *nitrum*; French *nitre*, a mineral alkali.

Niveous (not *nivious*, Rule lxvi.), *nīv'.ē.ās*, snowy, like snow.

Latin *nivēus* (*nīa*, gen. *nivis*, snow; Greek *nīphas*, a snow-flake).

Nizam, *nī.zām'*, a native Ind. prince. **Nī'san**, a Hebrew month.

No, not so, not any. **Know**, *nōw* (to rhyme with *grow*), verb.

Noes. **Nose**. **Knows**. **Noose**. **Gnus**. **News**.

Noes, *nōze*, those who vote "no." The **noes** have it, those who vote "no" are the more numerous.

Nose, *nōze*, a feature of the face. (Old Eng. *nasu* or *nosu*.)

Knows, *nowz* (to rhyme with *grows*), understands.

Old English *cndw[an]*, past *cneow*, past part. *cndwen*.

Noose, *noo'z*, a running knot. (Latin *nōdus*, a knot.)

Gnus, *nūze*, a South African animal of the ox kind.

News, *nūze*, tidings. (Old English *neowe* or *nīwe*, new.)

No-where, *-ware*, in no place. (O. E. *nā hwær* or *-hwār*.)

No-whit, *-wit*, not in the least. (Old English *nā hwit*.)

No-whither, *-with'er*, to no place. (Old Eng. *nā hwæthre*.)

No, **ay**. **Aye**, **yea**, **yes**.

"No," "Yes," ought to be the answers of *negative* questions;

"Nay," "Yea," ought to be the answers of *affirmative* questions; but the distinction has been dropped, and "nay," "yea," are very rarely used.

Old Eng. *nā* or *nō*: "Yes" is Old Eng. *gea*; "Nay" is *ne-gea* (*n'ea*): "Yea" is Old Eng. *gea*, clearly. "Aye" is another form of *gea*.

Noachian, *nō.ā'.kī.ān*, pertaining to *Noah*, as the *Noachian flood*.

Nōb, the head. **Snōb**, a vulgar pretender. **Knōb**, *nōb*.

Nōb, a man of rank, and **nōbb'-y**, generous, grandiose, are not yet elevated from familiar slang (cont. of *noble*).

Snob is *nōb* with *s-* privative.

Similarly, "*scape*" is *s-capt*, not to be taken, "*sober*" is *s-ebrius*, not tipsy. We have in Latin *se-grego*, *se-paro*, *se-cerno*, *se-fungo*, &c. So in Italian, *calzare* (to put on your shoes), *s-calzare* (to take them off); *fornito*, *s-fornito*; *flotta*, *s-flottare*, &c.

Knob, *nōb*, a lump. (Old English *cnæp*; German *knopf*.)

"Nop," German *knöbel*, a nob, *knopf*, a knob; Danish *knop*, a nop.

Noble, *nō.b'l*, a nobleman, an ancient gold coin = 6s. 8d., illustrious, admirable; (*comp.*) nobler, *nō'.bler*; noblest, *nō'.blēst*; nobly, *nō'.bly*; noble-man, *plu. -men*.

Noble-ness, *nō.b'l-ness*. **Noblesse** (Fr.), *nō.blēs'*, the nobility.

Noblesse oblige, *-ō.bleej'*, noble birth demands noble conduct and principles.

Nobility, *nō.bīl'.ī.ty* (a collective noun), titled families, noble birth, high-mindedness, excellence;

Noble metals, *met'ls*, those which can be separated from oxygen by heat only: as *gold*, *silver*, *plat'inum*, &c.

Enno'ble, to make noble; *ennō'bled* (3 syl.), *ennō'bling*.

Lat. *nōbilis*, *nōbilitas*, v. *nōbilitāre*, to ennoble; Old Eng. *nubelnes*.

Nobody, plu. *nobodies*, *nō'.bōd.iz*, no one. (O. E. *nā* or *nō* *bodig*.)

Nocturnal, *nōk.tūr'.nāl*, nightly, during the night; **nocturnal-ly**.

Nocturn, *nōk.turn*, a midnight service in the Latin church.

Noctograph, *nōk'.tō.grāf*, a writing-frame for the blind, or for those who want to write in the dark.

A wretched hybrid meant for *nūctograph*, Gk. *nukto-grapho*, I write by night. Anyhow, *nocto-* is neither Greek nor Latin. The Latin prefix is *nocti-* and the Greek prefix *nūcto-*.

Lat. *nocturnus* (*nox*, gen. *noctis*, Gk. *nuktos*, prefix *nocti-*, *nucto-*).

Nōd. Bōw (to rhyme with *nōw*).

Nōd, a quick and slight inclination of the head in recognition of an equal.

Bōw, a slow formal inclination of the head and back in recognition of respect. Out of doors, a bow to ladies and superiors (recognized as *friends*) is performed by taking off the hat, but by servants, workmen, soldiers, &c., by touching the hat or cap.

Nōd, to give a nod, to doze; **nodd'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **nodd'-ing** (R. i.), **nodd'ing-ly**, **nodd'-er**. (Lat. *nūto*, Gk. *neūō*.)

Noddle, *nōd.d'l*, the head (a pet expression, "the little nodder").

Noddy, *nōd.dy*, a simpleton, a sea-fowl noted for its silliness.

Neddy-noddy, a donkey. (*Query* Greek *nōthēs*, stupid.)

Nōde (1 syl.), the point where the orbits of two planets intersect each other, or where a planet intersects the ecliptic. (In *Bot.*) that part of a stem out of which the leaf grows; **nodal**, *nō'.dāl*. (Latin *nōdus*, a knot.)

Nodule, *nōd'dūle*, a little knot or irregular concretion: as the *nodules of flint*, &c.; **nodular**, *nōd'dū.lar*; **nodduled**, *nōd'dūled*, having nodules (2 syl.); **nodulous**, *nōd'dū.lūs*.

Latin *nōdulus* (dim. of *nōdus*, a knot), *nōdūlōsus*.

Noes, *nōze*, those who vote "no" or against a measure. (*See* **No**.)

Noggen, **Noggin**, **Nogging**, *nōg'n*, *nōg'.in*, *nōg'.ing*.

Noggen, made of nogs or hemp, clumsy.

Noggin, an earthen mug bellied out towards the middle.

Nogging, the "stopping" (whether of brick or grout) between the panels of a house-wall made partly of wood. (If with brick it is called **brick nogging**).

Welsh *nogio*, to stop, *nog*, a stopping. Wooden bricks are *nogs*.

Noise, *noyz*, uproar, loud sounds; *nois-y*, *noy'.zy*; *noisi-ly*, *noisi'-ness* (R. xi.), *noise'-less*, *noiseless-ly*, *noiseless-ness*.

It got **noised** abroad; it was rumoured, talked about.

French *noise*, a quarrel; the French for "noise" is *bruit*.

Noisome, *noy'süm*, injurious (-some, full of); **noisome-ly**, **noisome-ness**. (A hybrid, Norman *noisife*, Teutonic *-some*.)

Latin *nōcēo*, to hurt, *nōcivus*, whence *noisife* (nois'-some).

Noli-me-tangere (Latin), *nō'li me tǎn'jě.rě*, "touch-me-not," plants of various sorts, as the squirting cucumber.

Nolle prosequi (Latin), *nōl'.le pro'sě.kwi* (not *prō.sě'.kwi*), a notice from a plaintiff to stop proceedings in a suit.

Nomad or nomade, *nōm'.ǎd*, one who leads a wandering life; **nomadic**, *no.măd'.ik*; **nomadism**, *nōm'.ăd.izm*.

Nomadise, *nōm'.ăd.ize*; **nom'adised** (3 syl.), **nom'adis-ing**.

Gk. *nōmas*, gen. *nōmădōs*, roaming, v. *nomeuō*, to drive flocks afield.

Nomenclature, *nō'.mēn.klay''.tchūr*, the vocabulary of scientific terms; **nomenclator**, *nō'.mēn.klay''.tor*.

Latin *nōmēnclātor*, *nōmēnclātūra*; Greek *ōnōma kălōō*, I call names.

Nominal, *nōm'.i.nāl*, not real, "vox et præterea nihil"; **nom'inal-ly**. **Nom'inal-ism**, the tenets of the Nominalists, which in the middle ages were opposed to the Realists.

The point in dispute was this: are *abstract words* the names of real existences, or merely words which require some real thing to be joined to them before they can be even thought about? For example: Is *beauty* a real thing or a mere word? The Nominalists maintained it to be nothing but a word, of varying meaning according to the object to which it is applied, as "beauty" of a nose, of a picture, of a face, of a star, &c., all quite different. The Realists maintained that "beauty" exists *per se*, and would exist even if we could form no idea of it.

Latin *nōmīnālis* (*nōmen*, gen. *nōmīnis*, a name; Greek *ōnōma*).

Nominate, *nōm'.i.nāte*, to propose, to designate, to name; **nom'ināt-ed** (R. xxxi.), **nom'ināting** (R. xix.), **nom'ināt-or** (R. xxxvii.); **nominee**, *nōm'.i.nē*, one proposed or named for some office or vacant post. **Nom'inal** (*q.v.*)

Nomination, *nōm'.i.nay''.shūn*; **nom'inative-ly**, *-na.tiv.ly*.

Nominative case, *nōm'.i.na.tiv*, the case which names the subject that the verb speaks about.

The **Objective Case** is that which reveals the object to which the verb leads. For example: *I write books*. "I" (the *nominative case*) is the subject to be spoken about, and "books" (the *objective case*) reveals what it is that "I" write.

Lat. *nōmīnātio*, *nōmīnātivus*, *nōmīnātor*, v. *nōmīnāre*, to nominate.

Nōn- (Lat. prefix). Generally, but not always, united by a *hyphen*.

Nonage, *nonchalance*, *nondescript*, *nonentity*, *nonpareil*, *nonplus*, *nonsense*, and *nonsuit* are without a hyphen.

Nō'na- (Latin prefix), nine. In one example (*nonillion*) **nōn-**.

Nō'na-genarian, *-djě.nair''rĭ.ăn*, one who has passed his ninetieth birthday. (Lat. *nōnāgēnārius*, *nōnāgeni*, ninety.)

Nō'na-gesimal, *-djěs'.i.māl*, the ninetieth [degree] or highest point of the ecliptic. (Latin *nōnagesimus*, the ninetieth.)

Nona-gon, *nŏn'.ă.gŏn*, a plain figure with nine angles and nine sides. (A hybrid, *-gon* being Greek *gŏnĭa*, an angle.)

The Greek would be **enneagon**, *en'.nē.ă.gŏn*, nine angles.

Nones, *nŏnz*, in the Roman calendar the ninth day before the *Ides* (1 syl.) of the month. (Latin *nŏnæ*.)

Nonillion, the ninth power of a million. That is, one followed by fifty-four ciphers (*non-* [nono-] *million*).

A million is 1 followed by 6 ciphers, and $6 \times 9 = 54$ ciphers.

Nŏn- (Lat. prefix). **Dis-** (Gk. and Lat. prefix). **Un-** (native prefix).

Non- denotes *failure* in agents, but is simply *privative* where no agency is concerned.

Dis- denotes severance or active antagonism.

Un- denotes simply absence or being without.

In- is the Latin prefix equivalent to our *un-*.

Non-appear'ance, failure of putting in an expected appearance. **Dis-appearance**, withdrawing from view.

Non-appoint'ment, failure in receiving an expected appointment. **Dis-appointment**, frustration of hope.

"Non-appointment" refers to the office not obtained ;

"Dis-appointment" to the hope overthrown.

The *non-appointment* was a great *dis-appointment*.

Non-arri'val, failure of arriving as was expected.

Non-atten'dance, failure to attend as was expected ; **non-attention**. **In-attention** denotes a simple fact.

Non-bituminous, *-bĭ.tŭ'.mĭ.nŭs*, containing no bitu'men.

Non-chalance, *no'[n].shă.launts*, indifference ; **non-chalant**, *no'[n].shă.lahn*, supine, indifferent.

Non-cohesion, *-kŏ.hĕ'.shŭn*, absence of cohesion.

Non-commissioned officer, *nŏn-kŏm.mĭsh'.ănd ôf'.fĭ.ser*, an officer below a commissioned officer.

In the *army*, any officer below an ensign.

In the *navy*, any officer below a lieutenant.

Non-committ'al (Rule iv.), not being pledged or committed.

Non-communion, *-cŏm.mŭ'.nĭ.ŏn* ; **non-communion-ist**, one who fails to come to the "Lord's supper."

Non-compli'ance, failure of expected compliance.

Non-condensing engine, a high-pressure engine.

Non-conduct'-or (Rule xxxvii.), a substance which does not conduct electricity, light, sound, heat, &c. ; **non-conduct'-ing** ; **non-conduction**, *-kŏn.dŭk'.shŭn*.

Non-conform'ist, one who does not conform to the church by law established ; **non-conform'-ing** ; **non-confor'mity**.

Non-contagious, *-kŏn.tay'.djŭs*, not communicated by touch ; **non-conta'gious-ness**, not of a contagious character.

Non-content', one who votes "No" in the House of Lords.

Dis-content, positive or active dissatisfaction.

Mal-content, a grumbler who shows his discontent by overt acts. (Latin *māle contentus*.)

Non-contributor, one who is not a contributor.

Non-deliv'ery, failure of an expected delivery.

Non-descript', abnormal, not easily described.

Non-devel'opment, failure of development.

Non-discovery, *-dis.kūv'.ĕ.ry*, failure of finding out.

Non-elast'ic, not possessed of elasticity.

Non-elect', not one of the elect; **non-election**, *-e.lĕk'.shŭn*, failure of obtaining an election.

Non-electric, *-e.lĕk'.trĭk*, a substance not an electric.

An *electric* can be made to *exhibit* electricity, but not to conduct it.

A *non-electric* can be made to *conduct* electricity, but not to exhibit it.

Non-entity, *plu. non-entities*, *-en'.tĭ.tĭz*, what has no existence, one of no influence.

Non-en'try, failure of making a due and proper entry.

Non-episcopal, *-e.pĭs'.ko.pāl*, not under the rule of a bishop. (Latin *episcōpus*, a bishop.)

Non-essential, *-ĕs.sĕn'.shāl*, not indispensable.

Non-execution, *-ex'.ĕ.kū''.shŭn*, failure of performance.

Non-exis'tence, having no existence; **non-exis'tent**.

Non-fulfil'ment, failure of an expected fulfilment.

Non-ju'ror, one who refused to take the oath of allegiance to the successor of James II.; **non-ju'ring**.

Non-metal'lic, destitute of metallic properties.

Non-naturals, *-nūt'tchŭ.rālz*, (in *Med.*) denotes all abnormal states of body or function.

Non-obedience, *-o.bĕ'.dĭ.ence* (not *-o.bĕ'.djence*), failure in expected obedience.

Non-obs'er'vance, failure of expected observance.

Non-pareil, *-pā.rĕl'*, without an equal, an apple, a type.

Non-pay'ment, failure of expected payment.

Non-perfor'mance, failure of doing something expected.

Non'-plus, to puzzle, to confound with perplexity; **nonplussed**, *non'.plŭst*; **non'pluss-ing**. ("Plus" is treated as a word of one syllable, Rule i.)

Non-production, *-pro.dŭk'.shŭn*, failure of producing something expected; **non-productive-ness**.

Non-professional, not belonging to the profession, not in a professional capacity: as a *non-professional visit* from a medical adviser. **Un-professional**, not according to the etiquette or practice of the profession.

Non-proficient, *-pro.fish'ent*, not up to the mark of proficiency; **non-proficiency**, *nŏn-pro.fish'en.sy*.

Non-res'ident, one not residing where his property lies; **non-res'idence**, absenteeism.

Non-resis'tance, passive obedience; **non-resis'tant**, one who thinks it wrong to resist a law however much he disapproves of it; **non-resist-ing**, *-re.zist'ing*; **-resis'tive**.

Non'sense, not sense, absurdity; **nonsensical**, *non.sĕn'.sĭ.kål*; **nonsensical-ly**, **nonsensical-ness**.

Non-sequitur, *-sĕk'kwĭ.tur* (in *Log.*), something that does not follow as a logical sequence from the premises stated. As "matter is inert, therefore it could not be the author of the material world." This does *not* follow from the statement "matter is inert," although it may be true.

Non-sexual, *-sĕx'.ũ.ål*, having no sexual organs.

Non-sol'vent, not able to pay his debts; **in-solvent**, a declared bankrupt; **non-sol'vency**, **insolvency**.

Non-submission, *-sũb.mish'ũn*, failure of due submission; **non-submissive**, *nŏn-sũb.mis'.siv*.

Non-suit, *-sũte*, the abandonment of a law-suit by the plaintiff (when actually in court) on the discovery of some error or omission; to determine that the plaintiff shall drop his suit; **non-suit-ed**, adjudged to have dropped his suit; **non-suit-ing**, adjudging that the plaintiff has abandoned his suit.

None, *nun*, not one. **Nun**, a female religious recluse.

"None," Old Eng. *nŏn* (*n-dn*, *n-one*). "Nun," Old Eng. *nunne*.

Nones, *nŏnz*, in the Rom. caland. 9 days before the Ides (*nŏnæ*).

None-such, *nũn.sũtch*, an apple (without a peer).

Nonillion, *nŏ.nĩl'.yũn*, a million raised to the ninth power.

It consists of 1 followed by 54 ciphers ($6 \times 9 = 54$).

Noodle, *noo'.d'l*, a dunce. **Noddle**, *nŏd'.d'l*, the head.

Welsh *nwydol*, whimsical, *nwydo*, a whim, *nwydwyllt*, harebrained. "Noddle," dim. of *nod*, the "little thing that nods."

Nook (to rhyme with *book* not *noo'k*), a corner, a small recess.

oo before *k* is shorter than when a labial or liquid follows: Thus *book* (not *boo'k*), *brook*, *cook*, *crook*, *hook*, *look*, *nook*, *rook*, *shook*, *took*; but *foo'l* (long), *roo'm*, *noo'n*, *poo'r*, *loo'p*, &c.

Noon, *noo'n*, mid-day; **noon-day**, **noon-tide**; **high-noon**, exact mid-day; **fore-noon**, the morning up to noon; **after-noon**, between noon and sun-set. (O. Eng. *nŏn*, *nŏn-tid*.)

Noose. News. Gnu. Noes. Nose. Knows.

Noose, *noo'z*, a running knot, to catch in a noose, to tie a noose; *noosed* (1 syl.), *noos'-ing*, R. xix. (Latin *nōdus*.)

News, *nūze*, tidings. (Old English *neowe* or *niwe*, new.)

Gnu, *nūze*, plu. of *gnu*, a sort of ox, South Africa.

Noes, *nōze*, those who vote "no" to a measure. (O. E. *nā*.)

Nose, *nōze*, a feature of the face. (Old Eng. *nosu* or *nasu*.)

Knows, *nōwz* (to rhyme with *grows*), doth know.

Old English *cndw[an]*, past *cneow*, past part. *cndwen*.

Nor, correlative of *neither* or *not*: as *neither James nor John*.

It was not James who did it nor [yet] John. **Gnaw**, *nōr*, to bite, to nibble. ("Nor" is *n-or*, as "none" is *n-one*.)

"Gnaw," Old Eng. *gnag[an]*, past *gnōh*, past part. *gnagen*.

Normal, *nor'māl*, according to rule. **Ab-normal**, not according to rule. **Normal School**, a school for training teachers intended for elementary schools.

Latin *norma*, a rule, a square to work by, a law, *normālis*, made to the square or by rule; *normālis linea*, a perpendicular line.

Norman, plu. **Normans**, a Norwegian or north-man, a colony of whom settled in France and called the part colonised by them Normandy, hence a native of Normandy.

Nornas, *nor'nūz* or **Norns** (in Scandinavian *Mythol.*), the three Fates: *Past*, *Present*, and *Future*.

Nōr'roy, **king-at-arms**, the third of the three heralds, his jurisdiction lies north of the Trent (*nor-roy*, i.e., *north-roy*).

The other two are **Garter** and **Clarencieux**, *kla.ren'so*.

Norse (1 syl.), the language of the ancient Scandinavians;

Norseman, plu. **Norsemen**, a native of Scandinavia.

Nōrth, opposite the South. From North to East are seven points, and from North to West are seven points, called (1) N. *by* E., (2) NN.E., (3) N.E. *by* N., (4) N.E., (5) N.E. *by* E., (6) E.N.E., (7) E. *by* N. By substituting W. (West), we have the points in the opposite direction.

Nōrth-wind, *-wīnd*. **North-east**, **north-eastern**, **north-easterly**. **North-west**, **north-western**, **north-westerly**.

Northern, *nōrh'ern*; **northerly**, *nōrh.er.ly*.

Northern-most, *nōrh.ern-most*. **Nōrth'ing**, tending north, distance [of a planet] from the equator northwards. **Southing**, its distance from the equator southwards.

Northward (*adj.*): as a *northward* direction.

Northwards (*adv.*), in a northern direction. (-s is our native adverbial suffix: as *now-adays*, *anights*, &c.)

North-star, the pole-star

Northern Lights, ...*lites*, the *aurōra boreālis*.

Northman, *plu.* **Northmen**, native of ancient Scandinavia.

North pole, the most northern extremity of the earth's axis.

North frigid zone, all the north of our globe up to the arctic circle. The opposite zone is the **South frigid**.

North temperate zone, between the arctic circle and the torrid zone. The opposite zone is the **S. temperate**.

North-west Passage, a passage for ships through the Boreal regions from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

(Discovered by Capt. M'Clure in 1850-1851.)

Northern hemisphere, -*hēm' i. sfer*, that half of the globe which lies north of the equator. That half which lies south of the equator is called the **Southern hemisphere**.

Northern Drift, the erratic boulder group brought by polar currents from the north.

Northern Signs, *sines*, those signs of the zō'diac which appear north of the equator. Those south of the equator are called **The Southern Signs**.

THE NORTHERN SIGNS are (1) *Aries* (3 syl.), (2) *Taurus*, (3) *Gem'ini*, (4) *Cancer*, (5) *Leo*, (6) *Virgo*.

THE SOUTHERN SIGNS are (1) *Libra*, (2) *Scorpio*, (3) *Sagitta'rius*, (4) *Capricor'nus*, (5) *Aquar'ius*, (6) *Pisces*.

Old Eng. *north*, *northern*, *northan-west*, *north-weard*, *north-weardes*.

Norwegian, *nor.wē'.gĭ'ān*, a native of Norway, *adj.* of Norway.

Nose, *nōze*. **Noes**, *nōze*. **Knows**. **Noose**. **News**. **Gnus**.

Nōse, a feature of the face (Old English *nosu* or *nasu.*); *nōsed* (1 syl.), having a nose, suspecting, prying out; *nose-less*; *nose-bag*, a bag with food attached to a horse's head; *nose-band*, part of a bridle; *nose-gay*, a bouquet.

Nosing, the edge of stairs.

Nostril, *nōs'.tril*, one of the cavities of the nose.

To lead by the nose, to lead unresistingly.

To thrust [one's] nose into..., to interfere with.

The length of [one's] nose, a very short way.

To turn up [one's] nose, to show contempt.

Under [one's] nose, quite near at hand.

§ **Noes**, *nōze*, those who vote "no" to a question.

Knows, *nōwz* (to rhyme with *grows*), understands.

Old English *cndw[an]*, past *cneow*, past part. *cndwen*.

Noose, *nōo'z*, a running knot. (Latin *nōdus*.)

News, *nūze*, tidings. (Old English *neowe* or *newe*, *new*.)

Gnus, *nūze*, *plu.* of *gnu*, a sort of ox (South Africa).

"Nostril," Old English *nosu thyrel*, nose hole.

- Noso-**, *nōs'.o-* (Greek prefix), disease, diseases. (Greek *nōsōs*.)
Noso-graphy, *nō.sōg'.ră.fy*, scientific description of diseases.
 Greek *noso-[nōsōs]grapho*, I describe diseases.
Noso-logy, *nō.sōl'.ō.gy*, systematic classification of diseases,
 doctrine of diseases; **nosological**, *nōs'.o.lōdg''.ī.kūl*;
nosologist, *nō.zōl'.ō.djīst*, one skilled in diseases.
 Greek *noso-[nōsōs]lōgton*, treatise on diseases.
- Nostalgia**, *nōs.tāl'.djī.ah*, home-sickness; **nostal'gic**.
 Greek *nostos algos*, distress to-return-home.
- Nostril**, *nōs'trīl*, one of the apertures of the nose. (*See Nose*.)
- Nostrum**, *nōs'.trūm*, a quack or patent medicine.
 Latin *nostrum*, our own [private patent medicine].
- Nōt**. **Knot**, *nōt*. **Knout** (to rhyme with *out*). **Newt**.
Not, *adv.* of denial. (Old Eng. *nāht* [*n-ōht*], not ought.)
Knot, *nōt*, a tie, to tie a knot. (Old Eng. *cnott*, v. *cnyt*[*an*].)
Knout, a whip for criminals in Russia. (Russian *knūt*.)
Newt, *nūte*, an eft or efet, (Corruption of *an-est*.)
- Notable**, *nōt'.ă.b'l*, clever, *nōtē'.ă.b'l*, remarkable.
Notably, *nōt'.ă.bly*, cleverly, *nōtē'.ă.bly*, especially.
Notable-ness, *nōt'.ă.b'l-ness*, *nōtē'.ă.b'l-ness*.
Notability, *nōt'.ă.bīl.ī.ty*, *nōtē'.ă.bīl.ī.ty*.
 Latin *nōtābilis*, *nōtābilitas* (*nōtāre*, to distinguish, to note).
- Notary**, *plu.* **notaries**, *nō'.tā.rīz*, an officer authorised to attest contracts, and to protest foreign bills of exchange, &c.
Notary Public, *plu.* **Notaries Public** (same meaning);
notarial, *nō.tair'.rī.āl*; **notar'ial-ly**. (Latin *nōtārius*.)
- Notation**, *nō.tay'.shūn*, record by symbols, the nomination of a line of figures, representation of musical signs by notes.
- Notator**, *no.tay'.tor*. (Latin *nōtātio*, *nōtātor*.)
- Nōtch**, a nick, to nick; **notched** (2 syl.), **notch-ing**, **notch-er**.
- Nōte** (1 syl.), an observation in writing or printing upon something stated in the text, a short letter, a memorandum, a musical character, a bank-note, to make a note, to jot down, to observe; **nōt'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **nōt'-ing** (R. xix.), **nōt'-er**; **nōt'-ed**, remarkable; **nō'ted-ly**, **nō'ted-ness**, **note'-worthy**, **note'-less**, **note'-book**, **note'-paper**.
To note a bill, to record on the back its non-acceptance.
 French *note*, *noter*; Latin *nōta* (*nosce*, supine *nōtum*, to know).
- Nothing**, *nūth'.ing*, no-thing; **noth'ing-ness**, **nothing less**.
To make nothing of it, not to understand it.
 Old English *næht* or *nāht*, or rather *nó* or *ná thing* or *thincg*.

Notho-saurus, *plu. notho-sauri*, *nōth'ō-saw'riūs*, -*saw'ri*, or *notho-sau'rian*, *plu. -sau'rians*, a fossil saurian fish of the Devo'nian period (Gk. *nōthōs saurōs*, bastard lizard.)

Notice, *nō'tīs*, information officially made, civility, attention, to observe, to pay attention to; **noticed**, *nō'tīst*; **notic-ing** (R. xix.), *nō'tīs-ing*. **Notice-able** (only -*ce* and -*ge* retain the -*e* before able); **no'ticeably**. (Fr. *notice*, Lat. *notitia*.)

Notify, *nōt'īfy*, to declare, to make known, to give notice; **notifies** (Rule xi.), *nōt'īfize*; **notified**, *nōt'īfide*; **not'ifi-er**, **not'ify-ing**. **Notification**, *nōt'īfīkay'shūn*.

Latin *notificatio*, *notificare*; French *notification*, *v. notifier*.

Notion, *nō'shūn*, opinion, sentiment, idea, knowledge; **notional**, *nō'shūn.āl*, existing in idea only, imaginary; **notional-ly**, **no'tionist**. (Latin *nōtio*, *nōtum*, known.)

Notorious, *nō.tōr'riūs*, publicly known [in a bad sense]; **notor'iously**, **notor'ious-ness**. **Notoriety**, *nō.tō.rī'ē.ty*, disrepute. (Latin *nōtōrius*, *nōtōria*, an indictment.)

Nōt'o- before cons., **Not-** before vowels (Gk. prefix), southern.

Not-ornis, *nō.tor'nīs*, a fossil bird of the coot kind found in New Zealand. (Greek *nōt*-[*nōtōs*]ornis, south bird.)

Not'o-therium, -*rhē'riūm*, an extinct gigantic quadruped found in Australia. (Gk. *nōto*-[*nōtōs*], *thērion*, a beast.)

Not-wheat, *nōt'weet*, unbearded wheat.

Old English *hȝot whēte*, smooth or shorn wheat.

Not-with-stand'ing, however, nevertheless, although, in spite of. *Withstand* means to resist, *not-withstanding*, "non obstante."

Nought, *nawt*, nothing. **Naught**, *nawt*, worthless.

Old English *n-ōht*, not ought, *n-dht*, not aught.

Noun, a substantive. **Common noun**. **Proper noun**, a "proper name." (Latin *nōmen*, Greek *ōnōma*.)

Nourish, *nūr'rish*, to sustain, to feed, to cherish; **nour'ished** (2 syl.), **nour'ish-ing**, **nour'ishing-ly**, **nour'ish-er**, **nour'ish-ment**, **nourish-able** (Rule xxiii.) See **Nutrimēt**.

French *nourrir*, *nourrice*; Latin *nutrire*, supine *nutritum*.

Novel, *nōv'ēl*, a tale of human life, new; **novelette**, *nōv'ēl.ēt'*, a short novel (-ette, Fr. dim.); **nov'el-ist**, a writer of novels.

Novelty, *plu. novelties* (Rule xlv.), *nōv'ēl.tiz*.

Latin *novellitas*, *novellus* (*novus*, Greek *neōs*, new).

November, *no.vēm'ber*, the ninth month from March, the proper beginning of the year, as in this month the sun crosses the equator for his northern route.

The words *September* (7th month), *October* (8th month), *November* (9th month), and *December* (10th month), are relics of the calendar which began the year with March. We in England began the year in March from the 14th to the middle of the 18th century. The change was made in 1752.

Novice, *nŏv'iss*, a beginner, a female religious recluse who has not yet taken the vow, a proselyte; **novice-ship**.

Novitiate, *no.vish'late*. (Fr. *novice*, *noviciat*; Lat. *nŏvitiŭs*.)

Nŏw, at this present time, very lately; **now'-adays**, in this age;

Now and then, occasionally. (Old Eng. *nŭ, nŭ hwænne*.)

"Now and then" is a corruption of *nŭ-hwænne*, sometimes.

Nowhere, *no'ware*, in no place. (Old English *nŏ hwær*.)

Nowise (not *noways*), *no'wize*, not at all; **in nowise** (not *in noways*), by no means. (Old English affix *-wis* with *no*.)

Noxious, *nŏk'shŭs*, baneful, hurtful; **noxious-ly**, **noxious-ness**.

Latin *noxius* (*noxa*, hurt, v. *nŏcere*, to hurt).

Noyau (Fr.), *nŏ'yŏ'*, a cordial flavoured with bitter almonds.

Noyade, *nwi'yard*, destruction of many persons at once by sending them to sea in a boat and skuttling it. Devised by Carrier in the first Fr. Revolution. (Fr. *noyer*, to drown.)

Nozzle, *nŏz'z'l*, the snout, the air-tube of a pair of bellows, the thing that holds the wick of a lamp (diminutive of *nose*.)

Nucleus, *plu. nuclei, nŭ'.klĕ.ŭs, nŭ'.klĕ.i*, the germ, the basis, that round which an accumulation gathers; **nucleated**, *nŭ'.klĕ.ate.ĕd*, having a nucleus. (Lat. *nŭclĕus*, *nux*, a nut.)

Nŭde (1 syl.), naked; **nude'-ly**. **Nudity**, *nŭ'.dĭ.ty*, nakedness.

Latin *nŭditas*, *nŭdus* (Greek *nĕ-dud*, not to clothe).

Nudge, to jog one's arm to arrest attention; **nudged**, **nudg'-ing**.

Nugatory, *nŭ'.ga.t'ry*, ineffectual. (Lat. *nŭgatorius*, *nugæ*, trifles.)

Nŭg'get, a piece of gold picked up in a "digging."

Bengalee *nuggut pisa*, "hard cash," from Persian *nugud*, cash (*Notes and Queries*). Generally derived from an *ingot*.

Nuisance, *nŭ'.sŭnse*, an annoyance. (Fr. *nuisance* [obsolete].)

Nŭll (Rule v.), void. **Nul'lity**. **Nullify**, *nŭl'.lĭ.fy*, to render void; **nullifies**, *nŭl'.lĭ.fize*; **nullified**, *nŭl'.lĭ.fide* (Rule xi.), **nul'lifi-er**, **nul'lify-ing**. **Nullification**, *nŭl'.lĭ.fĭ-kay''shŭn*. (Latin *nullitas*, *nullus*, none.)

Numb, *nŭm*, torpid from cold, without sensation, to render numb; **numbed**, *nŭmd*; **numb-ing**, *nŭm'.ing*; **numb-ness**, *nŭm.ness*, torpor from cold, insensibility.

Old English *num[an]*, to take away, past *nŭm*, past part. *numen*.

Number, *nŭm'.ber*, a figure, a good many, one part of a serial, to count, to affix a number to; **numbered**, *nŭm'.brd*; **num'ber-ing**, **num'ber-er**, **number-less**.

Book of Numbers, the fourth book of the Bible.

Car'dinal number, one, two, three, &c.

Ordinal number, first, second, third, &c.

Golden number, the cycle of the moon.

Add 1 to the year, then divide by 19, the quotient will be the number of cycles since the birth of Christ, and the remainder will be the "Golden Number."

So called because in ancient almanacs it was displayed in gold.

Abstract number, a number per se, as five.

Concrete number, a number applied, as five *men*.

Prime number, a number not divisible (except by unity), as one, two, three, five (four is not prime).

Square number, the product of a number multiplied by itself, as 4 which is 2×2 , 9 which is 3×3 .

Cubic number, the product of a number multiplied twice by itself, 8 which is $2 \times 2 \times 2$, $27 = 3 \times 3 \times 3$.

Whole number, an unbroken number, *i.e.*, not a fraction.

Noun of number, a noun which refers to a collection of persons or things, as *people*.

Nouns of number have this peculiarity, they may have either a sing. or plu. construction. The strict rule is: if the reference is to a mass considered as an indivisible *whole* the singular construction should be used, but if the reference is to a mass considered as a number of independent *individuals* the plural construction must be employed: thus "The *band* was playing in the park," "The *clergy* were in their robes." The "*band*" is no band at all except in union. "The *clergy* were in their robes" means each clergyman present wore his robe.

French *nombre*; Latin *nūmerus*, *v. nūmērāre*, to number.

Numeral, *nū'.mē.rūl.* **Numerical**, *nū.mēr'ri.kūl.*

Numeral, the symbol of a number, pertaining to a number.

Numerical or numeric, *nu.mēr'rik*, consisting of figures, expressed by a number.

We say *numeric difference*, *numeric algebra*, &c., that is, the difference "expressed by a number," algebra with *figures* (not letters) for coefficients, as *2b*, *numerically greater or less*, but we called *X*, *V*, *L*, *C*, *D*, &c., *numeral* (not numerical) letters.

("Numeral" is sometimes a noun, but "numerical" never.)

Numeral-ly, adv. of numeral. **Numerical-ly**, adv. of numerical, as it is expressed by figures.

Arabic numerals, the ordinary figures 1, 2, 3, 4, &c.

Roman numerals, the numeral letters, *i*, *v*, *x*, *l*, *c*, &c.

Numerate, *nū'.mē.rate*. **Enumerate**, *e.nū'.mē.rate*.

Numerate, to put numbers to. **Enumerate**, to count up.

We *numerate* houses, but *enumerate* a series of figures.

Nū'mērāt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), **nū'mērāt-ing** (Rule xix.)

Nū'merator, one who numerates. (In *Arith.*) the *upper* part of a fraction, the *lower* part is the *Denom'inator*.

Thus, in $\frac{3}{2}$, "2" is the *numerator*, and "3" the *denominator*.

Nū'merable, that may be numbered. **Enu'merable**, countless.

Numeration, *nū'.mĕ.ray''shŭn*, the art of reading off a series of figures or expressing their values in words.

Numerous, *nū'.mĕ.rŭs*; **numerous-ly**; **nu'merous-ness**.

Num'ber, numbered (2 syl.), **number-ing**.

Super-nu'merary, extra, more than needful.

Latin *nūmērālis*, *super-nūmērārius*, *nūmērātio*, *nūmērātor*, v. *nūmērāre*, *nūmērōsus*, *nūmērus*; French *numération*.

Numismatic, *nū'.mĭz.mŭt''ĭk*, pertaining to coins and medals.

Numismatics, the science which explains coins and medals.

Numismatology, *nū'.mĭz'.mă.tŏl''ŏ.gy*. (Greek *lŏgŏs*.)

Numismatologist, *nū'.mĭz'.mă.tŏl''ŏ.djĭst*.

The following have the "m" doubled.

Nummery, *nŭm'.mŭ.ry*, relating to money or coin.

Nummulite, *nŭm'.mŭ.lite*, a fossil resembling a coin (-ite, a fossil); **nummulitic**, *nŭm'.mŭ.lĭt''ĭk*.

Nummulitic Formation, limestone full of nummulites.

Latin *numisma*, Greek *nomisma*, legal coin (*nomizo*, *nomos*, law)

Latin *nummus*, Greek *nommos*, coin. Aristotle tells us there was a Tarentine coin so called = three obŏli, but *nūmĕro*, to count, seems the true derivation, and one "m" the correct spelling.

Numskull, *nŭm'.skŭl*, a dunce. (Old English *num[en] scol*.)

The verb *num[an]*, to take away, past *nŏm*, past part. *numen*.

Nūn, a female religious recluse. **None**, *nŭn*, not one.

Nunnery, *plu. nunneries*, *nŭn'.nĕ.rĭz*; **nunn'-ish** (Rule i.)

"Nun," Old English *nunne*. "None," *n-one*, Old English *n-ŏn*.

Nuncio, *plu. nuncios* (Rule xlii.), *nŭn'.shĕ.ŏze*, an ambassador from the pope to a sovereign, a courier. **Nunciature**, *nŭn'.shĕ.ă.tchŭr*, office of a nuncio.

Spanish *nuncio*, Latin *nuntius*.

Nuncupative, *nŭn.kŭ'.pă.tĭv*, nominal, verbal, not written; **nuncupatory**, *nŭn.kŭ'.pă.t'ry*.

Lat. *nuncŭpātivus*, v. *nuncŭpāre*, i.e., *nŏmen-clĕpĕre*, to take a name.

Nuptials, *nŭp'.shŭlz*, marriage ceremony; **nup'tial** (*adj.*), **nup-tial-ly**. (Latin *nuptiālis*, v. *nŭbĕre*, sup. *nuptum*.)

"Nuptials" regards the ceremony from the woman's side, *nupta* (a bride), but "marriage" regards the union from the man's side, *maritus* (a husband). Our native word "wed" regards the union as a contract, "wed" (a pledge, agreement, vow).

Hence "Nuptials" means the *bridal* ceremonies.

"Wedding," the vows made of mutual fidelity.

"Marriage," the taking of a husband.

Nurse, a woman who has the care of little children, to suckle, to cherish, to take care of the sick; **nursed**, *nurst*; **nurs'-ing**; **nurse'-ling** (-ling, offspring, diminutive.)

Nursery, *plu. nurseries*, *nŭr'.sĕ.rĭz* (not *nŭs'.ĕ.rĭs*.)

Old Eng. *norice* (Lye, *Dict. Saxon*.); French *nourrice*; Lat. *nutrix*.

Nurture, *nurt'yer* (not *nūr'tchūr*), erudition, bringing up, diet, to feed, to train up; **nurtured**, *nurt'y'rd*; **nurtur-ing** (Rule xix.), *nurt'yēr.ing*.

Fr. *nourriture*, v. *nourrir* (Lat. *nūtrio*; Gk. *nectēreō*, I feed the young).

Nūt, a shell-fruit, a kernel, a screw, to gather nuts; **nutt'ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **nutt'-ing** (Rule i.), **nutt'-y**. **Nut-brown**, **nut-gall**, **nut-shell**; **nut-crackers**, an instrument for cracking nuts; **nut-cracker**, one who cracks nuts.

"Nut-crackers" has no sing. Pairs have a sing. only when each part of the pair is perfect and independent: as a *shoe* (shoes), &c. *Nutcrackers*, *tongs*, &c., united by a joint, have no sing.

Nutation, *nu.tay'.shūn*, a vibratory movement of the earth's axis.

Latin *nūtatio*, a nodding (v. *nūtāre*, to nod); French *nutation*.

Nutmeg, *nūt'.mæg*, the fruit of an East Indian tree; **nutmegged**, *nūt'.megd*, seasoned with nutmeg; **nut'megg-y**, tasting of or like nutmeg. (Treated as two words hyphenated, R. i.)

Latin *nux moschata*, the aromatic nut; French *noix muscade*.

Nutritious (not *-cious*), *nū.trīsh'.ūs*, nourishing; **nutritious-ly**.

Nutritive, *nūt'.trī.tīv*, nutritious; **nutritive-ly**.

Nutrition (Rule xxxiii.), *nu.trīsh'.un*, nourishment.

Nutriment, *nūt'.trī.ment*; **nutriment'al**.

Latin *nūtrimentum*, *nūtrītius*, v. *nūtrire*, supine *nūtritum*.

Nux vomica (Latin), *nūx vōm'.i.kah*, the vomit nut, it yields strychnia and is the fruit of the East Indian *strychnos*.

Nymph, *nīmf*, a goddess who presided over some part of nature.

The nymphs are innumerable, but the chief are—

Dryad, *plu. Dryads or Dryades*, *dri'.ā.dēs*, **Wood-nymphs**.

Greek *drus*, a forest tree, *Druddēs*.

Echo, *ē'hō*, one of the Mountain-nymphs. (See *Oread*.)

Ham'a-dryad, *plu. Ham'a-dryads or Hamadry'adēs*, **Tree-nymphs** (Gk. *hama drus*, i.e., [they live and die] with the tree they preside over).

Hyad, *hī'.ad*, *plu. Hyads or Hyades*, *hī'.a.dēs*, **Rain-nymphs**.

Greek *hudōr*, water, *numphai huddēs*.

Lim'niad, *plu. Lim'niads*, **Lake-nymphs** (*limnē*, a lake).

Limō'niad, *plu. Limō'niads*, **Meadow-nymphs** (*leimōn*, a meadow).

Mē'liad, *plu. Mē'liads or Meliades*, *mē'.li.ā.dēs*, **nymphs of fruit-trees**.

Nymphs of *Mēlis*, one of the Cyclādes (Latin *mālum*, fruit).

Naiad, *nay'.ād*, *plu. Naiads or Naiades*, *nay'.a.dēs*, **Water-nymphs**.

Greek *naō*, to flow. *Naidēs*.

Napēs, *na.pē'.ē* (no sing.), **Valley or glen nymphs** (Gk. *napē*, a glen).

Nereid, *nē'.rē'.īd*, *plu. Nereids*, nymphs of the Mediterranean sea, daughters of Nereus (*nē'.ruce*), the Old Man of the Sea, *néréidēs*.

Oceanid, *ō'.sē'.ān'.īd*, *plu. Oceanids or Oceanides*, *ō'.sē'.ān'.ī.dēs*, **Ocean nymphs**. (Greek *ōkéānōs*, the ocean.)

Oread, *ō'rē'.ād*, *plu. Oreads or Oreades*, *ō'rē'.a.dēs*, **Mountain nymphs**.

Greek *ōrōs*, a mountain. *Orēādēs*.

Petrēs, *pē'.trē'.ē* (no sing.), **Rock nymphs**. (Greek *petraiai*, *petrōs*.)

Potameid, *pot'.a.mē'.īd*, *plu. Potame'ids or Potameides*, *pōt'.a.mē'.ī.dēs*, **River nymphs**. (Greek *pōtāmōs*, a river.)

Nympha, plu. *nymphæ*, *nīm'fah*, plu. *nīm'fē*, the third state of an insect. (Same as *pūpa* or *chrysalis*, *kris'ā līs*.) (The 1st state is the *egg*; 2nd, the *larva*; 3rd, the *pu'pa*, *chrysalis*, or *nympha*; and 4th, the *ima'go*.)

Nymphæan, *nīm'fē.ăn* (not *nīm'fē.ăn*), *adj.* of nymph; nymph-like, nymph-ish. (*-ish* added to nouns means "like," added to adjectives it is diminutive.)

Latin *nympha*, *nymphæus*; Greek *numphē*, *numphios*.

O' (Irish), son of, Welsh *Ap-*, Scotch *Mac-*, Eng. *Fitz-*. Like French *de*, German *von*, it often indicates aristocratic birth or one of the landed gentry. *O'Neil*.

O.S., Old Style, 11 days later than the New, so that the 1st Jan. O.S. is the 12th. Still retained in Russia and Greece.

O. Oh! Owe. Ho. Hoe. How.

O, sign of the vocative case: as O king, live for ever.

Oh! exclamation of pain, distress, excitement.

Owe (to rhyme with *grōw*), to be indebted to. (O. E. *āg[an]*.)

Ho! a call to arrest attention. (Welsh *ho!*)

Hoe, *hō*. an instrument for hoeing. (French *houe*.)

Hōw, in what manner, to what a degree. (Old Eng. *hū*.)

Oaf, *ōfe*, an idiot, a changeling by the fairies; oaf-ish, stupid.

Corruption of *ouph* (elf). It was once thought that idiot children were changelings by the fairies, who carried off the good child.

Oak, *oke*, plu. *oaks*, a forest tree. **Hoax**, *hōkes*, a trick.

Oak-en, *oke'n*, made of oak (*-en*, made of: as *wood-en*, *gold-en*, &c.); **oak'-ling**, a young oak (*-ling*, diminutive, offspring). **Oak-apple**, *oak'-bark'*, **oak-galls**, *oak'-tan'*.

Oak-paper, paper for walls in imitation of oak.

Old English *de* or *aac*, *de-corn*, an acorn, *de-en*.

Oak'um, old rope pulled into loose fibres for calking ships.

Old English *acumba* or *æcumba*, oakum, the coarse part of flax.

Oar. O'er. Ore. Or. Hoar. Hors. Haw. Whore.

Oar, *ō'r*, a machine for rowing boats; oared, *ō'rd*, furnished with oars; **oar-y**, *ō'r'ry*; **oars-man** (not *oar-man*, so **boats-man**, *i.e.*, "man-of-the-oar or boat," meaning skilled in its management).

To boat the oars, to lay the oars in the boat.

To feather the oar, to turn the blade horizontally with the top aft as it comes out of the water.

To lie on the oars (not *lay*), to cease from giving strokes and merely to dip the oars and raise them.

To muffle the oars, to wrap something round that part of the oars which works in the rowlocks, to deaden the sound.

- To unship the oars, to take them out of the rowlocks.
- O'er**, contraction of *over*. (Old English *ober* or *ofer*.)
- Ore** (1 syl.), metal with some mineraliser. (Old Eng. *ora*.)
- Or** (*conj.*), a contraction of *other*. (Old English *oththe*.)
- Hoar**, *hō'r*, white with age or frost. (Old English *hār*.)
- Hors**, *hor* (French), disabled as *hors de combat*.
- Haw**, the berry of the hawthorn. (Old English *hæg*.)
- Whore**, *hoo'r*, a prostitute. (Old Eng. *hōre*, Welsh *huren*.)
- "Oar," Old English *dr*, *dr-blæd*, oar-blade, *dr-locu*, the rowlock.
- Oasis**, *plu. oases*, *ō.ă.sis*, *ō.ă.seez* (not *o.ă'.sis*), a fertile spot in a desert. (A Coptic word, called *auasis* by Herodotus.)
- Oats** (1 syl.), a grain. An oat, one single grain; oat'-en (*-en*, made of or from). Oat-cake; oat-meal, *ote-meel*;
- Wild-oats, the wild habits of young men.
- To sow [your] wild oats, to live in youthful dissipation.
- He has sown his wild oats, he has become steady.
- (This is the only grain in the plural number: we say *barley*, *millet*, *maize*, *rye*, *wheat*, &c., all in the singular number.)
- Old English *dian*, oats, *dīa*, an oat-grain.
- Oath**, *ōrh*, a profane expression, an appeal to God in confirmation of what is said. False-oath, perjury. (O. E. *āth*.)
- Ob-** (Latin prefix), opposed to, reversed, against, drawn towards, for a purpose. (Sometimes emphatic.) It becomes
- Oc- before "c," except in *ob-compressed*, *ob-conical*, *ob-cordate*.
- Of- before "f," except in *ob-fusate*.
- O- before "m," except in *ob-mutescence*.
- Op- before "p," as *op-pose*, *op-press*.
- All words beginning with *ob* are from the Lat., except the following: *obsidian* (Greek), *Obi* (African), *oboe* (Italian), *obeisance* and *oblique* (Latin through the French).
- Ob-durate**, *ob'.dū.rate*, obstinate; ob'durate-ness, ob'durate-ly.
- Obduracy, *ob'.du.ra.sy*, obstinacy. (Lat. *obdurāre*, *ob* emph.)
- Obedient**, *o.bē.dī.ent* (not *o.bē'.djent*), submissive; obe'dient-ly.
- Obedience, *o.bē'.dī.ense*, submission; obediency, *-be'.dī.en.sy*.
- Passive obedience (*Eng. Hist.*), that unqualified obedience which some think is due from a subject to a ruler.
- Obey, *o.bay'*; obeyed, *o.bayd'*; obey'-ing, obey'-er.
- Latin *obediens*, gen. *obedientis*, *obēdientia*, *obēdre* (*ob-audio*.)
- Obeisance**, *o.bay'.sance* (not *o.bē'.zance*), a bow, a sign of obedience, a humble salute. (Fr. *obéissance*, Lat. *obēdre*.)
- Obelisk**, *ōb'.ē.ă.sk*, a spiral monument with four faces, a reference mark (+), also called a dagger. (Latin *obēliscus*.)

Obelus, *ôb'ê.lus*, a mark in printing. **Ob'olus**, a coin (an *obol.*)
In the Septuagint the obelus (÷) indicates that the passage does not occur in the Hebrew text. The mark (—) in modern books indicates a break, as *If thou didst ever thy dear father love —* (Hamlet).

Lat. *obelus*, Gk. *obelos* (a spit), a mark to indicate that something is amiss, or not finished. The word means "obolus," Gk. *obolós*.

Oberon, *ô'bê.rôn*, king of the fairies and husband of Titan'ia.

Corruption of *Auberon* (*Alberon*), Germ. *Alberich*, King of the elves.

Obese, *o.bece'*, fat; **obese'-ness**; **obesity**, *o.bê.si.ty*, fatness.

Latin *obestilas*, *obesus*, v. *obeso*, to cram and make fat.

Obey, *o.bay'*; **obeys'**, **obeyed'** (2 syl.), **obey'-ing**. (See *Obedient*.)

Obfuscate, *ôb.füs'.kate*, to bewilder, to obscure; **obfus'cât-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **obfus'cât-ing**; **obfuscation**, *ôb.füs.kay''shün*.

Latin *obfuscare*, supine *obfuscâtum* (ob intens., *fuscus*, dusky).

Obi, *ô'be*, the witchcraft of the West Indian negroes; **obi-man**, **obi-woman**, plu. **obi-men**, **obi-women**, *-wîm'n*, the sorcerer and sorceress of the West Indian negroes.

Obit, *ô'bit*, funeral obsequies. **Or'bit**, the route of a planet.

Postôbit (not *post or'bit*), Latin "after death," a deed to come into force after the funeral; **obitual**, *ôbit'.ü.äl*.

Obituary, plu. **obituaries** (Rule xlv.), a register of deaths.

Latin *obitus*, death, dead, v. *obire*, supine *obitum*, to die (ob eo).

Object, (noun) *ôb'.jekt*, (verb) *ôb.jekt'*, a thing seen, a ridiculous figure, to disapprove, to suggest objections;

Ob'ject-less; **ob'ject-glass**, a glass to form the image of the "object" looked for: as the *object-glass of a telescope*.

Object'-ed (R. xxxi.), **object'-ing**, **object'ing-ly**, **object'or**.

Objective, *ôb.djêk'.tîv*; **object'ive-ly**, **object'ive-ness**.

Objectivity, *ôb.djêk'.tîv''.i.ty*, state of being objective.

Objection, *ôb.djêk'.shün*; **objection-able**, **objectionable-ly**.

Lat. *objectus*, v. *objectäre* (*ob-jectio* [*jectio*], to throw out in opposition).

Objurgate, *ôb.djur'.gate*, to chide; **objurgât-ed** (Rule xxxvi.);

objurgât-ing (R. xix.); **objurgation**, *ôb'.djur.gay''shün*;

objurgât-or (R. xxxvii.); **objurgatory**, *ôb'.djur.ga.t'ry*.

Latin *objurgatio*, *objurgator*, *objurgatorius*, *objurgare* (ob *jurgo*).

Oblate, *ôb.late'*, flattened at the poles; **oblate spheroid**, *sfê'.roid*, a spheroid flattened at the poles.

The corresponding French word is *aplati* (Greek *platus*, flat, wide-spread); our word is coined from the Latin *latus*, wide, but is objectionable because the word is used in another meaning.

Oblation, *ôb.lay'.shün*, an offering. (Latin *oblatio*.)

Oblige, *ôb.lidge'*, to do a favour, to compel; **obliged'** (2 syl.), **oblig'-ing** (R. xix.); **obliging-ly**, civilly, kindly; **oblig'-er**.

Obligation, *ôb'.lî.gay''.shŭn.* **Obligato**, *ôb'.lî.gàh''to* (in *Music*), the essential part as it contains the melody: thus a *violin obligato* is not an accompaniment of chords, but the main part which carries out the melody.

Obligatory, *ôb'.lî.gā.t'ry* (not *ob.lig'.a.t'ry* nor *-gāy'.t'ry*).

Obligor, *ôb'.lî.djor*, he who receives an obligation, a debtor;

Obligee, *ôb'.lî.djē*, he who confers the obligation, a creditor.

Lat. *obligatio*, *obligare* (*ob ligo*, to bind down, to bind by kindness).

Oblique, *ôb'.leek'*, aslant, not direct; **oblique'-ly**, **oblique'-ness**.

Obliquity, *plu.* **obliquities**, *ôb'.lîk'.wî.tiz*, irregularity.

Oblique angle, any angle except a right angle (90 deg.)

Oblique-angled triangle, a triangle without one right angle.

French *oblique*; Latin *obliquus* (Greek *lîx*; *oblique*).

Obliterate, *ôb'.lî'.ē.rate*, to efface; **obliterat'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **obliterat'-ing** (R. xix.) **Obliteration**, *ôb'.lî'.ē.ray''.shŭn.*

Latin *obliteratio*, *obliterare* (*ob lîtera*); French *obliteration*.

Oblivion, *ôb'.lîv'.î.ŏn*, forgetfulness, amnesia; **oblivious**, *-lîv'.î.ŭs*; **oblivious'-ly**, **oblivious'-ness**. (Latin *oblîvio*, *oblîvîŏsus*.)

Ob'long, a rectangular four-sided figure longer than it is broad.

A round fig. longer than it is broad is called an **Oval**, *ô'.vāl*.

"Oblong," Latin *oblongus*. "Oval," Latin *ovālis*, egg-shaped.

Obloquy, *ôb'.lô.kwî*, reproach, ill repute. (Latin *oblŏquor*.)

Obnoxious, *ôb'.nox'.shŭs*, hateful, odious, exposed, liable; **obnox'-ious'-ness**, **obnoxious'-ly**. (Latin *obnoxîus*.)

Oboe, *ô'.boy* or *Hantboy*, *hŏ'.boy*, a wind instrument.

French *haut bois*, long stalk or mouth piece; Italian *oboa*.

Obolus, *ôb'.ô.lŭs*, an obol (coin). **Ob'elus**, a mark in printing.

"Obolus," Lat. *ôbŏlus*; Gk. *ôbŏlŏs*. "Obelus," Lat. *ôbêlŭs*; Gk. *ôbêlŏs*.

Obovate, *ôb'.ô'.vate* (in *Bot.*), ovate-reversed, that is with the smaller end downwards. (Lat. *ob ovātus*, *ovum*, an egg.)

Obscene, *ob'.seen'*, indecent; **obscene'-ly**, **obscene'-ness**.

Obscenity, *plu.* **obscenities**, *ob'.sē'.nî.tîz*, indecency.

Latin *obscenus*, *obscenitas*; French *obscène*, *obscénité*.

Obscure, *ôb'.skŭr'*, indistinct, remote from observation, to darken; **obscured** (2 syl.), **obscŭr'-ing**, **obscure'-ly**, **obscu'rity**, **obscuration**, *ôb'.sku.ray''.shŭn.* (Lat. *obscurus*, *obscuritas*.)

Obsequies, *ôb'.sē'.kwîz*, funeral solemnities. (Latin *obŏsequium*.)

Obsequious, *ôb'.sē'.kwî.ŭs*, fawning, meanly servile; **obse'quious'-ly**, **obse'quious'-ness**. (Latin *obŏsequium*, *obŏsequîŏsus*.)

Observe, *ôb'.zer'*, notice; **observed'** (2 syl.), **observ'-ing** (R. xix.), **observing'-ly**, **observ'-er**, **observ'-able**, **observ'able'-ness**, **observ'ably**. **Observ'ance**, **observ'ant**, **observ'ant'-ly**.

Observanda (Latin), *ôb'.zer.vān''.dah*, things to be observed.

Observation, *ôb'zer.vay''shûn*; observation-al.

Observatory, plu. -ries, *ôb.zer'.vã.t'riz*, a building for astronomical observations. Obser'vator (Rule xxxvii.)

Latin *observabilis*, *observans*, gen. *observantis*, *observantia*, *observatio*, *observator*, *observare* (ob servo, to keep for a purpose).

Obsidian, *ôb.sîd'.î.ăn*, volcanic glass. (Latin *obsidiānus*.)

It was discovered in Ethiopia, by *Obsidiānus*, a Roman.

Obsidional, *ôb.sîd'.î.ăn.ăl*, pertaining to a siege.

Obsidional crown. (Latin *obsidionālis*, *ob-sedeo*.)

Obsolete, *ôb'.so.leet*, out of use; obsolescent, *ôb'.so.lēs''sent*, growing more and more out of use. (-sc-, inceptive.)

Ob'solete-ly, ob'solete-ness, (in Zool.), want of development.

Latin *obsoletus*, v. *obsolescere*, *obsolescere*, *obsolescens*, gen. -entis.

Obstacle, *ôb'.stã.k'l*, a hinderance. (Latin *obstaculum*.)

Obstetrics, *ôb.stet'.rîks* (not *ôb.stet'.îks*), art of midwifery; obstetric, *ôb.stët'.rîk*; obstetrician, *ôb'.stët.trîsh''ăn*.

Except *arithmetico*, *logic*, *magic*, *music*, and *rhetoric* (which are from the French) all the sciences with this termination are plural.

Latin *obstetrîx*, a midwife, for *obstîtrix* (*obstisto*, *obstîtum*).

Obstinate, *ôb'.stî.nate*, stubborn; obstinate-ly, obstinate-ness.

Obstinacy, *ôb'.stî.nã.cy*. Obstination, *ôb'.stî.nay''shûn*.

Obstinacy is stubbornness in a bad sense;

Obstination is pertinacity in a good sense.

Latin *obstinatio*, *obstinax*, gen. *obstinacis*.

Obstipation, *ôb'.stî.pay''shûn*, costiveness; ob'stipât-ed, costive.

Latin *obstipatio*, *obstipatus*, v. *obstipare*, to stop chinks. That which is immovable, like a log-stuck-in-the-ground (*stipes*).

Obstreperous, *ôb.strep'.ĕ.rûs*, noisy; obstreperous-ly, -ness.

Latin *obstrepetus*, *obstrepere* (ob strepo, to make a great noise).

Obstruct', to hinder; obstruct'-ed, obstruct'-ing, obstruct'-er.

Obstruction, *ôb.strûk'.shûn*; obstructive, *ôb.strûk'.tîv*; obstructive-ly. (Latin *obstructio*, *obstructor*, v. *obstruo*.)

Obtain, *ôb.tain'*, to gain; obtained', obtain'-ing, obtain'-er, obtain'-able (R. xxiii.), obtain'-ment. (Latin *obtinere*.)

Obtrude, *ôb.trûde'*, to thrust oneself in unwelcome; obtrûd'-ed (R. xxxvi.), obtrûd'-ing (R. xix.), obtrûding-ly, obtrûd'-er.

Obtrusion, *ôb.trû'.shun*. (Verbs ending in -de or -d, -se or -s, add -sion not -tion.) Obtrusive, *ôb.trû'.sîv*; obtrusive-ly, obtrusive-ness. (Lat. *obtrûdere*, sup. *obtrusum*, ob trudo.)

Obtuse, *ôb.tuce'*, blunt, dull, stupid; obtuse'-ly, obtuse'-ness.

Obtuse-angle, an angle more than ninety degrees.

Acute angle, *ă.kûte'...*, an angle less than ninety degrees.

Right angle, *rite...*, an angle exactly ninety degrees.

Oblique angle, *ôb.leek'*..., any angle except a right angle.

Obtuse-angled triangle, a triangle with *one* obtuse angle.

Right-angled triangle, a triangle with *one* right angle.

Acute-angled triangle, a triangle with three acute angles.

Oblique-angled triangle, any triangle except a right ang.

Latin *obtusus*, v. *obtundo*, supine *obtusum*, to make blunt.

Obverse, *ob.verse'*. **Inverse**. **Reverse**.

Obverse (of a coin), the side which shows the *sovereign's head*.

Reverse (of a coin), the other side, called the "tail."

Inverse, upside down, placed in contrary order.

Obverse, (in *Bot.*) having the *base* of a leaf narrower than the top, having the point of the radicle of the seed approaching the eye or hilum. **Obverse-ly**.

Inverse, (in *Bot.*) any unusual position or attachment.

Obvert', to face; **obvert'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **obvert'-ing**.

Latin *obvertère*, supine *obversum*, to turn towards the beholder;
revertère, supine *reversum*, to turn away from the beholder;
invertère, supine *inversum*, to turn the contrary way.

Obviate, *ob'.vi.ate*, to prevent, to intercept; **ob'viat-ed** (R. xxxvi.),
ob'viat-ing. (Lat. *obviare*, sup. *-viatum*, *ob via*, on the way.)

Obvious, *ob'.vi.ūs*, evident; **obvious-ly**, **obvious-ness**.

Latin *obvius* (*ob via*, [meeting] on the way), face-to-face.

Oc-, the prefix *ob* before "e." (See **Ob-**.)

-oc (Welsh *-og*), nouns, full of, as *hævoc*, *haf-og*.

-ock, a native diminutive, as *hill-ock* (*hyll-ock*).

All words beginning with *oc-* are from the Latin, except *ocelot* (Mexican), *octroi* (Fr.), *ochlocracy* (Gk.), and those beginning with *octa-*, with *octopus*, *octopod*, and *octogynous*, which are irregular.

Occasion, *ok.kay'.shūn* (not *o.kay'.shūn*, a very common error), opportunity, to cause, to give rise to; **occasioned**, *ok.kay'.shūnd*; **occasion-ing**; **occasion-er**, causer.

Occasion-al, *ok.kay'.shūn.āl*, occurring sometimes; **occasional-ly**. **Occasional-ism**, the doctrine that God controls the will and is the cause of whatever is.

Latin *occāsio* (*oc [ob] cado*, to fall out, to happen).

Occident, *ok'.sī.dent*, the west; **occident'-al**. **O'rient**, the east.

Latin *occidens*, gen. *occidentis*, the west (*oc [ob] cado*, to fall down).

Occiput, *ok'.sī.pūt*, the back of the head; **occip'ital**.

Lat. *occiput* (*oc [ob] cēput*, the head turned away from the beholder).

Occult, *ok.kūlt'*, secret; **occult'-ly**, **occult'-ness**, **occult'-ed**.

Occultation, *ok'.kūl.tay''.shūn*, eclipse.

Occult sciences, *-sī'.ēn.sēs*, magic, witchcraft, astrology, alchemy, &c. (Lat. *occultus*, *oc[ob]colo*, to cover by tillage.)

Occupy, *ók'.kǎ.py*, to employ, to keep possession of; **occupies**, *ók'.kǎ.píze*; **occupied**, *ók'.kǎ.píde* (Rule xi.); **occupi-er**, **occupy-ing**; **occupant**, one who has possession; **occupancy**, *plu. occupancies*, *ók'.kǎ.pǎn.sǐz* (Rule xlv.)

Occupation, *ók'.ku.pay''shǔn*. **Aucupation**, *aw'.ku...*

Occupation, employment. **Aucupation**, bird-catching.

Occupation-bridge, a bridge over a railway to connect parts of fields, &c., severed by the "cutting."

Latin *occupāto*, *occupans*, gen. *occupantis*, v. *occupāre* (oc [ob] capto).

Occur, *ók.kǔr* (not *o.kur'*), to happen; **occurred**, *ók.kǔrd'*; **occurr-ing** (R. iv.), **occurr-ence** (not *-ance*), *ók.kǔr'rénce*.

Latin *occurrens*, gen. *occurrentis*, v. *occurrere* (oc [ob] curro).

Ocean, *Main*, *Sea*, *ó'.shun*, *māne*, *see*.

Ocean, one of the great outward seas.

Sea, a large expanse of water land-locked. (Old Eng. *sǎ*.)

Main, one of the great oceans or seas. (Old Eng. *māgen*.)

Oceanic, *ó'.sǎ.ǎn''ík* (not *ó'.shǎ.ǎn.ík*).

Oceanides, *ó'.sǎ.ǎn''í.dēze*, sea-nymphs. (Gk. *ókeanidēs*.)

Oceanus, *ó'.sǎ.ǎ.nus* (not *ó.sǎ.ǎ.nǐs*).

Greek *ókēānōs*; Latin *oceanus*, *oceanicus*. The "ocean," according to Homer, was the watery boundary of the earth, hence it means an outward or out-lying body of salt water.

Ocelot, *ó'.sǎ.lót*, a Mexican pard. (Mexican *tlalocelot*.)

Ochlocracy, *ók.lok'.ra.sy*, mobocracy.

Greek *ochlos kratia*, mob rule. (See **Aristocracy**.)

Ochre, *ó'.ker*, a clay used as a pigment; **ochraceous** (R. lxiii.), *ók.kray'.shǎ.ǎs*, of the colour or quality of ochre.

Ochry, adj. of ochre. **Ochroite**, *ók'.rǎ.íte*.

Latin *ochra*; Greek *óchrōs*, pale, wan; French *ocre* (wrong).

-ock (a native dim. postfix), as "hillock," *hyll-ock*, a little hill.

Octā- (Greek), **Octo-** (Latin prefix), eight. **Oct-** before vowels.

Care should be taken to use *octa-* with Greek words, and *octo-* with Latin ones. One example (*octu-ple*) has *octu-* for *octo-*.

Octa-gon, *ók'.tǎ.gǎn*, a figure with eight sides and angles; **octagonal**, *ók.tǎg'.ǎ.nǎl*. (Greek *octa-*, *gōnia*, an angle.)

Octa-hed'ron, a solid contained by eight equal sides; **octa-hed'ral**; **octa-hedrite**, *-hǎd'.rite*.

Greek *octa-hedra*, eight seats, foundations, sides.

Oct-andria, *ók.tǎn'.drí.ah*, plants with eight stamens.

Oct-ander, *ók.tǎn'.der*, one of the octandria.

Oct-andrian, *ók.tǎn'.drí.an*; **octandrous**, *-tǎn'.drís*.

Greek *oct-* [*octa-*] *andria*, eight [instruments of] manhood.

Linnaeus termed "stamens" the *manhood* (*andria*), and "pistils" the *womanhood* (*gynia*) of plants.

Oct-angular, *øk.tăn'.gũ.lar*, having eight angles.

Latin *oct-* [*octo-*], *angulus*, an angle or corner.

Octant. **Sextant**. **Quadrant**, measuring arcs, the eighth, the sixth, and the fourth or quarter of a circle.

Octa-style, *øk.tă.stile*, a building with eight columns in front. (Greek *octa-stulos*, eight columns.)

Octave, *øk.tāve*, (in *Music*) the longest interval in the diatonic scale, from C to C, D to D, &c., the eighth part of a pipe of wine, the eighth day from a church festival.

Octavo, *plu. octavos*, *øk.tă.vōze* (Rule xlii.), a sheet folded into eight leaves, usually written 8vo., *plu. 8vos*.

Latin *octāvus*; Spanish *octavo*; French *in-octavo*; Italian *ottavo*.

Oct-ennial, *øk.těn'.nĭ.ăl*, every eighth year, lasting eight years; **octennial-ly**.

Latin *octenniālis*, *octennium* (*octo annus*). In compounded words *annus* becomes *ennus*: thus *bi-ennial*, *tri-ennial*, *sept-ennial*, &c.

Octillion, *øk.tĭl'.yun*, a million raised to the eighth power, or 1 followed by forty-eight cyphers. A million contains six cyphers, and $6 \times 8 = 48$.

October, *øk.tō'.ber*, the eighth month from March. At one time the year began with March. We changed from March to January in 1752.

Now that the year begins with January, the words *September* (7th month), *October* (8th month), *November* (9th month), *December* (10th month), are anomalous.

Octo-decimal, *-dēs'.ĭ.māl*, (in *Crystallog.*) a crystal is so called which is "8 and 10," that is having eight faces and two summits. The eight faces is "octo," and $8 + 2$ summits = 10 for "decimal." (Lat. *octo-decem*, eight, ten.)

Octo-decimo, *plu. octo-decimos*, *-dēs'.ĭ.moze* (R. xlii.), a sheet folded into eighteen leaves. Usually written 18mo, *plu. 18mos.*, and called *eighteen-mo.* (Latin *octo-decem*.)

Octo-dentate, *-dĕn'.tate*, having eight teeth.

Latin *octo-dentātus* (*dens*, gen. *dentis*, a tooth).

Octo-fid, *øk'.to.fĭd*, cleft into eight segments, as a calyx.

Latin *octo-*, *fĭdo*, perf. *fĭdĭ*, to cleave.

Octo-genarian, *-djĕ.nair'.rĭ.ăn*, one who has attained his eightieth birthday. (Latin *octogenārius*.)

Octo-gynous (ought to be *octa-gynous*), *øk.tōg'.ă.nŭs*, having eight pistils. (Greek *octa-gunē*, eight ladies.)

Octo-pod (ought to be either *octo-ped* or *octa-pod*), a crustacean or insect with eight feet and legs.

Latin *octo-pes*, gen. *pēdis*; Greek *okta-pous*, gen. *pōdēs*.

Octo-pus (ought to be *octa-pus*), *ok'.tō.pūs* (not *ōk.tō'.pūs*), a fish with eight arms. Plural *octōpī* or *oc'topuses*.

Greek *okta-pous*, 8 feet. We have also the Greek words *okta-daktūlōs* (8 fingered), *okta-pōdēs* (8 feet long), *okta-tonos* (with 8 feelers), &c. *Octa-* is the normal Greek prefix, and *octo-* the Latin.

Octo-syllable, *-sil.la.b'l*, a word of eight syllables;
octo-syllabic, *-sil.lāb'.līk*, consisting of eight syllables.

Latin *octo-syllāba* (Greek *sul* [sun] *labē*), a syllable or that which "holds together" to make one sound.

Octroi, *ok'.troy*, a toll on consumable things paid in France on entering a town. (Low Lat. *auctorium*, i.e., *auctoritāte*.)

Levied "by authority" of the sovereign on (1) *drinks*, (2) *eatables*, (3) *fuel*, (4) *forage*, (5) *raw materials*.

Octu-ple, *ok'.tu.ple*, eight-fold. (Latin *octuplus*, *plīco*, to fold.)

Ocular, (not *ocular*), *ōk'.ū.lar*, pertaining to the eyes, with the eyes. **Oc'ular demonstration**, eye-sight proof. **Ocular-ly**, *ōk'.ū.lar.ly*. **Oculist**, *ōk'.ū.līst*, eye-doctor.

Latin *ocūlus*, the eye; Greek *oktos*, i.e. *ophthalmōs*, the eye.

Od, the way mesmerism acts. **Odd**, strange, not even.

Odilic, *od'.ī.līk*, adj. of "od." (Greek *hōdōs*, the way.)

This barbarous word was introduced by Baron Reichenbach, and has been used to explain the "phenomena" of table-turning, &c.

Odd, strange, not even. **Hōd**, a brick dorsel. **Ode** (1 syl.), a poem.

Odd'-ly, **odd'-ness**. **Oddity**, *plu. oddities* (R. xliv.), *ōd'.dī.tiz*.

Odds, *ōdz*, an uneven wager, difference, inequality.

Odds and ends, stray articles, fragments. **At odds**, at variance.

"Odds and ends," *ords and ends*, beginnings and ends (Skeat, *Chaucer*). Welsh *odid*, peculiarity, rarity. This explains the double *d*.

"Hod," German *hottē*. "Ode," Greek *ōdē* (*aeidē*, *aeidō*, to sing).

The monosyllables (not ending in *f*, *l*, or *s*) with a double final consonant are *add* and *odd*, *burr* and *err*, *ebb* and *egg*, *buzz* and *fuzz*, *bitt*, *mitt*, and *butt*, *fizz*, *frizz*, and *whizz*. (Add banns of marriage.)

-ode (Greek termination *-odes*), nouns. In *Medicine*.

-ode denotes disease in an unexcited state as *tet'anode*.

-ic denotes disease in an excited state as *tet'anic*.

Ode, *ōde*, a lyric poem. **Owed**, *ōwd* (to rhyme with *mowed*).

"Ode," Greek *ōdē*. "Owed," Old English *dht*, *ag(an)*, to owe.

Odious, *ō'.dī.ūs* (not *ō'.djūs*), hateful; **odious-ness**, **odious-ly**.

Odium, *ō'.dī.um*, blame. **Odium theologicum**, *-rhē'.ō'.lōdg''.ī.kūm*, bitter hatred, hatred as intolerant as that excited by theological differences.

Latin *odiōsus*, *odīum*, v. *odī*, I hate.

Odometer, *o.dōm'.ē.ter* (should be *hodometer*), an instrument attached to a carriage wheel to measure the distance travelled over; **odometrical**, *ō'.dō.mēt''.rī.kāl*.

Greek *hodos metron*, a way-metre, a measurer of the road.

Odont- before vowels, **Odon'to-** before consonants (Gk. prefix, a tooth. (Greek *odontos*, gen. *odontōs*, a tooth.)

Odont-algia, *o'.dōn.tāl''.dji.ah*, tooth-ache; **odontalgic**, *o'.dōn.tāl''.dji.k*, a remedy for tooth-ache, pertaining to tooth-ache. (Gk. *odont-* [odontos] *algos*, pain of the teeth.)

Odont-aspis, *o'.dōn.tās''.pis*, a genus of shark-like fishes found in the "chalk." (Gk. *odont-* *aspis*, teeth [like] shields.)

Odonto, *plu. odontos* (R. xlii.), *o.dōn'.tōze*, a tooth powder.

Greek *odontos*, gen. *odontōs*, the tooth.

Odont-oid, *o.dōn'.toid*, tooth-like. (Gk. *odont-*, *eidos*, like.)

Odonto-graph, *o.dōn'.tō.grāf*, an instrument used in the construction of wheel-work. **Odonto-graphy**, *o'.dōn.tōg''.ra.fy*, a description of the teeth of different animals.

Greek *odonto-* *grapho*, I describe the teeth.

Odon'to-lite, *-lite*, a petrified tooth. (Greek *lithos*, stone.)

Odonto-logy, *o'.dōn.tōl''.dgy*, a treatise on teeth.

Greek *odonto-* *lōgos*, a word about the teeth.

Odonto-pteris, *o'.dōn.tōp''.tē.ris*, a genus of fossil ferns, the leaflets of which have tooth-like lobes.

Greek *odonto-* *ptēris*, tooth[like] ferns.

Odonto-stomatous, *-stōm'.ā.tūs*, having mandibles.

Greek *odonto-*, *stōma*, gen. *stōmātos*, a mouth.

Odour, *o'.dōr*, perfume; **odorous**, *o'.do.rūs*; **o'dorous-ly**.

Odoriferous, *o.do.rīf''.ē.rūs*, sweet-smelling; **odoriferous-ly**, **odoriferous-ness**. **Odour-less**.

Latin *odor*, *odoriferus* (*odor-fero*, I carry perfume).

Odyle (should be **hodyle**), *o'.dīle*, the acting power of animal magnetism. **Odyle-force**. **Odylic**, *o.dīl'.ik*, adj. of odyle. **Od**, the way mesmerism acts; **od'ilic**.

Greek *hodos* *hule*, the matter or that which constitutes "od."

Odyssey, *ōd'.is.sy*, the wanderings of **Odyseus**, *o.dīs'.suce* (Latin *Ulysses*), one of Homer's epics.

Every word beginning with *od-* is Greek, except *odious* (Latin) and *odd* (Welsh).

-œcia, *-e'.sī.āh* (Gk. postfix *oikos*, a house), *adj.* It denotes the arrangement of stamens and pistils in flowers.

Mon-œcia, one-house, the stamens and pistils "dwelling" on the same plant (Linnaeus's Class xxi.)

Di-œcia, *di.ē'.sī.ah*, two-houses, the stamens "dwelling" on one plant, and the pistils on another. (Lin. Class xxii.)

Edema, *ē.dē'.mah*, a mild form of dropsy; **œdematous**, *e.dē'.ma.tus*, adj. (Greek *oidēma*, a swelling, a puffiness.)

Enanthic acid, *e.nān'.thīk ās'sid*, the acid of fermented liquors or **senanthic ether** mixed with sulphuric acid.

Enanthic ether, -ἐνθήρ, the fragrant principle of wine and other fermented drinks. (Greek *oinanthé*.)

The Greek word *oinanthé* has a different meaning. It is *viné-anthé*, vine blossom, and refers to the young shoots and tendrils of the vine; but *enanthic* means *oinos-anthé*, the bouquet of wine.

Enothera, ἐ.νο.ρή.rah (not ἐ.νόθ' ἔ.rah), evening primrose.

Greek *oinos thérāō*, to catch a wine [flavour], because the dries leaves "catch" a wine-like flavour.

O'er. **Ore**. **Oar**. **Or**. **Hoar**. **Hors**. **Where**.

O'er, *o'r*, contraction of *over*. (Old English *ober* or *ofer*.)

Ore (1 syl.), metal with some mineraliser. (Old Eng. *ora*.)

Oar, *o'r*, for rowing. (Old English *ār*.)

Or (*conj.*), contraction of *other*. (Old English *oththe*.)

Hoar, *hō'r*, white with age or frost. (Old English *hār*.)

Hors, *hor* (French), disabled, as *hors de combat*.

Whore, *hoo'r*, a prostitute. (Old Eng. *hōre*, Welsh *huren*.)

Of- (Latin *ob* [of] before -f) as *of-fend*. (See **Ob**-.)

Of-, **off**- (Teut. prefix), from, out-of, away, *of'-fal*, *off'-spring*.

Of, *ov* (prep.), stands between nouns in regimen: *a glass of wine*.

¶ Between two nouns it gives the latter an adjectival force, as *a man of courage* (i.e., a courageous man).

¶ "Of," followed by *a* [an], gives the noun preceding "of" an adjectival force, as *a brute of-a-dog* (a vile dog), *a monster of-a-man*, *a monstrous man*, *a love of-a-bonnet*, a lovely bonnet, *a brute of-a-woman*, a brutal woman.

¶ The "double genitive" is used in such elliptical sentences as these: *a bust of Milton's*, one which belonged to Milton; but *a bust of Milton* is one representing Milton.

In a few phrases "of" is written *o'*, as *Two o'clock*, *Jack o' lantern*, *Will o' the Wisp*.

Errors of Speech.—

"Of" for *on* or *with* is a mere vulgarism: as

(1) You have not called *of* [on] us for a long time.

(2) What can he want *of* [with] these things?

(3) What can he want *of* these men? (is correct).

Sentence (2) means *What can he want [to do with] these things*.

Sentence (3) means *What can he want [to get out of] these men*.

In sentence (2) the word "want" reflects back to the subject: *What can he want [for himself] with [i.e., having] these things*.

In sentence (3) the word "want" passes on to the object: *What of these men can he want? (i.e., what service)*.

Off, *awf*, begone!, distant, away, &c. (Old English *of*.)

Be off! **begone!** **From off** [the shelf] denotes removal.

Badly off, impecunious. **Badly off for**, ill-supplied with.

Off and on, changeable. **To stand off and on** (sea phrase).

Off-hand, impromptu. **Off-scouring**, refuse.

Off-side (in *driving*), to the right hand of the driver.

The off-horse, the horse on the right hand of the driver.

I must be off, I must go. **To come off**, to fare, to happen.

To get off, to alight, to escape.

To go off [as a gun], to get discharged, to desert, to depart.

To take off, to carry away. **Well off**, faring well.

Offal, *ɔf.əl*, refuse (*off-fall*, German *abfall*).

Offence, *ɔf.fence* (not *o.fence*, a common error), an affront, a violation; **offence'-less**, **offence'less-ly**. **Offensive**, *ɔf.fen'.siv* (not *o.fen'.siv*); **offen'sive-ly**, **offen'sive-ness**.

Offend, *ɔf.fend'* (not *o.fend'*); **offend'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **offend'-ing**, **offend'-ing-ly**, **offend'-er** (not *o.fen'.der*).

("Offence" ought to be *offense*, we preserve the "s" in *offensive*. The blunder arises from confusing the word with *fence*.)

Latin *offensio*, *offendere*, supine *offensum* (*of[obl]fendo*, to provoke much); French *offense*, *offensive*.

Offer, *ɔf'.fer*, proposal, bid, to make a proposal; **offered**, *ɔf'.ferd*.

Offer-ing, proposing, a sacrifice, a gift; **offer-er**, **offer-able**.

Offertory, *ɔf'.fēr.tō.ry* (not *ɔf'.frē.tō.ry*, a common error), certain sentences in the Book of Common Prayer, alms.

Old Eng. *offr[ian]*, past *offrode*, past part. *offrod*, *offrung*, offering.

Lat. *offere* (*of[obl]fere*), to bring before [the gods], to offer.

Office, *ɔf'.fis*, function, a place of trust, a room for transacting business; **office-bearer**, *-bāre'-er*, one who holds office.

Officer, *ɔf'.fī.zer*, one holding a commission, a public servant; **officered**, *ɔf'.fī.z'rd*, furnished with officers; **officer-ing**.

Official, *ɔf'.fīsh'.āl*, one vested with office, pertaining to office, authorised by authority; **official-ly**.

Officiate, *ɔf'.fīsh'.i.ate*, to perform the "service" [in church]; **officiat'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **officiat'-ing** (Rule xix.)

Officious, *ɔf'.fīsh'.ūs*, over com'plaisant; **officious-ly**, **officious-ness**. **Office copy**, an official copy.

Official manager, one appointed to wind up the affairs of a joint-stock company.

Latin *officium*, *officialis*, *officiōsus* (*of[obl]facio*, to act for another).

Officinal, *ɔf'.fīs'.i.nāl*. "Officinals" are drugs directed in the pharmacopœia to be kept in stock by druggists.

Latin *officina*, a warehouse; French [preparation] *officinale*.

Off- (Teutonic prefix *of-*), apart from, severed from.

Off-al, *ɔf'.fāl*, refuse food for pigs, &c. (*off-fall*, Germ. *abfall*.)

Off-ing, *ɔf'.fīng*, at a distance from the shore, steering from land. (Old English *of*, *-ung*, *off-ing*.)

Off-scouring, *awf.skōwr'-ing*, dregs. (Old Eng. *of-scūrung*.)

- Off-set**, *awf'-set*, a young shoot or bulb separated from the parent root. **Offset-staff**, a measuring rod of ten links.
- A set-off**, one thing set against another to cancel both.
- To set-off**, to show to advantage, to start.
- Old English *ofsetin*, an offset; *ofsettan*, to set off.
- Off-shoot**, anything arising out of another.
- To shoot off**, to fire. (Old Eng. *ofsceótan*, *ofsceótung*.)
- Off-spring**, progeny. (Old English *ofsprinc* or *ofspring*.)
- Off-ward**, *awf'.wüd*, leaning off from shore. (O. E. *of-weard*.)
- Oft**, contraction of often, frequently. (Old English *oft*.)
- Often**, *off'n* (not *off'.ten*), frequently; (*comp.*) *oftener*, *off'n.er*; (*super.*) *oftenest*, *off'n.est*.
- Old English *oft*, *comp. oftor*, *super. oftost*.
- Ogee**, *o.g* (often written O.G), a moulding with a double curve, one concave and the other convex. (Should be *ogeve*.)
- French *ogive* or *augive*, from the Latin *augere*, to augment, because the "O.G arch" raises the height of the crown by a second curve.
- Ogham**, *ög'.äm*, a cipher used by the ancient Irish.
- Ogle**, *ög'l*, a side glance, to cast a coquetish glance towards one of the opposite sex, to look at a woman through an eye-glass; *ogled*, *ög'.ld*; *o'gling*, *o'gling-ly*, *o'gler*.
- Spanish *ojuelo*, an eye-glass.
- Oglio or olio**, *plu. olios*, *ög'.lë.öze*, a medley, a hotch-potch.
- A corruption of *olla* (Spanish *olla podrida*, a pot of all sorts of fragments boiled up together, similar to the French *pot au feu*).
- Latin *olla*, a pot, *olläris*, potted, *ollärius*, kept in a pot. Probably some confusion between *olla* (a pot) and *ollejo* (rind and peel) may have contributed to the manufacture of our word.
- Ogre**, *fem. ogress*, *ög'.g'r*, *ög'.grës*, a bogey; **ogre-ish**.
- Ogres (*ög'.g'rz*) were supposed to devour human beings.
- Old Eng. *oga*, terror; French *ogre*. Supposed to be from the *Ogurs*, *Oygours* or Huns, said by the credulous historians of the middle ages to have drunk human blood and fed on human flesh.
- Oh! O. Owe. Ho! Hoe. How.**
- Oh!** exclamation of pain, distress, excitement.
- O**, sign of address: as *O king, live for ever!*
- Owe** (to rhyme with *gröw*), to be indebted to. (O. E. *äg[an]*.)
- Ho!** a call to arrest attention. (Welsh *ho!*)
- Hoe**, *hö*, an instrument for hoeing. (French *houe*.)
- Höw**, in what manner, to what a degree. (Old Eng. *hü*.)
- oid** (Gk. termination [*o*]-*eidōs*), nouns resembling: as *spheroid*, *sphairo-eidōs*, like a sphere.
- These terminations ought to be open: as *sphero.id*; in French the more correct form is employed *spherotde*, *spheroidal*.

Oil, a fatty liquid. Hoyle, a writer on games: as *whist*, &c.

Oiled (1 syl.), *oil'-ing*, *oil'-y*, *oil'i-ness* (Rule xi.)

Essential oils, oils which evaporate in boiling.

Drying oils, oils which dry and lose their greasy feeling: as linseed oil, poppy oil, nut oil.

Unctuous oils, oils which do not dry: as olive oil, almond oil, rapeseed oil, whale oil.

Mineral oil, oil extracted from certain minerals: as lignite, bitu'men. *Paraffin* is a mineral oil.

Rock oil, oil which rises from wells or springs, and requires simply to be collected and packed: as *petrôlëum*.

Oil-cake, cakes made of flax-seed, rape-seed, &c., from which the oil has been extracted. It is a food for cattle.

Oil colour, a pigment mixed with oil. Pigments mixed with water are called **water colours**.

Oiled-paper, **oiled-silk**; **oil-cloth**, floor cloth; **oil-skin**, a sort of waterproof cloth; **oil-cups**, oil gas.

Oiling out, running a thin coat of drying oil over a part of a picture to be wiped out.

Oilman, *plu.* oilmen, one who sells oil.

Oil-mill, **oil-nut**, **oil-painting**; **oil-stone**, a hone.

Oil-spring, a spring from which oil issues; **oil-well**.

Oil of bricks, obtained by subjecting bricks soaked in oil to the process of distillation. Used by lapidaries.

Oil of vit'riol, sulphuric acid.

The *liquid* principle of oil is called **oleine**, *ô'.lě.în.*

The *fatty* or *suety* part is **stearine**, *stě'.ă.rîn.*

Oleaginous, *ô'.lě.adj'' .î.nûs*; **oleaginous-ness**.

Olefiant, *ô.lěf' .î.ant*, a manufactured oil.

Oleic, *ô'.lě.îk*; **oleiferous**, *ô'.lě.îf'' .ě.rûs*. (See **Oleic**.)

Oleom'eter (should be **Eleometer**), an oil gauge.

Latin *oleum*, *oleāgnus*; Greek *elaiôn metron*.

Oint'ment, a salve. (Latin *unguentum*, *ungo*, to anoint.)

Old, (*comp.*) **old-er**, (*super.*) **old-est**. **Eld**, **eld-er**, **eld-est**.

(1) **Old**, **older**, **oldest**, is applied to both persons and things.

Eld, **elder**, **eldest**, is applied to persons only.

(2) **Older**, **oldest**, denote duration of time.

Elder, **eldest**, denote priority of birth, and have no reference to length of age, as one's eldest son may have lived fewer years than the youngest.

This is my *youngest* son (forty years old to-day), his *elder* brother (my eldest son) died in infancy.

Old-ness, old-ish (*-ish* added to adj. is dim., added to nouns it means "like"); **olden times**, of yore.

Old-fashioned, antiquated. Old age.

Old-clothesman, -klōthz-man, one who buys old clothes.

Old bachelor, fem. old maid, an unmarried man or woman past the usual marrying age. **Old Tom**, strong gin.

Old school, having the manners and opinions of times gone by. **New school**, having modern manners, &c.

An old song, worthless. Old style, the Julian mode of reckoning. **New style**, the reformed method.

Old Red Sandstone, the series of strata between the coal measures and the Silurian system.

Old Testament, the Bible from Genesis to Malachi. From Matthew to Revelation is the **New Testament**.

Old Eng. *eald*, comp. *yldra*, super. *yldest*, *ealdor*, an elder, *ealdorman*, an alderman. "Ealdfæder," aldfather, is a much better word than the hybrid *grandfather*, and so is aldfather than the meaningless *great grandfather*.

There is no reason why we should not revive the verb *eald[ian]*, past *ealdode*, past part. *ealdod*, to [grow] old.

Oleaginous, ō'lē.ădg''ī.nūs, oily, unctious; **oleag'inous-ness**. See **Oil**. (Latin *oleag'inus*, *oleum*, oil.)

Oleander, ō'lē.ăn''der, an evergreen shrub, the rose bay.

Oleaster, ō'lē.ăs''ter, the wild-olive-tree. (Latin *oleaster*.)

Olefiant gas (not *oli-*), *ō.lēf'ī.ant gās*, made by heating sulphuric acid and alcohol. (Latin *oleum-ficio* [fācio].)

So called because it forms with chlorine a compound resembling oil.

Oleic acid, ō'lē.īk ăs'sīd, an acid resulting from the action of certain oils upon potash during the formation of soap.

Oleate, ō'lē.ate, a salt of oleic acid (*-ate* denotes a salt formed from an acid in *-ic* with a base).

Oleiferous, ō'lē.īf''ē.rūs (not *ō.līf''ē.rūs*), producing oil.

Oleine, ō'lē.īn, the liquid portion of oil and fat. The suet or fatty part is called **stearine, stē'.ār.īn**.

As "stearine" is Greek (*stēdr*, suet), "oleine" should be the Greek "elaine" [*e.lay'in*] also, and not the Latin "oleine."

Oleon, ō'lē.ōn, a liquid obtained from oleine and lime.

Oleometer, ō'lē.ōm''ē.ter, an instrument for testing oils.

This hybrid should be *elæometer*, Greek *elaiōn -mētron*.

Oleo-phosphoric, -fos.fōr'rik, an acid found in brain, &c.

Oleo-resin, turpentine and vegetable balsam.

Oleo-saccharum, -sāk'kă.rŭm, oil and sugar.

Latin *oleum*, *oleum-fero*, *oleum* with Greek *metron*.

Olfac'tory, pertaining to the sense of smelling. The *olfactories*, *ōl.fāk'.tō.rīz*, the organs of smelling, the nose.

Latin *olfactus*. An ill-formed word. The Latin *olfactorium* means a "nose-gay," already appropriated to another meaning.

Olibanum, *ō.lib'.ā.nūm*, an aromatic gum resin. (Gk. *libānos*.)

"Libanos" is the *tree*, and *libānōtos* the gum resin, *al Arab article*.

Oligo- *olig-* before *a* (Greek prefix), a few, little (*olīgōs*, a few).

Olig-archy, *plu. oligarchies*, *ōl'.i.gar.kīz* (Rule xlv.), the rule vested in "the few"; **oligarch**, *ōl'.i.gark*, one of the rulers of an oligarchy; **oligarchical**, *ōl'.i.gar''.kē kāl*; **oligarchical-ly**. (Greek *olīgōs archē*, rule of the few.)

Oligo-clase, *ōl'.i.go.klāz*, soda-felspar.

Greek *oligo-klasis*, little fracture, in allusion to its cleavage.

Olio, *plu. olíos*, a medley, a hotch-potch.

A corruption of *olla* (Span. *olla podrida*), Lat. *olla*, a pot. The Fr. *pot au feu* into which all sorts of fragments are boiled together.

Olive, *ōl'.iv*, a tree, the fruit of the tree, a brownish-green; **olivaceous**, *ōl'.i.vay''.shūs*, olive green, olive-like; **olive-brown**, a colour; **olive-crown**, given at the Olympic games; **olive branch**, emblem of peace; **olive-oil**, **olive-yard**. (Latin *ōlīvum*, *ōlīvāceus*.)

Olla podrida (Spanish), *ōl'.lah pōd.rē'.dah*, a medley.

The tainted pot (Latin *olla*, a pot), being so often replenished and so rarely emptied and purified.

Olympiad, *ō'.līm'.pī.ād*, a period of four years (the interval between the Olympic games of Greece), this period formed the Grecian standard of computation, like our A.D.

Olympic, *ō'.līm'.pīk*, adj. [An] **olympic**, *plu. olympics*, the 'olympic festival. **Olym'pian**, living on Olympus.

(Zeus, the Muses, &c., are *Olympian* not *Olympic*. The games are *Olympic* not *Olympian*.)

Olympia, a district of Elis, in Greece, where the games were held, *Olumpia*, the games, *Olumpieion*, *Olumpikos*. *Olumpōs*, a hill in Olympia the fabled residence of the gods. Unhappily we Latinise the Greek *u* and *k* into *y* and *c*, whereby we lose the softness of the *u* and the characteristic value of *k* for the too common *c*.

Ombre, *ōmē'.bray* (not *ōm'.ber*), a game at cards for three.

Spanish *hombre*, the man [who plays for the pool against two adversaries]. **Spadille** (ace of spades), the best card. **Manille** (lowest card in trumps), the next best card. **Basto** (ace of clubs), the third best card. **Ponto** (the ace of hearts or spades if *trumps*), the fourth best card. All the tricks in one hand *Vole*. The victory against Ombre is termed *Codille*.

Ombrometer, *ōm.brōm'.ē.ter*, a rain-gauge. (Gk. *ombros*. rain.)

Omega, *ō'.mē.gah* (not *ōm'.ē.gah* nor *ō.mē'.gah*), long *o*; and the last letter of the Greek alphabet; the end.

"I am alpha and omega, the beginning and the end" (Rev. i. 8).

Omelet, *öm'.lēt* (not *om'.ē.lēt* nor *or'.mē.lēt*), a sort of pancake made of beaten eggs. (French *omelette* [*om.let*].)

Omen, *ō'men*, a presage, a prognostic; **omened**, *ō'mend*, prognosticated; **ominous**, *öm'.ī.nūs*, foreboding, inauspicious; **om'inous-ly**, **om'inous-ness**.

Latin *omen*, gen. *ōminis*, *ōminōsus* (Greek *oiomai*, to forebode).

Omicron, *ō.mī'.krōn* (not *öm'.ī.krōn*), short o in Greek.

Omission, *ō.mīsh'.on*, failure to do, neglect; **omissive**, *-sīv*.

Omit, *ō.mīt'*, to leave out; **omitt'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **omitt'-ing**, R. iv. (Latin *omitto*, supine *omisum*, *omissio*.)

Verbs in *-t* and *-te* sometimes take *-tion* and sometimes *-sion*. The rule is this: if the supine of the Latin verb is *sum*, "*-sion*" is to be used, if not "*-tion*." Thus "**omit**" makes *omission*, and "**dissent**" *dissension*, but "**inspect**" makes *inspection*, &c.

Om'ni- (Latin prefix), *nouns*, all, entirely (*omnis*, all).

Omnibus, *plu. omnibuses* (not *omnibi*), *öm'.nī.būs*, means a conveyance for all [who choose to use it].

It is the *dative case plural* of "*omnis*" and not a *nominative case*.

Om'ni-farious, *-fair'ri.ūs*, of all varieties of form.

Latin *omnifārius* (*omnibus modis est fari*).

Om'ni-percipient, *-per.sīp'.ī.ent*, understanding all things, seeing all things. **Omni-percipientce**.

Latin *omni-[omnia]perceptiens*, gen. *perceptientis*.

Omni-potent, *öm.nīp'.ō.tent*, all-powerful; **omnip'otent-ly**.

Omnip'otence, **omnip'otency**.

Latin *omnipotentia*, *omnipotens*, gen. *omnipotentis* (*omnis posse*).

Om'ni-pres'ent, every-where present. **Omnipres'ence**.

Latin *omni-præsens*, gen. *præsentis* (*præ sum*).

Omniscient, *öm.nīs'.ī.ent* (not *öm.nīsh'.ūnt*), knowing all things; **omniscient-ly**. **Omniscience**, *öm.nīs'.ī.ence*; **omniscieny**, knowledge of everything.

Latin *omni-[omnia]scientia*, *sciens*, knowing all things.

Omnium gatherum, *öm'.nī.ūm gāth.ēr.ūm*, a familiar dog. Latin phrase for a miscellaneous collection, a gathering-together of all-sorts-of-things.

Omni-vorous, *öm.nīv'.ō.rūs*, eating both vegetable and animal food. **Omnivores**, *öm.nīv'.ō.reez*, an order of birds.

Latin *omni-[omnia]vorans*, eating all-things.

On- (a Teutonic prefix), upon, forwards: *on-set*, *on-wards*.

-on (Fr. term., Lat. *-o*), *nouns*. In *Chem.* a metalloid: as *boron*.

-one, **-oon**, **-on** (augmentative), *nouns*, large: as *trom-bone* (a large wind instrument), *ball-oon* (a large ball), *million* (a large thousand).

On. *ŭp.ɔn'.* There is no real difference between these two prepositions. We say :

It lies *on* the ground (or) *upon* the ground (*rest*).
 Put this *on* the table (or) *upon* the table (*motion*).
 He got *on* the coach (or) *upon* the coach (*ascent*).
 It fell *on* the ground (or) *upon* the ground (*descent*).
 On this hint I spake (or) *upon* this hint (*as a consequence*).
 On better acquaintance (or) *upon* better acquaintance.

On-to for *upon* or *up to* is a vulgarism : as

The dog jumped *on-to* [upon] the table.
 The horse went well *on-to* [up to] the second mile-stone.

But when *on* is part of a compound verb to may follow :
 as *hold-on to the ropes* ; *laugh-on to your heart's content*.

On dit (Fr.), *ɔ'n dee*, a flying rumour, a report.

Once, wŭnce (rhymes with *dunce*), a single time.

At once, all at one time, immediately. Once and again, repeatedly. ("Once" from *one* : as Germ. *einst* from *ein*.)

One, wŭn. **Won, wŭn.** **On.** **Wan, wɔn.**

One, an individual, a single specimen. **Ones, wŭnz**, persons ; **one-ness, wŭn'-ness**, unity. **At one**, in accord.

One o'clock ; **one-eyed** ; **one-si'ded**, **one-si'ded-ness**.

One = the French *on*, someone, I myself.

"On" is a contraction of *homme* (*'om, on*), and "one" is our *man, mon*.
 The Germans say *wie man sagen möchte* (as one might say), *wie man es wünscht* (as one would have it), *hier man spricht deutsche*.

Errors of Speech.

(I.) **One** is not to be changed into another pronoun in the same sentence. Hence the following sentences are incorrect :

- (1) In former days one went by coach,
 But now *he* [one] goes by train.
- (2) In such a scene one might forget his cares,
 And dream *himself* [oneself], in poet's mood, away.
- (3) One is apt to forget *himself* [oneself] in such a matter.
- (4) One ought to take care of *his* [one's] health.
- (5) One should do a thing *himself* [oneself], if *he* [one] wishes it to be well done.
- (6) In correcting the faults of others *one* ought to be doubly careful to be correct *himself* [oneself].

(II.) **One Another. One to Another.**

To may precede "one another" or may be placed *between* the two words : as "be kind to one another" (or) "one to another," but the former is less pedantic. In the one case "one-another" is a compound pronoun, and in the other case it is the Latin *alius alium*, as *alius alium diligebat*.

(III.) **A not an** should precede *one*, because there is in reality a digamma before the *o* (*w[one]*). Hence "such *an* one," "many *an* one," should be "such *a* one," "many *a* one."
 "One," O. E. *æn* or *on*. "On," O. E. *on*. "Wan," pale, O. E. *won*.
 "Won," Old Eng. *winn[an]*, past *wan*, past part. *wunnen*.

Onerary, ɔn'.ɛ.r.ə.ry. **Honorary, ɔn'.ɔ.r.ə.ry.**

Onerary, adapted for bearing burdens, weighty.

Honorary, conferring honour without emolument.

Onerous, *ɔn'.ɛ.rʊs* (not *ɔ'.nɛ.rʊs*), burthensome; **onerous-ly**.

Onus, *ɔ'.nʊs*, stigma, trouble, weight.

Lat. *onus*, gen. *oneris*, *onerarius*, *onerōsus* (Gk. *ὄνδος*, an ass).

Onion, *ʊn'.yʊn* (not *on'.yʊn*), a bulbous vegetable.

French *oignon*, Latin *unio*, gen. *uniōnis*. The connection between *onion*, *pearl*, and *union* (in Latin) is very curious. "Unio" means all three. *Pearls* were so called because two are never found alike in any shell, but each pearl is *uniqua*. *Onion* is so called from its *pearly* lustre, and *union* from its oneness.

Only, *ɔn.ly* (to rhyme with *lonely*), one alone, merely.

Only-begotten [son], one [son] without any second.

(?) *The position of only.*

As a rough general rule *Only* should stand immediately before the word it qualifies, and *Alone* immediately after, but this rule is regard to *only* is very laxly followed: Thus we say

(1) "I only shot one bird all the day."

(2) "I shot only one bird all the day."

(3) "I shot one bird only all the day."

The first of these is the most usual, although grammarians dislike it. In example (1) "shooting-birds" is a compound word qualified by the number one, two, &c. (as it may be), and "only" expresses the fact that my success in "shooting-birds" was limited to only shooting-one-bird. This is really more definite than either example 2 or 3, where a supplemental clause seems to be required: as

"I shot only one bird [but several hares]," or

"I shot one bird only [but several hares]."

Old English *āna*, *ānan* or *ānlic* (*ān* or *ēn*, one).

Onomatopœia, *ɔ.nɔm'.ɑ.to-pē'.ah*, an imitation word: as *moo*, *cow*, *mewl*, *buzz*, *fixx*, *crack*, *bang*, &c.

Onomatopœtic, *ɔ.nɔm'.ɑ.to-pō.ɛ'ɪ'.k*.

Lat. *ὀνοματοποιία* (Gk. *ὀνόμα ποιέω*, [the sound] makes the word).

This very long and difficult word might be shortened by omitting *-to-*, as in *ὀνομα-κλήδην*, *ὀνομα-κλυτός*, *ὀνομα-κρίτος*, &c.

On'set, the first brunt, a violent attack. (Old Eng. *onset[an]*.)

Onslaught, *on'.slawt*, a slaughterous attack. (Old Eng. *onslæge*.)

Ontology, *ɔn.tɔl'.ɔ.gy*, the science of existence, its reality, and its object; **ontologic**, *ɔn'.tɔ.lɔdʒ'.ɪk*; **on'tological**, *ɔn'.tɔ.lɔdʒ'.ɪ.kəl*; **ontolog'ical-ly**; **ontologist**, *ɔn.tɔl'.ɔ.gɪst*.

Gk. [*το*] *on logos*, discourse about *τὸ ὄν* existence or being.

Onus, *ɔ'.nʊs*, the weight, the difficulty, the task: as

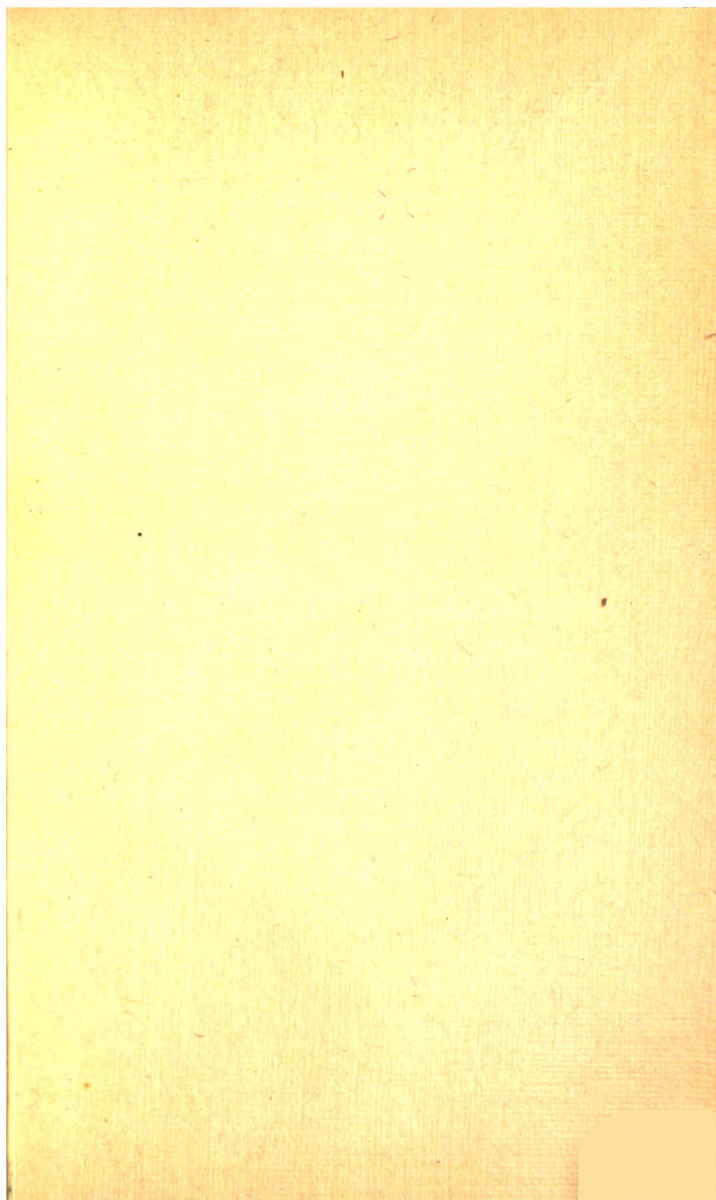
Onus proban'di, the task of proof;

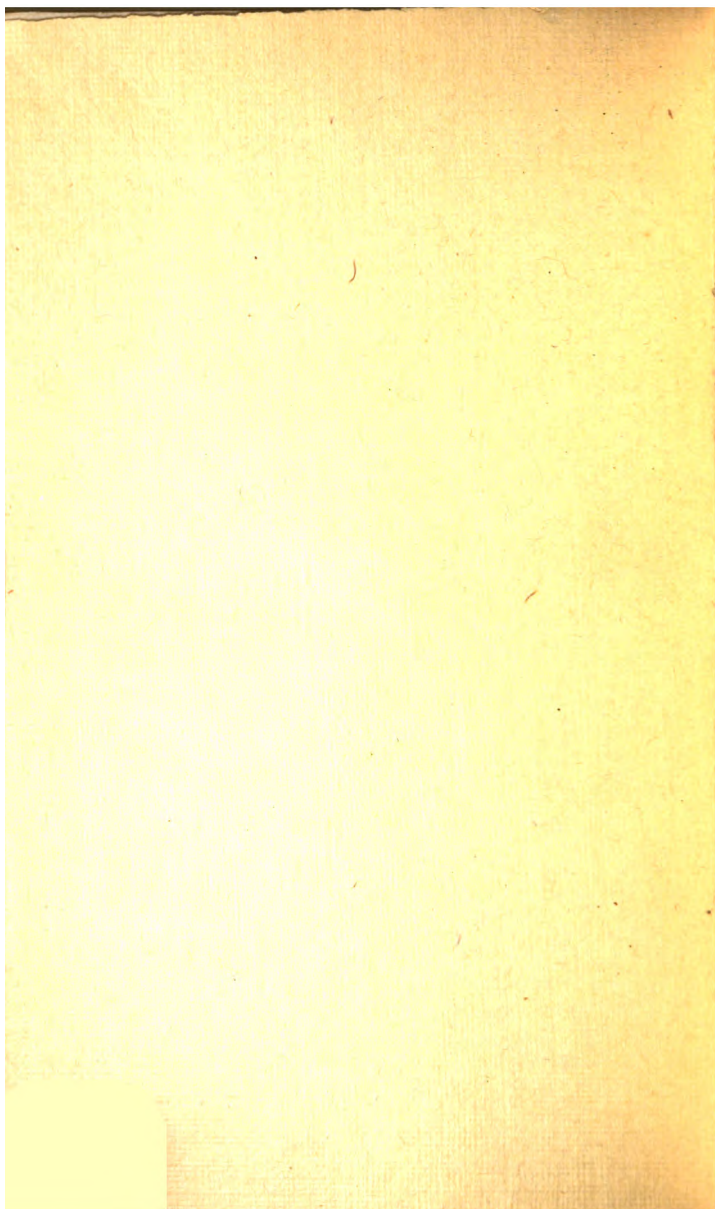
Onus importandī, the charge and risk of importing merchandise.

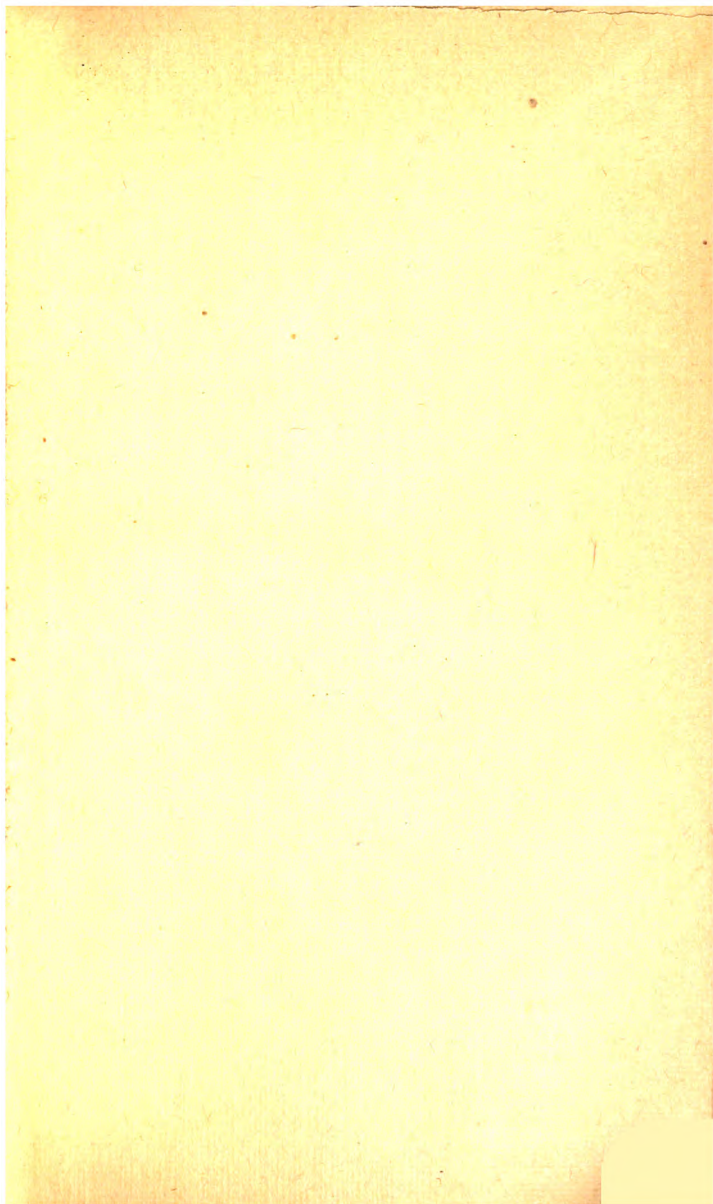
Onward (*adj.*), forward. **Onwards** (*adv.*), in advance.

Although *onward* is sometimes used adverbially, yet it must be remembered that it is the final *s* which gives the adverbial character to the word, *-es* being our native adverbial suffix: as *nightes*, nightly (nights). Old English *on-weard*, *on-weardea*.

Onyx, *ɔ'.nɪx*, a streaky agate, an abscess in the corner of the eye.







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